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Chemical Safety for Sustainable Development

**IFCS Simple Indicators of Progress
2004 - 2005
Reports of National Government**

Prepared by: IFCS Secretariat

R O O M D O C U M E N T

IFCS Simple Indicators of Progress 2004 -2005 Report of National Governments

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This report was prepared as an information paper for the Forum Standing Committee to assist in the preparation for Forum V. It represents a work in progress and will be updated as necessary when additional information is received. The report provides information for the President's Progress Report. The information should also prove useful for planning regional efforts.

INTRODUCTION

The Forum has requested that the Forum Standing Committee (FSC) monitor progress on the work of the IFCS. The revised Guidelines for IFCS National Focal Point adopted by Forum IV state:

The National Focal Point should report at least once a year to the IFCS Secretariat on the progress in the implementation of the Priorities for Action and other matters concerning relevant chemical safety issues at the national level.

The Forum Standing Committee, after consultation with governments, approved the basic format to be used for the report. The Forum Standing Committee agreed to a number of simple indicators as a tool to monitor progress. The simple indicators were selected to provide basic information, focusing on key items for which information was relatively easy to collect, and with target dates before or near Forum V. The limitations of all numeric data of this simplified form and type should be kept in mind when interpreting the information.

Questionnaires were sent to national governments. The information received by February 2006 in response to the questionnaires is presented with explanatory notes. Obtaining information from national governments has remained a challenge - a relatively low number of countries have responded (46). The following table gives the number of countries having completed the questionnaire in 2004 and/or 2005.

| Groups | Africa | Asia&Pacific | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|--|--------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Number of Countries having completed the questionnaire | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 51 |
| Number of eligible countries | 53 | 56 | 27 | 39 | 31 | 206 |

This report summarizes the information provided in the 2004 and 2004 submissions. Completed country questionnaires are available on the IFCS website (<http://www.who.int/ifcs/focalpoints/indicators/en/index.html>).

Comments/explanatory notes are included to provide additional analytical observations. Detailed summary check lists of the information provided by countries can be found in the Annex.

INDICATORS

- 1. National Capabilities and Capacities for Chemicals Management**
 - 1.1 Countries having prepared a comprehensive Chemicals Management Profile;
 - 1.2 Countries in the process of developing or planning on developing a Comprehensive National Chemicals Management Profile;
 - 1.3 Countries having developed National Policies on the sound management of chemicals (SMC);
 - 1.4 Countries having developed National Priorities on the SMC;
 - 1.5 Countries having developed National Strategies on the SMC;
 - 1.6 Countries having developed National Action Plans on the SMC;
 - 1.7 Countries having established an interministerial/intersectorial coordinating mechanism.

- 2. Classification and Labelling of Chemicals**
 - 2.1 Countries having initiated work to adopt and implement the GHS for classification and Labelling
 - 2.2 Countries having ratified the ILO Convention 170 on Safety in the use of chemicals at work.

- 3. National arrangements for exchange of information on hazardous chemicals**
 - 3.1 Existing operational arrangements for the exchange of information on hazardous chemicals;
 - 3.2 Website where national partners can gain access to chemical information sources;
 - 3.3 Institutional directory listing sources of information.

- 4. National Procedures on Safety Information for hazardous materials in circulation**
 - 4.1 Procedures in place to ensure that any hazardous material put into circulation is accompanied by appropriate and reliable safety information;
 - 4.2 Consistency with the safety data sheet of the International Labour Organization Chemicals Convention (No.170)?
 - 4.3 Conformity to the globally harmonized system for classification and labelling of chemicals.

- 5. Ecologically sound and integrated strategies for pest management**
 - 5.1 Countries having prepared pest management strategies
 - 5.2 Countries having prepared national studies to develop the strategies.

- 6. Obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals**
 - 6.1 Countries having prepared an action plan for disposal of obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals;
 - 6.2 Countries implementing the plan,
 - 6.3 Countries preparing a plan of actions for disposal of obsolete pesticides and other chemicals.

- 7. National systems for prevention of major industrial accidents and emergency preparedness and response**
 - 7.1 Countries implementing a national system for emergency preparedness and response:
 - 7.2 Countries having a national law requiring the system
 - 7.3 Countries having ratified and implemented ILO Convention 174 on Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents;
 - 7.4 Countries putting efforts under way to ratify and implement the above convention.

- 8. International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides**
 - 8.1 Countries implementing the revised International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides
 - 8.2 Countries implementing the provisions of the Code of Conduct through other ways

9. Poison Centres

- 9.1 Countries having established new (since 2000) poison centres;
- 9.2 Countries strengthening the capabilities and capacities of existing poison centres;
- 9.3 Countries initiating work to establish a poison centre (period target 2004-2005).

10. Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers/Emission Inventories

- 10.1 Countries having established an air emission inventory;
- 10.2 Countries having established a land emission inventory;
- 10.3 Countries having established a water inventory;
- 10.4 Countries having established a waste inventory;
- 10.5 Countries having established a pollutant release and transfer register;
- 10.6 Countries initiating work to design a PRTR or emission inventory;
- 10.7 Countries having implemented a system comparable to the PRTR.

