SAICM/ICCM.4/INF/26

Distr.: General
2 September 2015

English only

International Conference on Chemicals Management
Fourth session
Geneva, 28 September–2 October 2015
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

Progress and challenges towards the achievement of the 2020 goal of sound chemicals management

The International Council of Chemical Associations fifth update report on the implementation indicators of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat has the honour to circulate, for the information of participants, the fifth update report on the implementation indicators of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, prepared by the International Council of Chemical Associations. The report is presented as received by the secretariat, without formal editing.

* SAICM/ICCM.4/1.

K1502678 110915

Annex

Responsible Care®
OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL ASSOCIATIONS

ICCA 5th UPDATE REPORT for the UN SAICM Implementation Indicators

July 31, 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) herein presents the 5th ICCA SAICM Update Report for reporting its progress on the official 20 SAICM indicators since the Baseline Estimate Report (BER) published in July 2010. This report provides background regarding ICCA's reporting mechanism on the key indicators as well as comparison between the 5th Update and the BER data by SAICM Key Elements, Indicators and UN SAICM Regions. By comparing and matching the results of its Responsible Care® Global Charter (RCGC) and Global Product Strategy (GPS) initiatives, ICCA is able to monitor and report the status of the chemical industry's progress on and contributions to the SAICM objectives.

Methodologies have been continuously reviewed for further improvement, and it is anticipated that accuracy will continue to improve over time. There is subjectivity/qualification as well as objectivity/quantification in collecting this data. ICCA believes it is always difficult to collate global data form a collection of organization as diverse as those in the chemical industry. However, it is our expectation that over the SAICM lifecycle there will be a trend towards lower percentages of "No Progress" and higher percentages of "Complete" and "Updating" implementation which measure the progress of the chemical industry versus the SAICM objectives.

The global chemical industry reports through the Responsible Care Leadership Group (RCLG) using the same process for 5 years. While many associations have dedicated reporting processes, some associations are still developing such systems. However, this ICCA update report will show on a global level that significant progress has been made in implementing all SAICM key indicators. Further to the BER, the new status demonstrates a positive trend in implementation in the "Complete" and "Updating" categories.

Comparing the results regionally it can be noted that the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG) profile of SAICM continue to be the most advanced according to the 5th Update Report, followed by notable improvements by the Central and Eastern European (CEE) and the Asian-Pacific (APAC) regions, with the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region being relatively static at this time (see charts in Annex I). However, since the 4th Update Report, the Latin American region has formed the Latin American Network to address key issues which are unique to the region that will help move their chemicals management programs forward at a more accelerated pace.

However, the "No Progress" status was also significant for some key indicators in all regions, providing a clear view of where performance improvement possibilities exist. Since in the African (AFR) region the ICCA is represented in only two countries (South Africa and Morocco) a thorough evaluation of the progress in this region is not yet possible but presents a challenging opportunity for future progress. It should be noted that in 2015, ICCA initiated a Pilot Program in Africa to expand Responsible Care in the Africa region. Lead by the South African Association (CAIA) and with support from ICCA, the program aims to work with suitable national organizations and to sustainably grow the capacity for supporting Responsible Care with the long term vision to establish African Responsible Care associations in several countries.

BACKGROUND

Adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) on 6 February 2006 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, the **S**trategic **A**pproach to **I**nternational **C**hemicals **M**anagement (**SAICM**) is a policy framework to foster the sound management of chemicals. As an integral part of the process, reporting on SAICM implementation will be a key tool in assessing progress towards the achievement of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation's goal of sound management of chemicals by 2020. It will also help assess progress on the individual objectives set out in the SAICM texts.

The global chemicals industry through its national and regional associations and the global organization, ICCA, is committed to measuring and reporting progress on the implementation of SAICM for the continuous improvement in the sound management of chemicals throughout the life cycle. Since the introduction of the Responsible Care® program in 1985 national associations, based on input from their member companies, have been measuring and reporting annually a range of metrics related to the production of chemicals and the impact on the environment and human health.

At the first International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-1) ICCA launched the Responsible Care® Global Charter (RCGC) and the Global Product Strategy (GPS). The Responsible Care Global Charter commits companies and chemical trade associations to practice and promote the safe management of chemicals, while improving quality of life, through the benefits of chemical products directly and indirectly through their use in the value chain to produce articles, and therefore positive contributions to the communities in which they operate. Since that time, the ICCA Board approved a new 2014 Responsible Care Global Charter which will be launched during the 4th ICCM Meeting in Geneva. Alongside the Global Charter, ICCA launched its Global Product Strategy (GPS), which works within the context of Responsible Care to focus on enhanced product stewardship throughout the value chain. GPS highlights the chemical industry's commitment to defining safe use conditions for chemicals in commerce, applying safe and environmentally sound management practices, and making relevant information publicly available.

ICCA emphasized these voluntary initiatives as a way to improve chemicals management throughout the entire lifecycle of chemicals, at the global level. During the inter-sessional activities related to the Modalities of Reporting for SAICM implementation, ICCA proactively engaged in the process, including the pilot assessment of the Canadian proposal for reporting progress on SAICM objectives.

