

CHINA

1. Lead ministry for GHS

Focal point: Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)

2. Other engaged ministries or coordination or committee (for GHS implementation)

1) Joint promoting by ministries and committees

(1) National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) : From a policy point of view, study and establish directory of chemicals whose production should be supported and restricted or prohibited, and make related policy measures

(2) MEP, Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Commerce (MoC), Ministry of Public Security (MPS), Ministry of Transport (MoT), General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), the State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS), etc.

2) Other departments

MPS, MoT and other departments in China are actively carrying out the work corresponding to GHS within their functions.

3. Current legal status (covering different sectors)

1) Law and regulation system of chemical management

- Regulations on the Control over Safety of Dangerous Chemicals, Promulgated by the State Council in Jan 2002, taking effect in March 15, 2002, Manufacturers are requested to make MSDS and labeling for chemicals in certain Lists

- Measures for Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances (The classification and labelling for new chemicals will begin from on October 15th, 2010.)

2) Laws concerning Chemicals

1) China National Standard (GB)

- Classification and code of dangerous goods (GB6944-2005)

- List of dangerous goods (GB12268-2005)

- Classification and labels of dangerous chemical substances commonly used (GB13690-1992)

-Guidelines for the hazard evaluation of new substances (HJ/T154-2004)(revision)

- General rules for preparation of Chemical Safety Label (GB 15258-1999)
- Safety data sheet for chemical products-Content and Order of sections (GB16483-2000)
- Safety rules for classification、 precautionary labelling and precautionary statements of chemicals - Explosives ~ Safety rules for classification、 precautionary labelling and precautionary statements of chemicals - Hazardous to the aquatic environment] (GB 20576 ~ GB 20602-2006)
- 化学品(有机磷化合物) 急性染毒的迟发性神经毒性试验方法 , (GB/T 21770-2008) et al.

3) China National Standard (GB/T)

- Safety data sheet for chemical products content and order of sections : GB/T 16483-2008
- Standard terminology relating to hazard potential of chemicals, GB/T 22233-2008
- Labeling of Chemicals Based on GHS, (GB/T 22234-2008)
- Determination for viscosity of liquids, GB/T 22235-2008

(GB/T is not mandatory, but is recommended for performing. Also, GB/T 22233~22235 have been carried out since February, 2009)

4) Announcement of Newly Approved National Standards – Implementation 5/1/2010

- General rules for preparation of precautionary label for industrial chemicals: GB 15258-1999 (Rev) 15258-2009
Mandatory; Approved 6/21/2009, Implementation 5/1/2010
- General rule for classification and hazard communication of chemicals: GB 13690-1992 (Rev) GB 13690-2009
(GHS 2nd rev. ed based on GB 15258-2009 and GB 13690-2009)

5) China National Standard of classification and labeling for chemicals

Explosives	GB 20576-2006
Flammable gases	GB 20577-2006
Flammable	GB 20578-2006
Oxidizing gases	GB 20579-2006
Gases under pressure	GB 20580-2006
Flammable liquids	GB 20581-2006
Flammable solids	GB 20582-2006
Self-reactive substances and mixtures	GB 20583-2006
Pyrophoric liquids	GB 20584-2006
Pyrophoric solids	GB 20585-2006
Self-heating substances and mixtures	GB 20586-2006
Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit, flammable gases	GB 20587-2006
Corrosive to metals	GB 20588-2006
Oxidizing liquids	GB 20589-2006
Oxidizing solids	GB 20590-2006
Organic peroxides	GB 20591-2008
Acute toxicity	GB 20592-2006
Skin corrosion/irritation	GB 20593-2006
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	GB 20594-2006
Respiratory or skin sensitization	GB 20595-2006
Germ cell mutagenicity	GB 20596-2006
Carcinogenicity	GB 20597-2006
Reproductive toxicity	GB 20598-2006
Specific target organ systemic toxicity – Single exposure	GB 20599-2006
Specific target organ systemic toxicity – Repeated exposure	GB 20601-2006
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	GB 20602-2006

4. Transition or phase-in periods from existing systems to GHS

1) Laws concerning Chemicals

(1) Law of the People's Republic of China on Work Safety, promulgated in June 2002, taking effect in November 1, 2002

(2) Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases, promulgated in January 2001, taking effect in May 1, 2002