11. Prevention of Illegal Traffic in Toxic & Dangerous Products

- 11.1 Countries having developed a national strategy or other measures for prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products;
 - Created before 2000
 - Created between 2000-2005

12. Children & Chemical Safety (Forum IV Recommendation)

- 12.1 Countries having prepared initial national assessments of children's environmental health and chemical safety;
- 12.2 Countries taking action to promote harmonized data collection, research, legislation, and the use of indicators of children's environmental health

13. Hazard Data Generation

- 13.1 Countries having established national priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes.

ANNEXES

INDICATORS

1. National Capabilities and Capacities for Chemicals Management

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1.1 Countries having prepared a comprehensive Chemicals Management Profile* | 9 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 41 |
| 1.2 Countries in the process of developing or planning on developing a Comprehensive National Chemicals Management Profile; | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| 1.3 Countries having developed National Policies for the sound management of chemicals (SMC); | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 18 |
| Work in progress (Target - 2005) | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| 1.4 Countries having developed National Priorities for the SMC | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 16 |
| Work in progress (Target - 2005) | 5 | 4 | | 5 | 2 | 16 |
| 1.5 Countries having developed National Strategies for the SMC; | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| Work in progress (Target - 2005) | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 19 |
| 1.6 Countries having developed National Action Plans for the SMC; | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 17 |
| Work in progress (Target - 2005) | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 21 |
| 1.7 Countries having established an Interministeria/intersectorialcoordinating mechanism | 9 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 37 |

- SMC= Sound management of chemicals
- Shaded figures represent the work in progress for 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 issues for the 2005/2006 target period.

* Countries having prepared National Profiles

| Africa | Asia and Pacific | CE&E | LA&C | WEOG |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Burkina Faso | Bahrain | Armenia | Barbados | Australia |
| Djibouti | Cambodia | Hungary | Ecuador | Denmark |
| The Gambia | China | Latvia | Haiti | Finland |
| Guinea-Bissau | Fiji Is. | Lithuania | Mexico | Germany |
| Madagascar | Japan | Russian Fed. | Trinidad & Tobago | Italy |
| Nigeria | Philippines | Slovakia | Brazil | Norway |
| Seychelles | Thailand | Slovenia | | Sweden |
| South Africa | Yemen | Belarus | | Switzerland |
| Mauritania | Iran | | | Turkey |
| | Vietnam | | | |

2. Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 2.1 Countries having initiated work to adopt and implement the GHS for classification and Labelling | 4 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 31 |
| 2.2 Countries having ratified the ILO Convention 170 on Safety in the use of chemicals at work. | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 25 |

Comment:

60% of the reporting countries have initiated work to adopt and implement the GHS for classification and Labelling. 50% have ratified the ILO Convention 170 on Safety in the use of chemicals at work.

A number of WEOG countries have developed their own systems and they are planning to complete them by 2006-2007.

3. National arrangements for exchange of information on hazardous chemicals

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 3.1 Existing operational arrangements for the exchange of information on hazardous chemicals; | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| 3.2 Websites where national partners can gain access to chemical information sources; | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 32 |
| 3.3 Institutional directory listing sources of information. | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 27 |

Comment:

+ Many countries have established procedures for the exchange of information on hazardous chemicals;

A lot of efforts are being made on the dissemination of information on hazardous chemicals; about 60% have established websites and institutional directory listing sources of information and an information centre is being developed in some countries.

Also the implementation of International Conventions is mentioned by some countries.

4. National Procedures on Safety Information for hazardous materials in circulation

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 4.1 Procedures in place to ensure that any hazardous material put into circulation is accompanied by appropriate and reliable safety information; | 7 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 39 |
| 4.2 Consistency with the safety data sheet of the International Labour Organization Chemicals Convention (No.170)? | 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 34 |
| 4.3 Conformity to the globally harmonized system for classification and labelling of chemicals. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 23 |

Comment:

Ensuring a reliable safety information with respect to hazardous chemicals into circulation appears to be a priority in many countries. In addition, the information are consistent with the safety data sheet of the International Labour Organization Chemicals Convention.

Efforts are necessary for the conformity to the globally harmonized system for classification and labelling of chemicals.

5. Ecologically sound and integrated strategies for pest management

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 5.1 Countries having prepared pest management strategies | 5 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 35 |
| 5.2 Countries having prepared national studies to develop the strategies. | 4 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 31 |

Comment:

72 and 63 % of countries have respectively prepared pest management strategies and national studies to develop those strategies. This indicator seems to be a high priority in many countries.

6. Obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 6.1 Countries having prepared an action plan for disposal of obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals; | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 29 |
| 6.2 Countries implementing the plan, | 3 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 18 |
| 6.3 Countries preparing a plan of actions for disposal of obsolete pesticides and other chemicals. <i>Target date: (2003 – 2005)</i> | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 11 |

Comment:

Implementing plans for disposal of obsolete pesticides remain uncertain (only 37%) while 56 % have already prepared their action plan.

7. National systems for prevention of major industrial accidents and emergency preparedness and response

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 7.1 Countries implementing a national system for emergency preparedness and response: | 4 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 32 |
| Work in progress (2002 -2008) | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| 7.2 Countries having a national law requiring the System | 6 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 33 |
| 7.3 Countries having ratified and implemented ILO Convention 174 on Prevention of Major Industrial accidents: | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| 7.4 Countries putting efforts under way to ratify and implement the above convention | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 16 |

Comment:

Only 17% of the countries have ratified the Convention 174 on Prevention of Major Industrial accidents. Yet, 60% have respectively a national system for emergency preparedness and response (work in progress is also perceptible: 22% - Total: 82%) and 63% have a national law requiring the system. Here again, implementation of existing plans remain uncertain.

