First of all I would like to thanks World Health Organization and UICC to support me and giving me a chance to be here. This international conference is very useful and important to raise awareness and knowledge of related stakeholders regarding environmental and occupational carcinogen into a high concern level.

In Thailand, we also face with hazardous of environmental and occupational cancer; however, we try to approach this problem as my best

1. **For translating evidence into practical intervention**, we include nurses, health educators and various local stakeholders such as public health and health volunteers to educational workshop. Then we enforce them to educate the public as much as they can. The environmental and occupational health is one of topic study in graduate school of nurse, nurse practitioner, and public health program. For basic program as I know, we could integrate only little content into curriculum and practical experience. We hope we could integrating into curriculum more than now in the future or open the new basic curriculum separately as special human resources development program or at least as short course training program post graduation on environmental and occupational cancer determinant course.
2. **On differences between occupational health measures in developed and developing countries.** Because lack of testing data and on many chemicals in use or in products on the Thailand investment. And we may not have the same occupation investment like developed countries. So we selected only related occupational health measures which invested in Thailand such as asbestos, formaldehyde, BPA(bisphenol A), 2 –methyl-naphthalene, benzene, etc which are known or suspected carcinogens and related to investment in Thailand to the list of monitoring and regulating as environmental and occupational determinants of cancer in Thailand. Mrs.Rashaneekorn from Thailand may add more detail on this topic later.

3. **Advocacy in developing countries.** Based on my experiences as chair of Nurses Network for Cancer Prevention in Thailand, a NGO, we include environmental and occupational carcinogen as one of topic for public education to raise awareness of public and related stakeholders. We hope that after raising awareness workshop, they will observe and monitor on environmental and occupational carcinogen determinant by themselves. On government sector, even we have some law and regulation related to environmental and occupational carcinogen, we do not have sufficient implementation and enforcement because we do not have enough personal to observe and monitor in the grass root level. So government sector control only at the upstream process before investment registration. After that may be related government sector may random sampling for checking that the investor follow to rule standard and regulation, or not. As I know government sector try to decentralize observation, monitoring and regulation to local organization in provincial office or district team due to shortage of staff. And provide update training for local staff periodically. But for policy maker, we think if World
Health Organization and UICC set World Cancer Day theme on this topic and launch and disseminate to membership countries and globally include with action cue or standard guideline to action 3-4 month before date every year. This strategy is strong enough to raise awareness of national policy maker and related people to play concern and enforce policy maker related to carcinogen and occupational carcinogen.

The second strategy is includes this topic in World Cancer Congress. This congress play significant role to add on knowledge, possible evidences, and raise awareness of related stakeholders on environmental and occupational carcinogen.

The third strategies are after finish these two day conference we should come up with global announcement or code of practice or some of Asturias declaration. This strategy will take as references and mapping for policy makers and stakeholders’ action in the future.

4. For enhancing national and international coordination mechanism between stakeholders; developed and developing countries is developing partnership between developed and developing countries. We would like to thank UIC, IARC and various organizations which previous funding and technical support are very useful and important to raise awareness, strengthen, enforce and mobilize us to create and initiate appropriate action on environmental and occupational carcinogen control in Thailand. So if it is possible we hope to continue coordination and collaboration both financial and technical support and establish national and global permanent networking body to learn, share and support together as much as possible. This strategy allow an opportunity to initiate activities such as meeting, discussion,
sharing, and learning and global research project, action or knowledge building and sharing regarding on environmental and occupational carcinogen. How to set specific and appropriate determinants, how to test, and educate and response to protect people health from them.

5. Defining the respective roles of governments, trade unions and NGOs in low-resource setting.

As NGOs we will mention as NGOs’ role only and allow other people share too. We realize that government action in Thailand is inadequate for environmental and occupational control. So we would appreciate to continue raising awareness of Thai nurses and expanding our network around country to play high attention on environmental and occupational carcinogen as much as we can or at least include as one of topic of conference, meeting or workshop. We also agree to strengthen our member’s knowledge and continuous update progress of environmental and occupational carcinogen and implement innovative action for improving and control environmental and occupational carcinogen as much as we can. Additionally we attempt to enforce policy maker and relevant stakeholder to be involved and concern on environmental and occupational carcinogen. Additionally we realized that we still have not enough knowledge and skill on environmental and occupational carcinogen. So we would like to ask for continuous funding and technical support, coordination and collaboration from developed countries to implement and enforcement environmental and occupational carcinogen in to action, control policy and prevention action.
Finally, we agree to be a part of observing and monitoring, focal point of research and knowledge building at country level. We also encourage our members to do participation action research to learn and improve our action continuously.

In addition, we expect to coordinate and collaborate as partnership with developed countries and international organizations. We still hope to receive financial and technical support from the Department of Public Health and Environment (PHE) and the department of noncommunicable disease (NCD) of the World Health Organization, the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) and International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and others. Because this is a global issue similar to global warming, or nuclear plant explosion in Japan. It impacts global health, well-being, quality of life, and survival of mankind, not only people in developed or developing people.

Thank you.