As a result of the decision on the Modalities of Reporting at the Open-Ended Legal and Technical Working Group in Rome, 2008 and the proposed 20 Indicators covering the 5 Strategic Elements of the Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS), ICCA decided to correlate the measurements that ICCA is using to track implementation of the Responsible Care Global Charter and the Global Product Strategy, to the SAICM indicators. A total of 52 ICCA measures covering environmental and human health elements were selected and matched for impact, relevance and priority to the 20 SAICM indicators.

In gathering the data from the national associations, a survey was developed which has 4 stages of implementation of the 52 selected metrics namely: NO PROGRESS (NP); IN DEVELOPMENT (ID); COMPLETE(C); UPDATING IMPLEMENTATION (U). The collection system is a web-based electronic tool into which the national associations report. The Global Charter and GPS implementation data are then transposed to demonstrate SAICM implementation progress through their correlation (or match table) previously established. The program also allows direct display of the data visually e.g. through bar charts. No weighting of the data has been applied and a simple summation of the responses and statistical presentation as percentages is used. The results can be presented at a global level for the 20 SAICM Indicators, at a United Nations SAICM Regional level e.g. WEOG, Asia-Pacific etc., or at the national level.

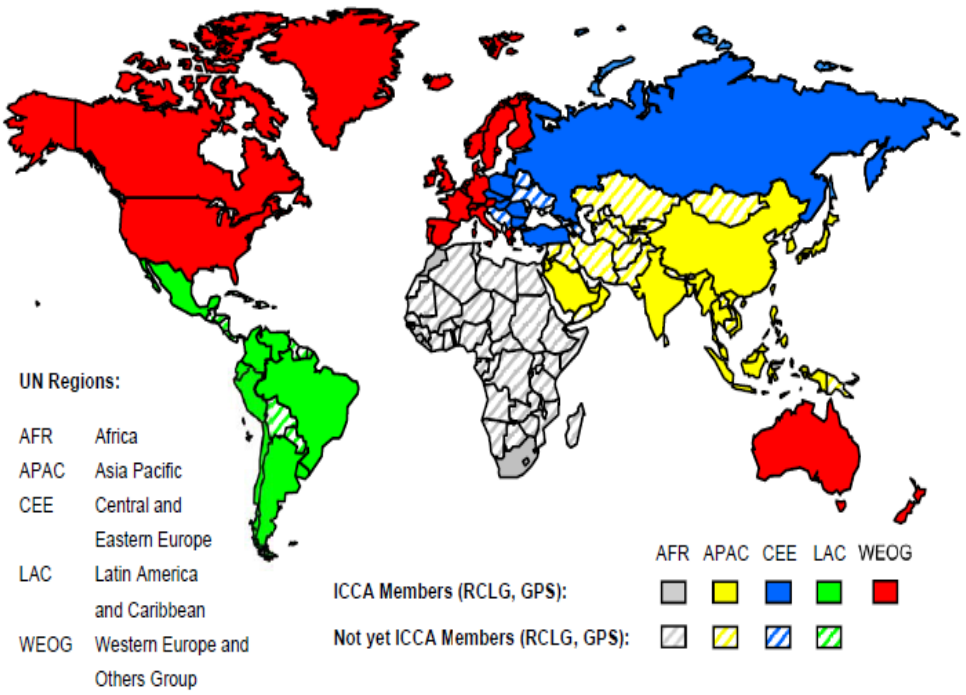


Fig. 1: Countries/geographies in the 5 UN regions and their participation in ICCA's programs (RCLG, GPS) as of the start of reporting for the Baseline Estimate Report published in 2010. It is worth noting that there are some aspects in the approach which demonstrate the potential limitations of the system and the conclusions which might be drawn. First, there are 58 national associations currently part of the ICCA Responsible Care initiative, and data from 50 of these associations is included in this 5th Update Report. These associations are focused on countries/geographies that have significant chemical production. Specifically in the African Region there are only 2 countries whose national associations are Responsible Care members; therefore, at this time, it is not meaningful to present an African Regional view.

Responsible Care®
OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL ASSOCIATIONS

RESULTS OF THE SECOND ICCA UPDATE REPORT (Based on 2013/2014 data collected in 2014/15)

Global Level:

The Charts presented below are based on the Baseline Estimate Report (BER) published in July, 2010 on the ICCA website http://www.icca-chem.org/ICCADocs/2010-06_ICCA_BaselineEstimateReport.pdf and input data collected in 2014/2015 for the period of 2013/2014. This report includes data from a total of 50 of the 54 National currently reporting to the RCLG. Four other associations who are new to the ICCA organization and do not have reporting requirements until 2016 or beyond. Not every association completed reporting by the time this report was generated. For those associations, data was used from a previous reporting cycle. To address data gaps for non-reporters, if a non-reporting association had reported "No Progress" (NP) on a given Responsible Care or Global Product Strategy measurement in the last Update Report then it was maintained at NP for this 5th Update Report or if a measurement had been reported as "Completed" (C) in the last Update Report it was maintained as "C" in the 5th Update Report.