8. International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides

| Indicators | | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|------------|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 8.1 | Countries implementing the revised International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides: | 7 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 31 |
| | Countries making an effort | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| 8.2 | Countries implementing the provisions of the Code of Conduct through other ways | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 37 |

Other ways mentioned:

- Regulations and Legislative texts about homologation, production, distribution, use and control of pesticides (some of them express the same rules as the Code of Conduct); Education and Training Programmes have also been carried on.
- Quality Control Laboratories offering certifications.
- Industrial Associations that represent companies involved under the same code of conduct.

Comment:

About 63% of the countries implement the International Code of Conduct, but the provisions included in the Code are also implemented by other methods (72%)

9. Poison Centres

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|--|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 9.1 Countries having established new (since 2000) poison centres; | 3 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 30 |
| 9.2 Countries strengthening the capabilities and capacities of existing poison centres (since 2000) ref. WHO Status of Development Classification; | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 21 |
| 9.3 Countries initiating work to establish a poison centre; (Target period: 2004 – 2005) | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 12 |

Comment:

56% of countries have established new (since 2000) poison centres. And a few number of countries (26%) are initiating work to establish a poison centre for the target period 2004 – 2005.

10. Pollutant release and Transfer Register/Emission Inventories

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 10.1 Countries having established an air emission inventory; | 5 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 31 |
| 10.2 Countries having established a land emission inventory; | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 20 |
| 10.3 Countries having established a water inventory; | 3 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 28 |
| 10.4 Countries having established a waste inventory; | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 28 |
| 10.5 Countries having established a pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR); | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 12 |
| 10.6 Countries initiating work to design a PRTR or emission inventory; | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 26 |
| 10.7 Countries having implemented a system comparable to the PRTR. | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 20 |

Comment :

Most of the WEOG countries have established the above inventories while the percentage of developing countries having established the inventories are very weak. The number of countries having established a PRTR remains low (22%), while 50% have initiated work in designing it.

11. Prevention of Illegal Traffic & Dangerous Products

| Indicators | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|--|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 11.1 Countries having developed a national strategy or other measures for prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products; | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 23 |
| Created before 2000 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| Created between 2000-2005 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 |

Comment:

Only 45% of the countries have developed a national strategy, or have taken other measures for the prevention of illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products.

12. Children and Chemical Safety (Forum IV Recommendation)

| Indicators | | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|------------|---|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 12.1 | Countries having prepared initial national assessments of children's environmental health and chemical safety: | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 20 |
| | Countries making an effort | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| 12.2 | Countries taking action to promote harmonized data collection, research, legislation, and the use of indicators of children's environmental health: | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 24 |
| | Countries making an effort | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 |

Most mentioned actions taken to promote harmonized data collection:

- Identification of chemical substances in consumer products.
- Eradication of the children work.
- Registry of medical cases caused by exposure of chemicals or environmental contaminants in children.
- Reports showing concentrations of contaminants measured in the bodies of children.
- Published statistics in all aspects of life, including health, education, and family life.

Comment:

68% of the countries have shown their interest in preparing a national assessments of children's environmental health and chemical safety (60% of them have already prepared an initial program, and 40% are making an effort on that).

13. Hazard Data Generation (Forum IV Recommendation)

| Indicators | | Africa | Asia | C&EE | LA&C | WEOG | Total |
|------------|--|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 13.1 | Countries having established national priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes: | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 21 |
| | Countries making an effort: | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |

Comment:

63% of the countries took the Hazard Data in consideration - 41% have already established national priorities, and 22% are making an effort -

Other Forum IV Recommendations

- **Occupational Safety and Health**

Africa:

Burkina Faso:

Dynamisation des Comités d'hygiène et de sécurité dans les usines.
Inspection des établissements dangereux, insalubres et incommodes.
Contrôle du respect des textes réglementaires dans les entreprises.

The Gambia:

Government introduction of licensing of ware houses, applicators, and dealers of chemicals.

Guinee-Bissau:

Aucunes mesures ont ete prises par le Gouvernement.

Nigeria:

ENHANCEMENT OF SUITABLE MEASURES FOR THE MONITORING OF WORKPLACES AND FOR CAREFUL CLINICAL SURVEILLANCE OF WORKERS THROUGH INDUSTRIAL COMPLIANCE MONITORING INSPECTIONS.

INVOLVEMENT OF LABOUR MINISTRY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION COUNCIL IN ALL CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES TO SAFEGUARD WORKERS HEALTH.
MANDATORY ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITING TO ESTABLISH THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND GOVERNMENTS IN REPORTING, RECORDING AND COLLECTING DATA FROM WORKPLACES.

South Africa:

Programme area A: Process to improve workplace data has been approved by stakeholders and will be implemented as part of occupational health and safety legislative review

Programme area B: Implementation strategy has been prepared and is in process of implementation

Programme area C: Project to expand existing website to include this information in progress

Programme area E: Training in the sound management of chemicals included in the Sector Skills Plan for the Chemical industry.

Asia-Pacific:

Bahrain:

Establishment of Supreme Occupational Health and Safety Committee from concerned stakeholders.