- 2) Administrative Regulations
 - (1) Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Monitored and Controlled Chemicals, promulgated by the State Council in 1995
 - (2) Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Control of Agricultural Chemicals, Promulgated by the State Council in 1997, Amended in 2001
 - (3) Regulations on the Control over Safety of Dangerous Chemicals, Promulgated by the State Council in Jan 2002, taking effect in March 15, 2002, Manufacturers are requested to make
- 3) MSDS and labeling for chemicals in certain Lists
 - 1) Regulation on Work Safety Licenses, Promulgated by the State Council in Jan. 2004
 - 2) Regulations on Labor Protection in Workplaces Where Toxic Substances Are Used, Promulgated by the State Council in April 2002
 - 3) Regulations for Administration of Precursors and Chemicals used in Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Promulgated by the State Council in May 2005
- 4) Ministerial regulations
 - (1) Measures for The Administration of Operating Licenses for Hazardous Chemicals issued by the former State Economy and Trade Commission (SETC) in 2002
 - (2) Measures for The Administration of Registration of Hazardous Chemicals issued by SETC in 2002
 - (3) Measures for The Administration of Packaging and Container Fixed-point Production, issued by SETC in 2002
 - (4) Regulation of Environmental Management on the First Import of Chemicals and the Import and Export of Toxic Chemicals, jointly issued by the former SEPA, SETC and General Administration of Customs (GAC) of in 1994
 - (5) Measures for Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances, issued by SEPA in 2003
 - (6) Management measure for pesticide label and instruction, issued by Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in November 2007, to specifically provide the label and introduction of pesticide, including the content, logo, production, usage and management requirement which need to be noted in the label and introduction.

5) Publication of three compulsory standards (expected date of entry into force 1 May 2010):

- (1) GB 190-2009 (packaging): implements the 15th revised edition of the UN recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
- (2) GB 13690-2009 (classification and hazard communication) – implements GHS
- (3) GB 12528-2009 (precautionary labelling) - implements GHS

5. Training and capacity building activities

UN revised its in 2007, and China already revised its GHS standard in 2006.

Table 2. Difference between UN GHS and China's GB

HEALTHY HAZARDS	UN GHS (<i>Second revised edition, 2007</i>)	National Standards of China (GB...-2006)
Acute toxicity (Gases)	Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4: (ATE values is 20 mL/L) Category 5	Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4: (ATE values is 5mL/L) Category 5
Reproductive toxicity	Classification criteria for mixtures: Category 1 Category 2 Additional category for effects on or via lactation	Classification criteria for mixtures: Category 1 Category 2 —
Specific target organ toxicity—single exposure	Category 1 Category 2 Category 3	Category 1 Category 2 —
Aspiration hazard	Category 1 Category 2	— —

6. Plans for 2011-2012

The quality inspection department is going to confirm whether goods are classified, labeled, and packed by the GHS. China is currently classifying thousands of hazardous chemicals and will report these results soon.

7 Others (Building approach, International cooperation on GHS implementation)

- 1) Tripartite policy dialogue on chemical management among China, Japan, Korea.
 - 2) GHS expert meeting
- GHS comparison study and discussion on differences and their potential causes such as information sources, building blocks, terminology and classification.
 - The main cause of the differences in classification is the different expertise in each country.

INDONESIA (from UNECE homepage)

Focal points:

Department of Industry
Department of Transportation
Department of Agriculture
Department of Trade
Department of Health
National Agency for Drug and Food Control
Department of Manpower and Transmigration
Ministry of Environment

Main relevant legislation:

GHS will be nationally implemented under a Presidential Decree. The final draft of the decree has already been completed and it is currently under revision under the responsibility of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. It is expected that other pieces of national legislation for chemicals management will be revised to be in line with the Presidential Decree.

GHS implementation milestones (all sectors)

National legislation for land transport of dangerous goods in Indonesia is based on the 14th revised edition of the UN Model Regulations and entered into force on 1 January 2007.

For international transport of dangerous goods see Implementation through international legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines.

- 2005:** Participation (from 2005 – 2007) as a pilot country in the UNITAR/ILO Global GHS Capacity Building Programme;
Establishment of a National GHS Implementation Committee;
Completion of the Situation and Gap Analysis study;
Completion of the comprehensibility testing;
- 2006:** Issuance of two ministerial decrees in line with GHS provisions:
- Minister of Trade Decree No. 04/2006 on Distribution and Control of Hazardous Substances (covering 54 chemicals potentially misused in food).
 - Minister of Industry Decree No. 24/2006 on Control of Production and Usage of Hazardous Substance for Industry (covering 6 chemicals substances)

Developing draft of Presidential Decree on GHS implementation.