The charts below compare current year data, 2015, with the original report data from 2009.

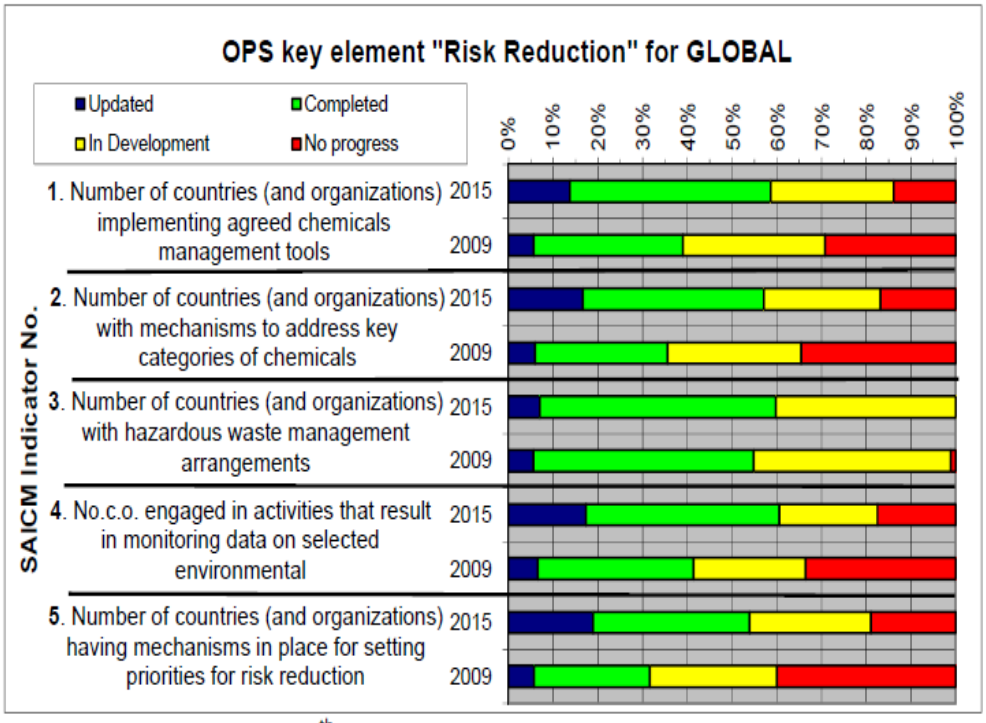


Chart 1: Comparison of the 5th Update results (2015) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS Key element "Risk reduction"; Region: GLOBAL ("No. c.o." = "Number of countries (and organizations)")

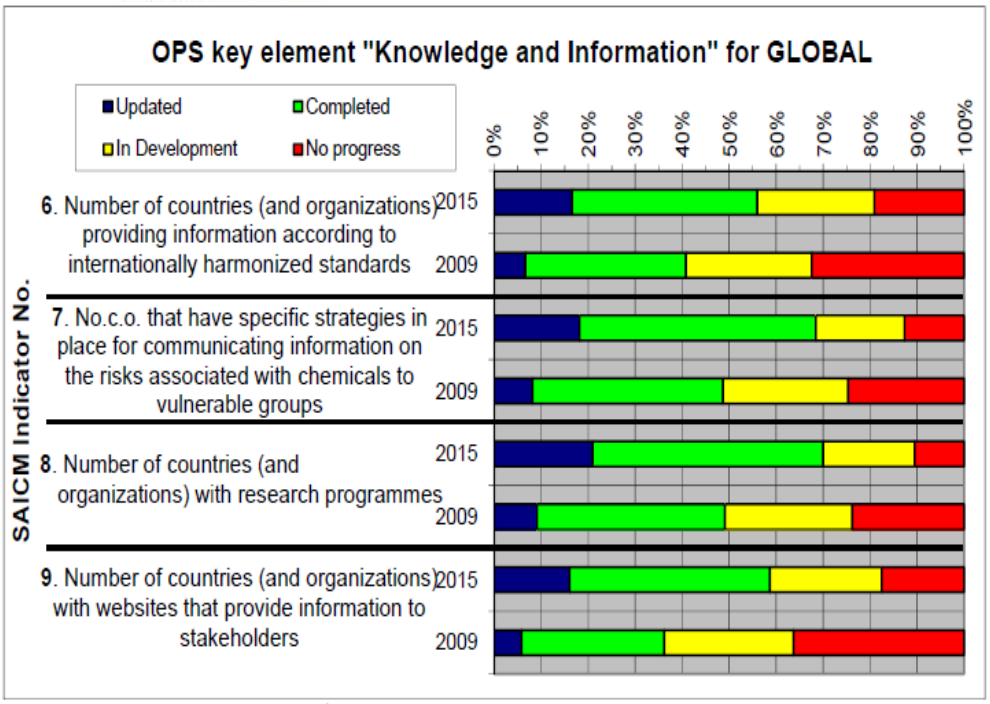


Chart 2: Comparison of the 5th Update results (2015) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element "Knowledge and information"; Region: GLOBAL ("No. c.o." = "Number of countries (and organizations)")