Issuance of Ministerial Order No 3 of 2001 regarding the periodic occupational medical examination.

The Ministerial Order No. 3 of 2005 had been recently issued regarding the Environmental Requirements and Criteria in Working Places.

A draft ministerial order on chemicals management had been prepared including threshold limit values for chemical pollutants as well as procedures for handling, storage and transporting hazardous chemicals.

China:

The Chinese government has developed a series of legislation, a lots of standards in workshop to limit the concentration of chemicals , and a monitoring network was built in all parts of China.

Upon the Law of Prevention of Occupational Diseases, the government, the employee and the workers are their endeavoring to prevent the occupational health and safety.

Fiji:

A Hazardous chemicals bill is being discussed by the Occupational Health and Safety Unit at the Ministry of Labor.

Iran:

There is a programme on national occupational Health for the supervision on the security of workshops and workers on their jobs.

Vietnam:

The government has issued many legal documents requiring that occupational safety and health are ensured for workers in direct contact with hazardous environment. The workers are trained on occupational safety.

In places where workers are in direct contact with hazardous environment, there must be pollution treatment. Periodical, the workers have medical examination and those who have occupational diseases have timely treatment.

Central & Eastern Europe:

Belarus:

The system of insurance against accidents and professional diseases are now implemented on the base of government regulation "Statute on order of formation and use of Fund on Preventive measures on obligatory insurance against accidents and professional diseases" (10/10/2003 N 1304).

Scientific research for professional diseases prevention and working place safety are developed in Program «Hygiene and Prophylactic» Chapter «Occupational health» is performing (2004-2006) and other Program for 2007-2009 is in preparation.

The researches concern to different industries such is chemical industry, woodworking industry, and food production industry.

The governmental target program "Republican Program on conditions of work improvement" for 2006-2010 is in progress

Hungary:

Similarly to EU, Hungary is implementing a labor protection programme, accepted for 2002-2006 by resolution of the Parliament.

Latvia:

The occupational and safety system established is in full compliance with the relevant EU directives and regulations. No further actions going beyond those requirements have been taken.

Poland:

Most of Recommendations already implemented.

Russia:

Program of Development of technical Regulations stipulated by the RF Government's Act.

Latin America:

Brazil:

Area A: Development of analytical and sampling methodologies, accomplishment of applied research and elaboration of informative materials (e.g. Pamphlets) about specific chemicals, such as: silica, vegetable coal, benzene, asbestos, particle material and others.

Creation of Information System of Population Displayed to Chemicals (SIMPEAQ).

Area B: Participation in National Multisectoral Group about Globally Harmonized System of classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

Area C: National Chemical Industries Association (ABIQUIM) keeps an Information Center called Pró-Química to emergency attendance.

Area D: Elaboration of books, pamphlets and others information diffusion materials about pesticides.

Auditor ship of Ministry of labor and Employment at chemical safety activities aiming at risks reduction.

Project of Ministry of labor and Employment related to prevent major industrial accidents, especially in the chemical, petrochemical, pulp and paper industries.

Project to reduction benzene risks.

Area E: Spreading to Latin America the experiences in the tripart commission of benzene.

Training of African countries that speak Portuguese professionals about health of the workers.

Ecuador:

Ministry of Labor and Human Resources is giving technical assistance for the implementation of procedures for emergency situations, and also prevention.

Saint Lucia:

Review legislation to include conventions on Chemical Safety.

Trinidad & Tobago:

An Occupational Safety and Health Act were passed in Parliament in 2004 / 2005 but yet to be proclaimed. This Act has requirements in respect of the safe use of chemicals at work. It also has sections protecting the vulnerable i.e. pregnant women and young persons.

Western Europe & Other Groups:

Australia:

As lead country of a correspondence group set up under the UN SCEGHS, developed guidance material for the preparation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) that will be incorporated as an Annex into the next edition of the GHS documentation;

Is revising its national workplace chemical safety legislative framework to incorporate the GHS as the classification tool and the basis for labeling workplace chemicals as well as to update provisions relating to the safe management and use of chemicals; and

Is developing labeling guidance for industry to assist in transferring GHS classification information to labels for workplace chemicals, this will be of particular relevance to SMEs

Finland:

Ban on asbestos and strict demands on the demolition work have had remarkable effects
Binding list of concentrations of impurities in workplace air known to be hazardous (HTP values) and list of corresponding indicative limit values for biological exposure indicators; the latest version is from 2005.

Youth and work-program (FIOH), specific legislation on working conditions and safety of youth in working life, occupational health care system: both preventive actions and work protection.

USA:

Aspects to the above items are embedded either in the above profile, in sync with the requisite IFCS activity where it may apply to the U.S. (many are targeted to developing countries) or in a variety of other U.S. Government sources or intergovernmental organization reports, i.e., a specific agency website or a tabulation of capacity building efforts respectively. We would be happy to facilitate more information on these topics as interest warrants.

- **Acutely Toxic Pesticides - risk management and reduction**

Africa:

Burkina Faso:

Autorisation Provisoire de Vente (APV) sous toxico vigilance.

Restriction et/ou interdiction d'utilisation de certains produits.
Contrôle des procédures d'homologation et d'importation, des formulateurs et des distributeurs.

Gabon:
Ratification de la Convention de Stockholm.