Developing comic referred to the GHS pictograms.

Developing booklet on the basis of GHS provisions.

Starting translation of the GHS into Indonesian.

2007: Classification of 100 chemicals in accordance with GHS classification criteria

Undertaking GHS training (intermediate level) for industries and government officers.

First draft GHS translation into Indonesian finalized.

2008 and beyond (expected activities and outcomes):

Peer review of the draft of GHS translation into Indonesian.

Final draft of GHS translation into Indonesian completed and publicized.

Issuance of Presidential Decree on GHS implementation.

Revision of other chemical regulations to be accordance with the Presidential Decree.

Undertaking GHS trainings for industries and government officers.

Developing a new comic on GHS.

Development of technical guidance/material for the implementation of the GHS (industry and consumer products)

Determining a list of priority chemicals for GHS implementation in industry, agriculture and consumer product sectors.

Law enforcement.

JAPAN

1. Lead ministry for GHS

- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW): Chemical Hazards Control Division (responsible for workers' safety and health)
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI): Chemical Management Policy Division (responsible for consumer products' hazards as well as environmental hazards)
- Ministry of the Environment (MOE), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (responsible for environmental hazards)

2. Other engaged ministries or coordination or committee (for GHS implementation)

The inter-ministerial committee was established in 2001. It consists of seven governmental offices: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Ministry of the Environment (MoE), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministries of Land Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).

3. Current legal status (covering different sectors)

- The UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods are applied only to air and sea transportation in Japan.
- For workplace, the Industrial Safety and Health Law was amended to implement the GHS in 2006, but applied only for a certain number of chemicals (a label-100 substances, MSDS-640 substances).
- There are no other laws or regulations to implement the GHS. However Toxic and Deleterious Substances Law and PRTR Law recommend to make MSDS for the chemicals under those laws according to the rev.3 GHS or JIS Z 7250 2010.

4. Transition or phase-in periods from existing systems to GHS

- Transition period for MSDS or a label regulated by the Industrial Safety and Health Law was set by the 5th of May, 2007.
- Transition period for a new MSDS format in accordance with the GHS was set by the 31st of December, 2010.

5. Training and capacity building activities

- Seminars or workshops on the GHS (e.g. 5.5-hours training on MSDS for OSH experts in every prefecture of Japan)
- Publication of educational tools: books and CDs
<http://jonai.medwel.cst.nihon-u.ac.jp/?cid=8&lang=jp>
- Translation of the GHS text in English into Japanese
- Classification of the 1500 chemicals under regulations according to the GHS
- Making Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) for MSDS (JIS Z 7250), labeling (JIS Z 7251) and classification (JIS Z 7252) according to the GHS
- Issue of the classification manual and the technical guidance
- Issue of the guidance for risk-based labelling of consumer products
- Opening the GHS site in English (classification results, classification manual , technical guidance, etc.) http://www.safe.nite.go.jp/english/ghs_index.html
- Developing on-line tool for the classification of mixtures in Japanese
http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/int/ghs_auto_classification_tool_download.html

6. Plans for 2011 – 12

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) is considering the possibility for the Industrial Safety and Health Law to cover every hazardous chemical.

There is no specific plan for the other sectors to implement the GHS so far.

7. Others (Building block approach, International cooperation on GHS implementation, etc.)

- The Industrial Safety and Health Law does not require the information on environmental hazards.
- The ministers of the environment of China, Japan and Korea agreed on the establishment of a Tripartite Policy Dialogue on Chemicals Management, which includes holding regular meetings of a working group of experts on the GHS.
- Japan has carried out training courses for facilitating capacity building of ASEAN countries for 5 years.