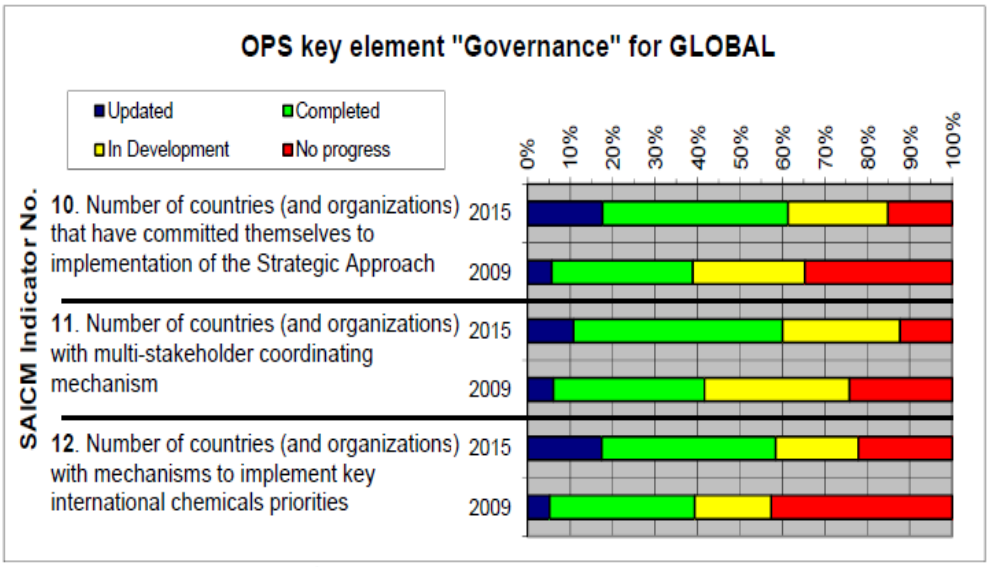


Chart 3: Comparison of the 5th Update results (2015) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element "Governance"; Region: GLOBAL ("No. c.o." = "Number of countries (and organizations)")

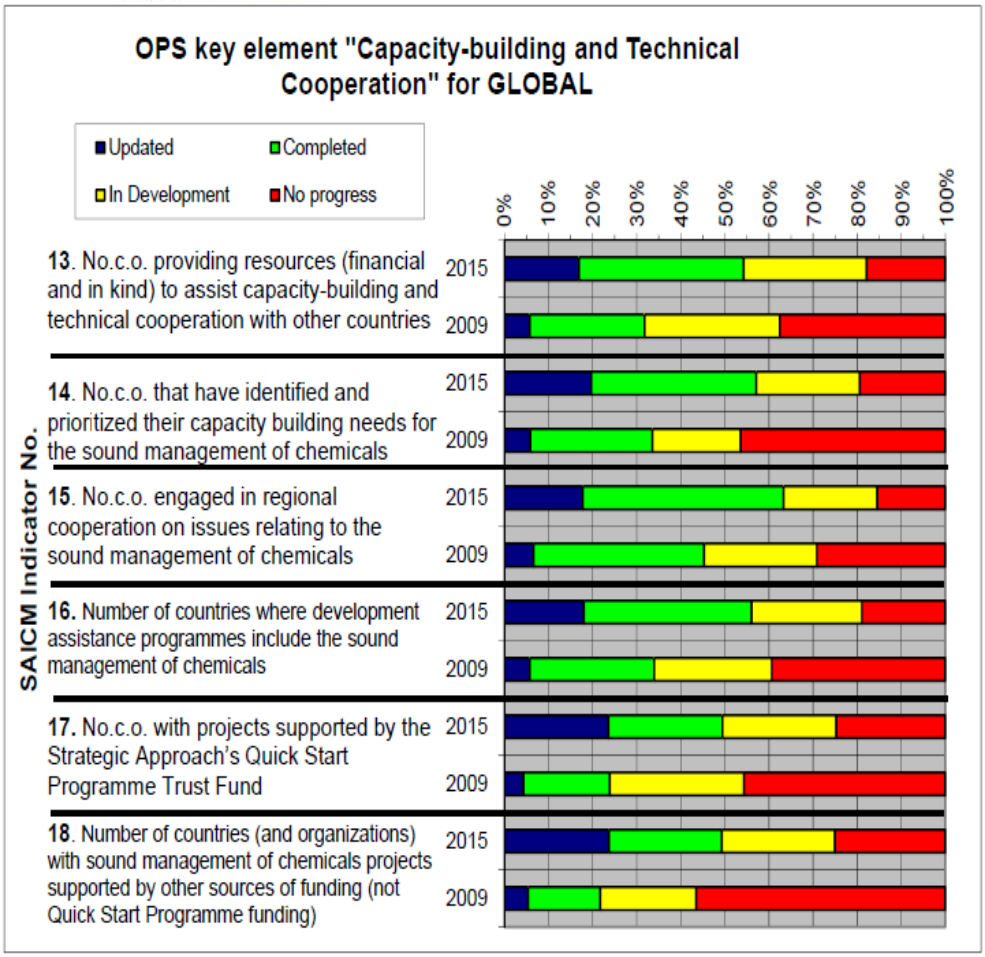


Chart 4: Comparison of the 5th Update results (2015) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element "Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation"; Region: GLOBAL ("No. c.o." = "Number of countries (and organizations)")