The Gambia:
Government conducted training on risk reduction strategies for POP pesticides (and PCBs) under the NIP for POPs Project and hazard evaluation for Permethrin and deltamethrin.

Guinee-Bissau:
Rien n' a ete fait.

Nigeria:
THROUGH EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR PROPER HANDLING OF PESTICIDES;
THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF HANDBOOKS AND GUIDELINES FOR SAFE PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT;
DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC SENSITIZATION AND OUTREACH ON SOUND
MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS/ PESTICIDES.
RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONALLY AGREED ROTTERDAM CONVENTION ON THE
PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES IN
INTERNATIONAL TRADE;

Seychelles:
Risk management and reduction; Promotion of IPM amongst farmers, strengthening of pesticides control through the Pesticides Control Board (authorized list, bans, restricted use), research into alternatives carried out by Agriculture. Capacity building; not done so far, but some elements would be included in the National Implementation Plan for Stockholm Convention.

Asia-Pacific:

Bahrain:
Not very well managed.
Require support for capacity building.

Fiji:
A review of the Pesticides Act was carried out.

Iran:
There is a committee for Health Control and supervision on Chemical Substance and Pesticides.

Japan:
To ensure safe use of pesticide, the necessary of wearing protective clothing, goggles, masks and glove is determined on the basis of the result of the inspection under the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law, and the result and the precaution are written on the label of end-use products.

Vietnam:
Having applied Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the focus of the programme is to train lecturers and field training for farmers.
The result is, after training, the volume of toxic chemical pesticide is reduced by 75% on average. Bacteriology and herbal-originated pesticides have been used in stead of toxic chemical pesticides

Central & Eastern Europe:

Belarus:
Governmental Program "Plant Protection" for 2004-2010 is in process (include measures for replacement of highly toxic pesticides.

Hungary:

In Hungary the heavily toxic, as well as, persistent pesticides have been gradually withdrawn since 1960 or are being withdrawn; mutagenic and carcinogenic pesticides have not been allowed to be marketed and used since 1980.

Fatal occupational poisoning has not occurred since years.

Latvia:

Latvian pesticides registration system complies with the EU Plant Protection Products Directive 91/414/EEC. The PPP Directive ensures highest level of human/animal health and environmental protection.

Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC is implemented; however national interim registration system is not fully compatible with the BP Directive yet.

General risk management measures are applicable for both PPPs and BPs.

Poland:

Implemented under EU legislation.

Slovakia:

Ministry of Economy is responsible for the Rotterdam Convention and for all chemical legislation.

Latin America:

Brazil:

Technical Advising Committee (CTA) discussions about technical strategies related pesticides legislation.

Toxicological and ecotoxicological reassessment of hazardous pesticides.

Ecuador:

Qualification to the retailers of pesticides, in the handling and storage of dangerous pesticides.

Agreement with Police about handling obsolete pesticides.

Saint Lucia:

Risk management and reduction.

Trinidad & Tobago:

This is currently monitored through a licensing procedure.

Western Europe & Other Groups:

Australia:

- Ratified the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions May 2004.
- Regulates in accordance with the International Code of Conduct on the Use and Distribution of Pesticides
- Australia has a culture of compliance, accountability, enforcement and monitoring when dealing with pesticides.
- Australia recognises the importance of pest management in agriculture and dedicates significant annual funds to research in this area.
- Evaluations of toxic pesticides take into account their hazards and conditions of use in a typical Australian situation.
- The Environmental Risk Management Framework for chemicals will provide a strategic, coordinated and consistent approach to the environmental dimension of the management of chemicals in Australia, specifically by providing, among other things, a national chemicals risk assessment mechanism, coordinated environmental monitoring of chemicals and a process by which priority emerging chemicals of concern will be managed quickly and responsibly.

- The Australian Government encourages industry to participate in product stewardship initiatives such as the National Packaging Covenant, which is a voluntary challenge that aims to minimise the environmental impacts of consumer packaging waste throughout the entire life cycle of the packaging product, close the recycling loop, develop economically viable and sustainable recycling collection systems and ensure that the voluntary process continues.

The Australian and State Governments administer regulations that:

- Emphasise the importance of Integrated Pest Management in managing pests;
- Ensure that any pesticides that are used in Australia are suitable to the local environment and conditions of use. Labels are regulated to ensure that chemical users are provided with sufficient information;
- Restricts availability of toxic pesticides to authorised persons only through poisons schedule and/or restricted chemical products;
- Regulate certain aspects of chemical containers and provide programs for disposing used pesticide containers;
- Regulates product label statements and compliance with those statements;
- Monitor pesticide residues in food and in the environment.

Australia has been an active participant in both the interim and full PIC procedures. Australia has also been active in notifying severely hazardous pesticide formulations during the interim procedure.

The Australian Government has taken various communication actions, as specified in section 1b.

Finland:

Special qualification needed for the use on certain dangerous pesticides

Advance approval system for the assessment of pesticides

Total ban on paraquat and other very dangerous pesticides by Council of State Decision 1361/1996

• **Capacity Building**

Africa:

Burkina Faso:

Formation des utilisateurs (lutte antiacridienne).

Formation des distributeurs agréés.

Formation des contrôleurs phytosanitaires et des formateurs.

The Gambia:

Government conducted several sensitization programs on hazardous chemicals and training for target groups on application of hazardous chemicals. Managers and regulators also participated and continue to participate in several training and workshops (national and international) on hazardous chemicals management and control.