KOREA

1. Lead ministry for GHS

- 1) Ministry of Employment & Labor
- 2) Ministry of Environment

2. Other engaged ministries or coordination or committee (for GHS implementation)

- 1) National Emergency Management Agency

3. Current legal status (covering different sectors)

- 1) Ministry of Employment & Labor (The Industrial Safety and Health Act) ¹⁶⁾ :

GHS targeted chemical substances in the Industrial Safety and Health Act includes 16 items of physical dangerousness, 11 items of health and environment about all NFPA substances and mixtures. But there are exceptional materials of GHS application in this law. Those are solidified end products as substances of less than 1% of NFPA (carcinogens 0.1% or less), as the substances which is no concern of being exposed to targeted chemical substances included the products when the NFPA workers handles the product (carcinogens is the GHS target), pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, food and consumer devices etc. The Industrial Safety Agency expands MSDS DB of the GHS type, and provides 11,314 kinds of MSDS

- 2) Ministry of Environment (Toxic Chemicals Control Act) ¹⁷⁾:

Ministry of Environment and National Institute of Environmental Research researched and analyzed the research projects for the introduction of GHS in Korea since 2004 and prepared the classification & display about individual toxic chemicals, and it is planned to notify the display contents of individual toxic chemicals by stages. The Ministry of Environment revised the Toxic Chemicals Control Act which was revised by GHS standards for display methods of the toxic chemicals on the containers, packaging etc. 6 main information (product name, symbol, signal language, NFPA stationery, preventive measures stationery, provider information) are displayed on the containers, packaging of toxic chemicals, and all NFPA of toxic chemicals are classified and displayed by increased NFPA items (16->27, 16 kinds of physical dangerousness, 11 kinds of health and environment NFPA), and the display

standard is revised in order to add increased information smoothly, and the display methods is stipulated differently by the format of container

3) National Emergency Management Agency (Safety Control of Dangerous Substances Act)¹⁸⁾ : The standard about classification and labeling of hazardous materials was revised as 2008-18 which is issued in November 2008 by National Emergency Management Agency.

(1) Article 3 shall determine the classification standard of the dangerousness of hazardous materials; the dangerousness of hazardous materials are classified as 16 items such as explosive materials or explosives by dangerousness, and health environment NFPA follows the standard of “regulations about classification standard and display of toxic chemicals” by the National Institute of Environmental Research.

(2) Article 4 shall determine the standards of warning sign which should be attached on the containers which store the dangerousness. The items which shall be indicated on the outside of the containers which store the dangerousness provide product information, pictures letters, signal language, risk phrases, the preventive measures phrases, sign method of provider information, the background color of the cover, dangerousness and warning sign of dangerousness of picture letters warning.

(3) Article 5 shall determine the NFPA classification standard and labeling cover method of chemical substances; the classification standard of 15 items except explosives or gunpowder and display methods of materials are provided by physical dangerousness.

4. Transition or phase-in periods from existing systems to GHS

1) Ministry of Employment & Labor: Effective from July 1 2008 (the grace period applies)

- Single substance: Until June 30 2010
- Mixed substance: Until June 30 2013

2) Ministry of Environment: Effective from July 1 2008 (the grace period applies)

- Single substance: Until June 30 2011
- Mixed substance: Until June 30 2013

5. Training and capacity building activities

GHS national official translation sponsored by 6 state ministries is published and distributed, and this document can be downloaded from homepage of each ministries. In order to enforce GHS in Korea, Industrial Safety and Health Act is revised in 2006, Toxic Chemicals Control Act is revised in 2007, and Safety Control of Dangerous Substances Act is revised in 2008. In the apply principles of these laws, GHS should use the existing classification agents which is possible to be applied such as all NFPA chemical substances, animal testing data, in vitro testing, epidemiological data and results of clinical trials etc. and NFPA classification scope which is characterized by country and area. In addition, the warning signs and material safety data components as single substance, mixed substance, physical risks, health and environmental NFPA classification standards, NFPA information delivery tools are scoop of application.

6. Plans for 2011-2012

1) Ministry of Employment & Labor:

About 2000 kinds will be added in 2010, so 13,000 kinds of GHS MSDS of single substances will be provided, and it will continue to be managed by NFPA data is reinforced. In addition, the registration function of its own MSDS in the workplace, MSDS of single substance which is possible to be used by business owner was registered using MSDS EDITING program, and the program function was extended using MSDS of public corporation and user for MSDS of mixtures to be created.

2) Ministry of Environment:

Implementation rules and future notification revise direction, the technical support such as circuit training to industry fields is pushed.