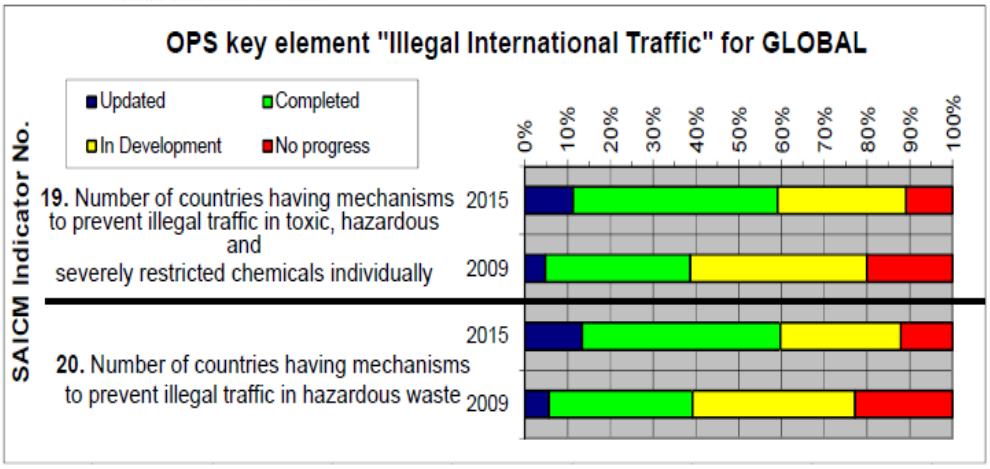


Chart 5: Comparison of the 5th Update results (2015) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element "Illegal international traffic"; Region: GLOBAL ("No. c.o." = "Number of countries (and organizations)")

SUMMARY OF RESULTS on the Global Level:

In reviewing the 5 charts covering the SAICM Key Elements with a total of 20 official Indicators using the 4 stages of implementation, the positive trend reported over the recent years continues to consolidate.

Considering that the combination of the 3 implementation stages of "Updated" (U), "Completed" (C) and "In Development" (ID) reflects positive activity and achievements towards the implementation of SAICM, it is significant to note that in all Indicators under the 5 Key Elements the summation of "U" + "C" + "ID" is greater for the 5th Update compared with the 2009 data (BER). The improvement therefore varies from 10% to ca. 40%. The progress achieved originates largely from an increase of "Completed" action on SAICM indicators and a decrease in countries reporting "no progress".

Averages for each of the SAICM 5 Key Elements of the Baseline Estimate Report and the 5th Update Report are compared in the following chart and graphically the results reinforce the general conclusions drawn above, namely a general trend in improvement.

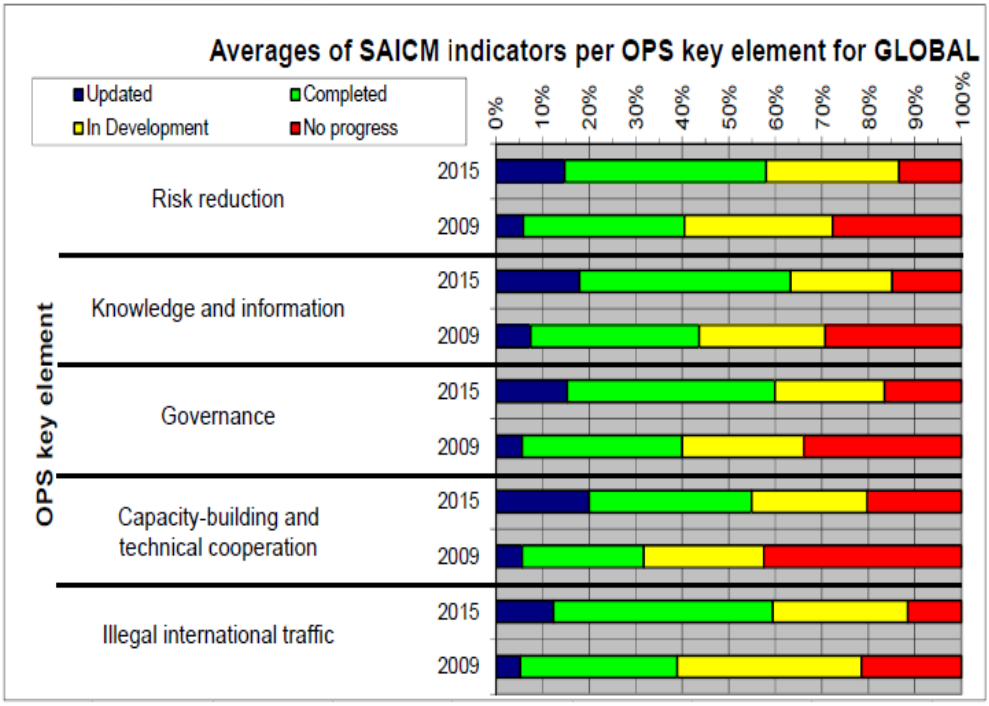


Chart 6: Comparison of the 5th Update results (2015) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element averages; Region: GLOBAL