Guinee-Bissau:

Il a été organisé des Ateliers de Formation.

Madagascar:

Tenue de plusieurs ateliers d'informations et de sensibilisation sur les risques chimiques, les priorités d'action du Forum, les Conventions internationales liées aux Produits Chimiques et les responsabilités des différentes parties prenantes (ministères, ONG, Organismes nationaux) organisé par le Ministère de l'Environnement au niveau national et provincial (06 provinces).

Nigeria:

STRENGTHENING BILATERAL CAPACITY BUILDING EFFORTS;
APPLICATION OF A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH, INCLUDING STRENGTHENING INFORMATION FLOW
BETWEEN RELEVANT STAKEHOLDER GROUPS.

South Africa:

Capacity building in the sound management of chemicals at the workplace is included in the chemicals sector skills plan for 2005-2009 and will be undertaken in terms of national skills development legislation.

Asia-Pacific:

Cambodia:

Training course on POPs, Pesticide and Cleaner Production.

China:

Combine with the implementation of the POPs Convention and the PIC Convention, some projects have been initiating, such as Building the Capacity of the People's Republic of China to implement the Stockholm Convention on POPs and develop a National Implementation Plan.

Fiji:

Managed to complete a Chemical Management Profile. It is very important to note that Fiji has its Environment Management Bill enacted in March this year, under which there is a requirement for the Department to prepare a National Chemical Management Plan, which addresses the Management of chemicals. This has been completed to a very large extent. There is also a section in this Act which looks at Waste and Pollution control which addresses chemicals as well.

Iran:

The Capacity Building Programme is under way concerning the NIP for the POPs chemicals. There is a website run by the Health control center for the workshops about MSOS, chemical movements and analysis.

Vietnam:

Using mass media network.

Including press, radio and television broadcast systems. Chemical management agencies combined with mass media agencies disseminate basic, popular, easily understandable content daily so that the community can perceive it and realize the knowledge on pollution prevention and minimization, reduction of risks and chemical accidents, prevention of acts destroying the environment.

Organizing workshops, classes on chemical management, chemical safety and environment protection.

Organizing many workshops, opening several classes in central and local levels, in ministerial levels and in production establishments.

Content of the workshops and the classes is chemical safety management and training on environment protection technical measures.

Central & Eastern Europe:

Armenia:

Republic of Armenia Law "On expertise of environmental impacts";

Republic of Armenia Law "On Licensing";

- Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia "On the order of regulating the import, export and transit transportation of hazardous and other wastes over the territory of the Republic of Armenia"(No. 97 of December 8, 1995);
- "Lists of regulated and non-regulated wastes, hazardous properties thereof, documents on the procedure of applications, notices and disposal/ removal"

approved by the Ministry of Nature Protection Order No. 96 of August 10, 1999; Agency act;

- Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia "On ensuring fulfilment of the Republic of Armenia obligations on Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal" (No. 97 of March 2, 2000);
- Republic of Armenia Governmental Decision "On prohibition for transportation of certain goods through customs borders of the Republic of Armenia according to customs regimen" (No. 902 of December 31, 2000);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On the order of licensing for activity on processing, treatment, storage, transportation, and placement of hazardous wastes in the Republic of Armenia" (No.121-N of January 30, 2003);
- Decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia "On approval of the membership and order of activity of inter-departmental commission on licensing of activity on recycling, treatment, storage, transportation and placement of hazardous wastes in the Republic of Armenia" (No. 46-N of February 5, 2004);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On approval of measures ensuring security of obsolete pesticides burial and on assigning funds from Republic of Armenia state budget for FY 2004" (No. 526-A dated April 22, 2004);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia «On approval of the "Republic of Armenia List of hazardous wastes" (No.874-A dated May 20, 2004);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On applying changes to the Decision of the Republic of Armenia No.97 of December 8, 1995 and on approval of the Republic of Armenia List of prohibited hazardous wastes" (No.1093-N; dated July 8, 2004);
- Protocol Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On approval of the National Profile on Chemicals and Waste Management" (No. 26 of July 8, 2004);

Law of the Republic of Armenia "About maintenance of sanitary - hygienic security of the population"

Law of the Republic of Armenia "About the Lake Sevan"

- Republic of Armenia Governmental Decision No. 57 of January 24, 2002 "On approval of the list substances, biogenic elements, heavy metals or compounds thereof and other substances having negative impact on ecosystem of Lake Sevan"

Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Payments/Fees for Nature Use and Nature Protection"; Law of the Republic of Armenia "On rates of Environmental Fees";

- *Republic of Armenia Governmental Decision No. 702 of November 11, 1998 "On approval of the Statute of Safety Passport of an industrial entity in the Republic of Armenia"*

Republic of Armenia "Law on Plant protection and quarantine"

- *Decision of the Republic of Armenia No.18 of January 11, 2001 " On approval of the personal membership of Interdepartmental Commission on registration of chemical, biological means of plant protection and biologically active substances";*
- *Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No.12 of January 8, 2002 "On approval of the order of State registration of plant protection means";*
- "List of chemical and biological plant protection means allowed for application in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia (Order No. 198-N of November 18, 2003; Agency act);

Republic of Armenia Code on Underground Resources; Republic of Armenia Code on Water; Republic of Armenia Code on Land; "Republic of Armenia Code on Administrative Violations"; Republic of Armenia Criminal Code; Republic of Armenia Law "On arrangement of checks at the organizations functioning on the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

Belarus: The process for legislation development concern to chemical safety issue is planed to begin in 2007

Hungary:

Increase of chemical safety capacity proportion to the tasks is ensured by the Hungarian Chemical Safety Act issued in 2000.