7. Others (Building approach, International cooperation on GHS implementation)

- 1) Korea GHS coverage areas are transport, manufacturing/workshop, and agriculture/pesticides.
- 2) Transport GHS related agencies & related acts are Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs (Maritime Safety Act)¹⁹⁾.
- 3) Manufacturing/workshop GHS related agencies & related acts are Ministry of Environment (Toxic Chemicals Control Act), Ministry of Employment &

- Labor (The Industrial Safety and Health Act), National Emergency Management Agency (Safety Control of Dangerous Substances Act).
- 4) Agriculture/pesticides GHS related agencies & related acts are The Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Agrochemicals Control Act).

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (from UNECE homepage)

Transport of dangerous goods:

Implemented

For international transport of dangerous goods, see Implementation through international legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines

Other sectors:

Lao People's Democratic Republic has drafted the Hazardous Chemical Strategic Plan for 2006-2020 and the Hazardous Chemical Action Plan for 2006-2010. These Plans are designed to provide a framework for the safe and effective management of chemicals.

In terms of the GHS, Lao People's Democratic Republic has begun to draft a project proposal and has set up a National Steering Committee. The results of the comprehensibility training (held in October 2006) as well as those of the situation and gap analysis were used for the development of GHS implementation activities during 2007.

Sectoral implementation plans for health, agriculture and industry as well as a National Implementation Strategy for the transport sector were completed during 2009.

A decree stipulating principles, rules and measures for controlling all activities relating to import, export, production, distribution, storage, use and disposal of pesticides was issued and translated into English. Several awareness raising activities were also conducted during 2009.

MALAYSIA

8. Lead ministry for GHS

- Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) for industrial workplace
- Department of Agriculture (DOA) for agriculture sector
- Ministry of Transport (MOT) for transport sector
- Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives & Consumerism for consumer products

9. Other engaged ministries or coordination or committee (for GHS implementation)

- The National Coordinating Committee on the Implementation of GHS (NCCGHS) established on 3rd August 2006 and is chaired by Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)

10. Current legal status (covering different sectors)

- Occupational Safety and Health (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Hazardous Chemicals) Regulations 1997 (CPL Regulations 1997) (applied to chemicals to be supplied to workplaces-not based on GHS)
- Pesticides (Labelling) Regulations 1984 (applied to pesticides used in the agricultural sector-not based on GHS)
- Civil Aviation Regulations 1994 (applied to transport of dangerous goods by air based on the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) that is in-line with UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods).

11. Transition or phase-in periods from existing systems to GHS

- CPL Regulations 1997 will be replaced by a new proposed regulation based on GHS, i.e. the proposed Occupational Safety and Health (Classification, Labelling and Safety Data Sheets) Regulations 201x (CLASS Regulations).
- Under the proposed CLASS Regulations, transition periods for substance and mixture are 1 year and 3 years after the CLASS is enforced, respectively.

12. Training and capacity building activities

- Seminars & workshops creating awareness and promoting GHS organised both by Government and Industry (e.g. Chemical Industries Council of Malaysia (CICM) & Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM)).

- Hosted several regional GHS related seminars, e.g. APEC GHS Seminar (Sept 2004), ASEAN OSHNet Workshop on Draft ASEAN Guidelines on CLP of Chemicals (March 2006),
- Comprehensibility Testing for industrial workplace & SGA carried out in 2007,
- Malaysian Standards on GHS published in early 2009
- CICM, with support from DOSH and resource persons from industry, academia and MITI, organised a series of seminars (awareness & basic level) in 4 regions of Peninsular Malaysia in October and November 2009. Seminars were conducted using the training modules developed by DOSH
- Training courses on GHS organized by DOSH for DOSH and government officials conducted in 2008-10 (at basic, intermediate and advanced levels)
- Translation of the 3rd Revised Edition of the Purple Book completed
- The Industrial Code of Practice on Chemical Classification, Labelling and Safety Data Sheet (ICOP CLASS) is being finalized by DOSH as guidance to industry to comply with the proposed CLASS Regulations.
- DOSH is compiling a list of at least 200 substances based on the GHS classification that will be part of the ICOP CLASS
- Online chemical submission software (COSS) is being developed by DOSH for chemical classification verification.

13. Plans for 2011 – 12

- DOSH to gazette the proposed CLASS Regulations together with ICOP CLASS.
- GHS training modules for competent classifiers is being finalized by DOSH
- Training of competent classifiers to be conducted by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and other training providers
- Series of briefing sessions and awareness seminars will be conducted throughout the country once the proposed CLASS Regulations is published in the gazette,

14. Others (Building block approach, International cooperation on GHS implementation, etc.)

- The MITI is now preparing to participate in the UNITAR GHS training and capacity building programme under the ASEAN GHS Project (Phase II)
- The building block approach adopted by DOSH and the Department of Environment's Environmentally Hazardous Substance project is similar to that of the European Union.