United Nations SAICM Regional Level (see charts in Annex I):

There are also some apparent differences in progress among the SAICM regions, as expected. However, great care needs to be exercised in interpreting the results, especially making cross regional comparisons without noting specific circumstances. Such specific circumstances are for instance:

- The number of countries/geographies in a region that participate in the ICCA system (e. g. 2 for Africa, but 21 for the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG))
- All countries/geographies are counted with equal weight and averages are calculated as simple arithmetic averages without considering factors that influence the importance of the result (e. g. economic strength of the chemical industry in different geographies, size of chemical production and handling, state of industrial development, etc.)
- The coverage of the ICCA system vs. the necessary coverage: Presently more than 65 geographies are participating in the ICCA Responsible Care initiative compared to 192 countries acknowledged in the UN at the start of the ICCA SAICM reporting approach. However, not all geographies might need to participate, for instance if there is not a significant chemical industry, or they do not produce or use chemicals in considerable amounts.

As a general comment in reviewing progress on all 20 Indicators for the 4 SAICM regions, good progress has been achieved. However, there are still significant opportunities for improvement in SAICM implementation both by region and by Key Elements. Reasons why the Africa region could not be fully evaluated as a region, given only two countries are represented in our organization, are presented in more detail at the end of this chapter.

For the five indicators of the "Risk Reduction" cluster, good progress can be reported. All of the Regions except CEE and LAC show "No Progress" reports to below 20%. Noteworthy, the APAC countries showed the biggest improvement from "No Progress" to the stages "Updated", "In Development" and "Completed" in "Risk Reduction" cluster. This positive trend can be attributed to significant capacity building activities by local ICCA member associations and companies over the recent years.

Pertaining to "Knowledge and Information Sharing", the greatest reduction of "No Progress" is shown by APAC countries over the recent years. APAC countries have overall reached a comparable level of progress to CEE and WEOG when taking together the proportion of "Updated" In Development" and "Completed". In contrast, the least progress is reported by LAC countries.

In terms of the KPI cluster "Governance", significant progress has been achieved by all regions except LAC countries. The percentage of WEOG and APAC countries reporting "Completed" or "Updating" action on KPIs has largely increased over the recent years. In contrast, the proportion of countries reporting "No Progress" remains largely static which indicates the need for further action. Both, APAC and CEE countries show the largest reduction of "No Progress" reports over time which can be interpreted as growing support for SAICM in these regions.

"Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation" remains to be of key interest for the global chemical industry. The highest rate of "Completion" in the corresponding cluster has been achieved by WEOG countries. In contrast, "No Progress" reports remain to be high in the LAC region. ICCA continues to work with regional ICCA member associations and companies to improve awareness safe chemicals management and support them in their local capacity building efforts.

All five UN regions show good progress in the "Illegal International Traffic" KPI cluster. Notably, the APAC region has reduced "No Progress" reports below 1 % for all indicators in this cluster which mirrors the establishment of effective measures in this region.

The Africa regional data has purposely not been included in this regional report or in the analysis since at this time only 2 African countries participate in the ICCA Responsible Care initiative. Therefore it is not possible to take the results as representative for the whole region of Africa. The limited country participation in Africa is understandable in terms of the fact that in the countries which are not members of the ICCA Responsible Care program, there is relatively small chemical production so far, however, there is a strategic decision within ICCA to significantly increase interactions and activities within the African region and a corresponding Pilot Project was approved in 2014 for a 2015 start date. Crop Protection chemicals are not always covered by this report, however, they are clearly important in these largely agricultural societies.

ANNEX I

This Annex provides more details by Key Elements and the Indicators for the United Nations SAICM Regions, comparing the data obtained for the 5th Update Report (2015) to that of the Baseline Estimate Report (2009).

58 countries/geographies are presently participating in ICCA's programs for the ICCA SAICM reporting approach. This report includes data from a total of 50 of the 54 National Associations currently reporting to the RCLG. Four other associations are new to the ICCA organization and do not have reporting requirements until 2016 or beyond. Not every association completed reporting by the time this report was generated. For those associations, data was used from a previous reporting cycle. To address data gaps for non-reporters, if a non-reporting association had reported "No Progress" (NP) on a given Responsible Care or Global Product Strategy measurement in the last Update Report then it was maintained at NP for the 5th Update Report or if a measurement had been reported as "Completed" (C) in the last Update Report it was maintained as "C" in the 5th Update Report.

Results for the different regions:

The following charts show the results for the 4 UN regions namely; Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG), Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), and Asia-Pacific (APAC).