Latvia:

GEF funded project "Latvia: Environmentally Sound Disposal of PCBs Containing Equipment and Waste" initiated.

Ongoing capacity building Latvian-Swedish bilateral project "Support to Latvia on Chemicals Control 2002-2004" by the end June 2006.

Institutional reorganization process initiated by the Government of the Republic of Latvia in September 2004, completed in January 2005:

- State Agency "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency" established (by merging Latvian Hydro meteorological Agency, Latvian Environment Agency and State Geological Service);
- State Environmental Service established (by merging Environmental State Inspectorate, 8 Regional Environmental Boards and Sea Environmental Board).

Poland:

Co-operation with EC, international bodies, local authorities, NGOs in developing chemical safety issues under Phare projects.

Slovakia:

Centre for Chemical Substances and Preparations was established in 2001.

It is necessary for NFP in Slovak Republic to be strengthened.

Latin America:

Brazil:

Elaboration of many accords with Brazilian's State Environmental Agencies to training in chemical safety, such as contaminated lands identification and remediation, obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals management and hazardous chemicals emergencies attendance.

Saint Lucia:

Training has been facilitated by OPCW.

Trinidad & Tobago:

Chemical safety legislation and Institutional arrangements are being strengthened.

Western Europe & Other Groups:

Australia:

- UNEP/SPREP South-west Pacific workshop on chemicals management:

Australia sponsored and hosted a capacity building workshop in April 2001 to improve the chemicals management capacity in the South-west Pacific with a practical focus on the Rotterdam, Basel and Waigani Conventions and the negotiations on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

- South Pacific Chemical Profile Project:

The Australian Government assisted South Pacific countries to develop profiles of chemical management, including development of the Papua New Guinea National Profile of Chemical

Management 1997-2000. Australia contributed A\$30,000 to SPREP to assist in the development of national profiles in selected South Pacific countries. SPREP then contributed US\$2000 towards the cost of the PNG profile.

- Collection of PCBs in PICs from Pacific Island countries for their export and disposal:
This project is funded by the Australian Government's aid administration organisation, AusAID. The Australian Government facilitates the transport of unwanted hazardous chemicals, especially those listed under the Stockholm Convention, PCBs in chemicals listed under the Rotterdam Convention to Australia for their responsible disposal. Around 1 tonne of OCPs and 7.5 tonnes of PCBs have been collected to date and brought to Australia for destruction. The participating countries included: Fiji, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Finland:

Support to chemicals control activities in Russia

Support to the chemicals control activities of Baltic Environmental Forum in Baltic states and Russia

- **INFOCAP implementation**

Africa:

Burkina Faso:

Recherche de moyens pour la mise en œuvre.

The Gambia:

Implementation. None except the CIEN Project.

Guinee-Bissau:

Oui sans probleme.

Madagascar:

Nomination du Point Focal National.

Mauritanie:

Un inventaire des produits toxiques (pesticides, herbicides, etc.) vendus sur le marché est en cours d'achèvement (Rapport final prévu en Juin prochain) ; Une étude sur les déchets ménagers à Nouakchott pour évaluer l'apport des différentes fractions des refus dans la pollution de l'environnement en métaux lourds pour préconiser des stratégies de gestion permettant d'atténuer ce risque de pollution chimique (Etude achevée).

Nigeria:

ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE NETWORK.
MONITORING PROGRESS AND EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF NETWORK IN MEETING OBJECTIVES.
PREPARATION OF ACTION PLAN FOR CONDUCTING TRAINING SESSIONS IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

South Africa:

Establishment of a national focal point for INFOCAP and exchange of information is part of the chemical sector skills plan for 2005-2009.

Asia-Pacific:

Bahrain:

Not yet established. Require assistance.

Central & Eastern Europe:

Armenia:

The national mechanism for information exchange on chemicals and wastes and to develop the Internet web-page will be prepared within the "Developing and Sustaining an Integrated National Programme for Sound Chemicals and Waste Management in the Republic of Armenia" Project implementation, which is carrying out in cooperation with UNITAR.

Belarus:

National Chemical Safety web-site www.chemsafety.by is in air since August, 2005

Hungary:

Connection to INFOCAP was made in July 2004. Since then, we have visited the www.infocap.info website regularly, and in many cases have found the appropriate answer to our problems regarding the sound management of chemicals. It is also possible to get answer to our concrete questions through e-mail from infocap@who.int

Poland:

Partly implemented - Preparation of information exchange network for enforcement authorities under Phare project.

Slovakia:

An NFP for INFOCAP was nominated by Ministry of Environment.

Latin America:

Brazil:

Pesticide Information System (SIA).

Ecuador:

Started on August 2004 with the diffusion of INFOCAP between different institutions and organizations.

Western Europe & Other Groups:

Australia:

Australia has entered information on the INFOCAP website about various international capacity building activities and contact details for potential sources of support.