The proposed CLASS Regulations is based on the 3rd Revised Edition of the Purple Book.

MYANMAR (from UNECE homepage)

For international transport of dangerous goods, see Implementation through international legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines.

Myanmar established the National Commission for Environmental Affairs, in 1990.

Among its programs, Myanmar has adopted Agenda 21, one part of which is to promote the environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals and hazardous waste. There is no specific institution assigned to the task of overall management of chemicals and waste, but there are a number of existing frameworks in legislation, classification and labelling standards that could accommodate the GHS.

Myanmar is currently preparing to revise existing legislation and administrative procedures to implement the GHS.

PHILIPPINES

1. Lead ministry/agency for GHS

1) Coordinating Agency

Board of Investments (BOI) as the lead agency, responsible for coordinating, monitoring and providing guidance on the implementation of GHS.

2) Agriculture Sector

Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) – responsible for amending the existing classification and labeling guidelines for pesticides following the guidelines to be developed by the WHO and FAO.

3) Industrial Chemicals and/or Workplace

Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) – responsible for the preparation of implementing rules and regulations (IRR) for industrial chemicals

Bureau of Working Conditions (BWC) – responsible for drafting the amendments to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHS) for GHS implementation in the workplace

Occupational Safety and Health Center (OSHC) – responsible for the development of information materials and training modules on GHS for capability building of concerned government and private sector;

4) Consumer Chemicals

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) - responsible for the preparation of IRR for consumer chemicals;

Bureau of Product Standards (BPS) – responsible for the preparation of label standards for chemical substances and mixtures for consumer products.

5) Transport

several attached agencies – responsible for the implementation of GHS in the transport sector through the UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

6) Emergency Response

Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) - responsible for drafting the amendments to the IRR of the Revised Fire Code of the Philippines. Also responsible in the conduct of inspection and in prescribing safety measures on the storage, handling and/or use of explosives or of combustible, flammable, toxic and other hazardous materials.

7) **Import and Export**

Bureau of Customs (BOC) – responsible for monitoring the import and export of all kinds of chemical substances, mixtures and products, except in economic zones.

Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) – responsible for monitoring **inside the economic zones** the importation and export of all kinds of chemical substances, mixtures and products.

2. **Other engaged ministries or coordination or committee (for GHS implementation)**

In 2004, a GHS Multi-Sectoral Committee was initially formed based on the recommendation during the 2nd APEC Chemical Dialogue in Malaysia in September 2004. It was composed of concerned government agencies, the chemical industry association and the academe.

In 2005, under the BOI-UNITAR Training and Capacity Building for the Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling (GHS) in the Philippines Phase I Project, a GHS National Implementation Committee was also formed, composed of a larger group of thirty (30) concerned government agencies, six (6) industry associations, and five (5) public interest and labor organizations (PILOs) and academic and professional organizations.

3. **Current legal status (covering different sectors)**

The **GHS Joint Administrative Order of 2009 (GHS JAO)**, which covers the different sectors affected by the GHS, was formulated since there are already existing legislations in the Philippines that could incorporate the GHS provisions. The GHS JAO requires implementing agencies to draft or revise the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRRs) of their respective laws to incorporate the provisions of GHS. It also specifies the duties and responsibilities of the GHS implementing and coordinating government agencies in the adoption of GHS.

The DOTC will implement GHS through the UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous for air and sea transportation in the Philippines.

The IRRs of the following laws are being revised/need to be revised:

- 1) Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act of 1990 - for industrial chemicals;
- 2) Rule 1090 of the Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHS) entitled "Hazardous Materials" - for GHS implementation in the workplace;
- 3) Food and Drug Administration Act of 2009 – for consumer chemicals;
- 4) Article V of the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority Rules and Regulations - for pesticides;
- 5) Revised Fire Code of the Philippines - for emergency response.

4. **Transition or phase-in periods from existing systems to GHS**

It was agreed during the GHS National Review and Planning Workshop in February 2008 that the implementation of GHS for industrial chemicals would start with single chemicals which are listed in the PCL (Priority Chemical List) of the