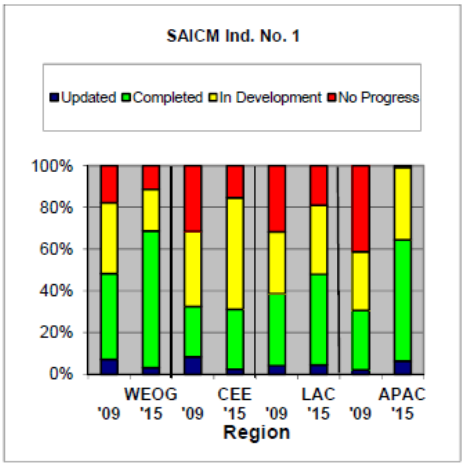
The 5th region Africa (AFR) is not shown, because of the limitations previously mentioned. At this time only 2 African countries (Morocco and South Africa) participate in the ICCA Responsible Care initiative. Therefore it is not possible to take the results as representative for the whole region of Africa. The limited country participation in Africa is understandable in terms of the fact that in the countries which are not members of the ICCA Responsible Care program, there is relatively small chemical production so far. Crop Protection chemicals are not covered by this report, however, is clearly important in these largely agricultural societies.

The charts are grouped by the 5 elements of the Overarching Policy Strategy (OPS) and the 20 SAICM indicators.

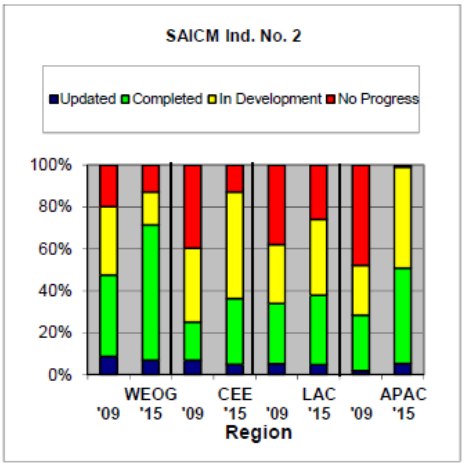
Responsible Care®
OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL ASSOCIATIONS

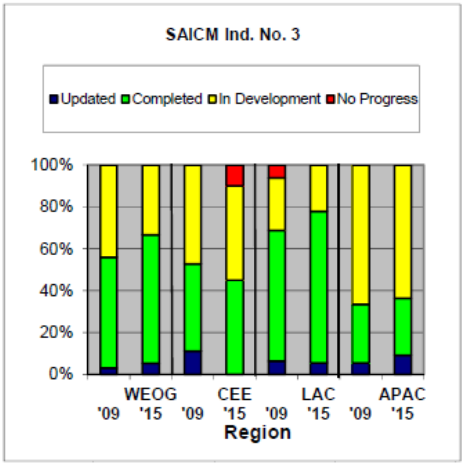
RISK REDUCTION (SAICM 1 – 5)



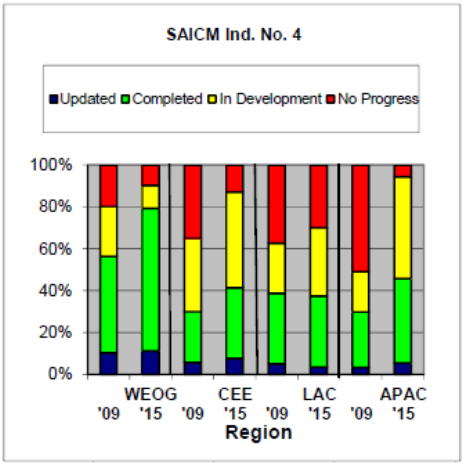
SAICM Ind. 1: Number of countries (and organizations) implementing agreed chemicals management tools



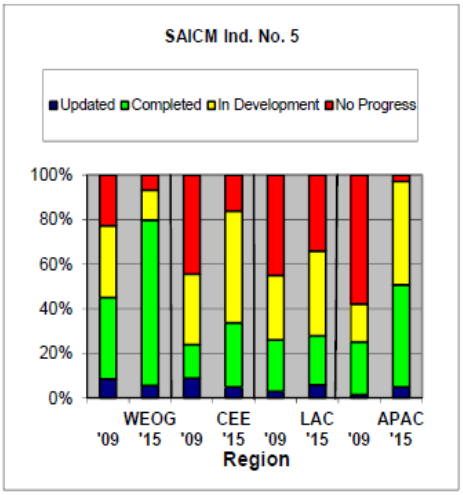
SAICM Ind. 2: Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to address key categories of chemicals



SAICM Ind. 3: Number of countries (and organizations) with hazardous waste management