Finland:

Projects additional to what is mentioned in <http://www.who.int/ifcs/infocap/>

SUMMARY CHECK LIST OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY COUNTRIES

| Indicators | AFRICA (12) | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------|--------|----------|--------|------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| | B.Faso | Djibouti | Gabon | Gambia | G-Bissau | Madag. | Mauritania | Nigeria | S.Tomé | Seych. | S.Africa | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 1.2 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| 1.3 | < | | < | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 1.4 | 1 | < | 0 | 1 | 0 | < | | < | < | 0 | < | 2 |
| 1.5 | 1 | < | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | < | 0 | < | 2 |
| 1.6 | 1 | < | 0 | 1 | 0 | < | | < | < | < | < | 2 |
| 1.7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 2.2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 3.3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 4.2 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 4.3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 5.2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | | | 4 |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 6.2 | 0 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 6.3 | | 1 | 1 | | 0 | | | | | | | 2 |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 7.2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 7.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 7.4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | | 4 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 8.2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 9.2 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | | 1 | 1 |
| 9.3 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 5 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 10.2 | | 1 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 10.3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 10.4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10.5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10.6 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 10.7 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 12.2 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | 3 |
| 12.3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 12.4 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |

| |
|-------------------------|
| 1=yes |
| 0= No |
| <=in progress |
| Blank = no given answer |

| Indicators | ASIA PACIFIC (9) | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|------------|------------------|----------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Bahrain | Cambodia | China | Fiji | Iran | Japan | Lao's | Philippines | Thailand | Vietnam | Yemen | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 1.2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| 1.3 | 1 | | 0 | | | 0 | | 1 | < | | 1 | 3 |
| 1.4 | < | | 1 | | | 1 | | < | < | | < | 2 |
| 1.5 | < | | 0 | | | 0 | < | < | < | 1 | < | 1 |
| 1.6 | 1 | | 0 | < | | 0 | | < | < | 1 | < | 2 |
| 1.7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 3.3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 4.2 | | | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 4.3 | 0 | | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| 5.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 6.2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 6 |
| 6.3 | | 0 | | 0 | 1 | | 0 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 7.2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 7.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 7.4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 5 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 8.2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 8 |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 9.2 | | 0 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9.3 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | | 0 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 10.2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 10.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 6 |
| 10.4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 10.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 10.6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 10.7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 12.2 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 12.3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 12.4 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |

| |
|-------------------------|
| 1=yes |
| 0= No |
| <=in progress |
| Blank = no given answer |

| Indicators | CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROP (7) | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|----------|-------|
| | Armenia | Belarus | Hungary | Latvia | Lithuania | Macedonia | Poland | Russia | Slovakia | Slovenia | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 1.2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| 1.3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | < | | 1 | | < | < | 4 |
| 1.4 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 1.5 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | < | < | 1 | 6 |
| 1.6 | 1 | < | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | < | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 1.7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 3.3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 4.2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 4.3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 5.2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 6.2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 6.3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 7.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 7.3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7.4 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| | 8.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9.1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | 9.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| | 9.3 | 0 | | 1 | | | 0 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| | 10.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| | 10.3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | 10.4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| | 10.5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 10.6 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 10.7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 12.2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| | 12.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | 12.4 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 0 | | 3 |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |

| |
|-------------------------|
| 1=yes |
| 0= No |
| <=in progress |
| Blank = no given answer |

| Indicators | LATIN AMERICA AND CARAIBES (9) | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-------------|-------|--------|----------|-----|-------|
| | Barbados | Brazil | Dom.Rep. | Ecuador | El Salvador | Haiti | Mexico | St Lucia | T&T | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 6 |
| 1.2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 |
| 1.3 | < | | 0 | | 1 | < | < | < | < | 1 |
| 1.4 | | 1 | < | 1 | < | < | < | < | 0 | 2 |
| 1.5 | | 1 | | 1 | < | 0 | < | < | 1 | 3 |
| 1.6 | < | 1 | < | 1 | < | < | 0 | < | 1 | 3 |
| 1.7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 2.2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 4.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 4.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 5.2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 6.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| 6.3 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 7.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 7.3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7.4 | 0 | | | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 8.2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| 9.2 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 0 | 4 |
| 9.3 | 0 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 0 | | 2 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 10.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 10.3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 10.4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 10.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 10.7 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12.1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 12.2 | 0 | | 1 | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 12.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 12.4 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13.1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| |
|-------------------------|
| 1=yes |
| 0= No |
| <=in progress |
| Blank = no given answer |

| Indicators | WEOG (9) | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|-----|-------|
| | Australia | Denmark | Finland | Germany | Italy | Norway | Sweden | Switzerland | Turkey | USA | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 9 |
| 1.2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 1.3 | < | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | < | 5 |
| 1.4 | | 1 | < | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | < | 4 |
| 1.5 | | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | < | 4 |
| 1.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | < | < | 6 |
| 1.7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 2.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 3.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 3.3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 4.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 4.3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 5.2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 6.2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| 6.3 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 7.2 | 0 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 7.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 7.4 | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 8.2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 9.2 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 9.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 10.2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 10.3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 10.4 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10.5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| | 10.6 | | 0 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| | 10.7 | | 1 | | 0 | | 1 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | 12.2 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | 1 |
| | 12.3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| | 12.4 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 |

| |
|-------------------------|
| 1=yes |
| 0= No |
| <=in progress |
| Blank = no given answer |