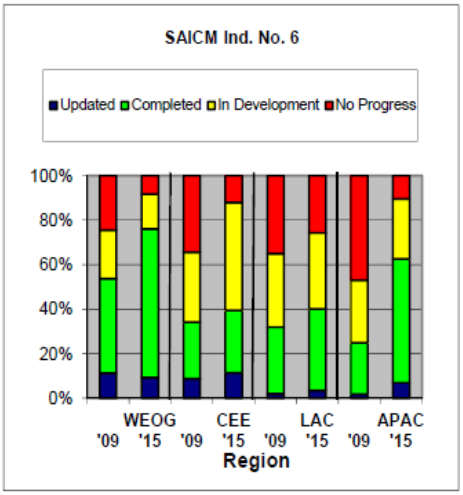


SAICM Ind. 4: Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in activities that result in monitoring data on selected environmental and human health priority substances

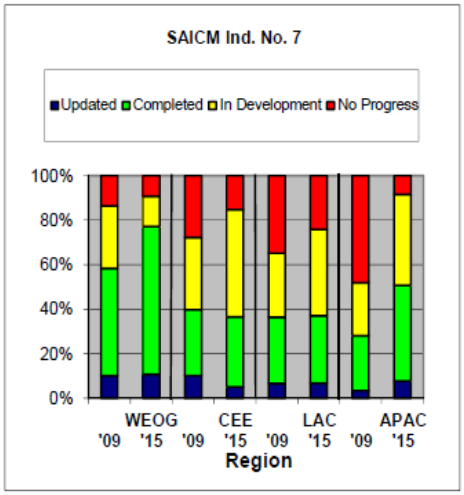


SAICM Ind. 5: Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms in place for setting priorities for risk reduction

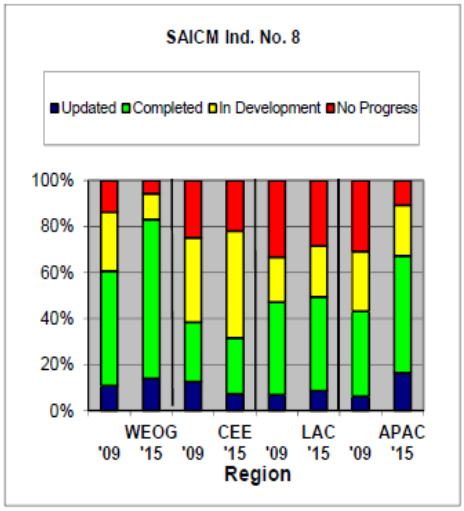
KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION (SAICM indicators 6 - 9)



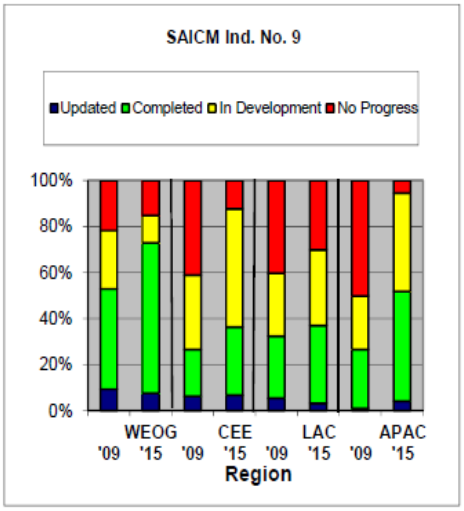
SAICM Ind. 6: Number of countries (and organizations) providing information according to internationally harmonized standards



SAICM Ind. 7: Number of countries (and organizations) that have specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups

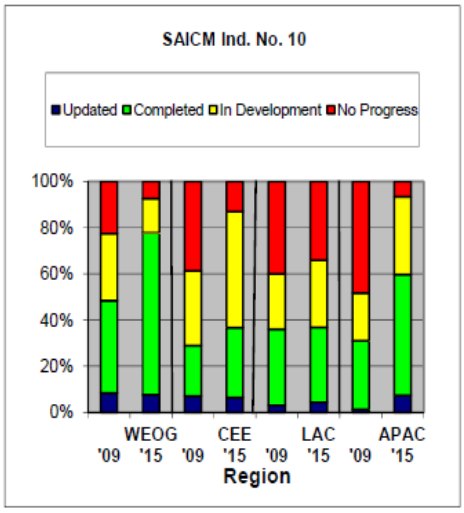


SAICM Ind. 8: Number of countries (and Organizations) with research programs

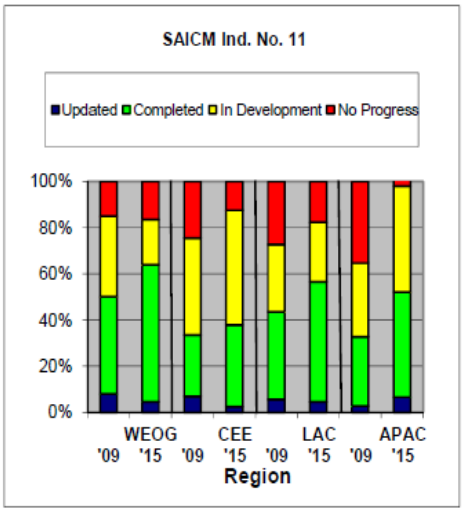


SAICM Ind. SAICM Ind. 9: Number of countries (and organizations) with websites that provide information to stakeholders

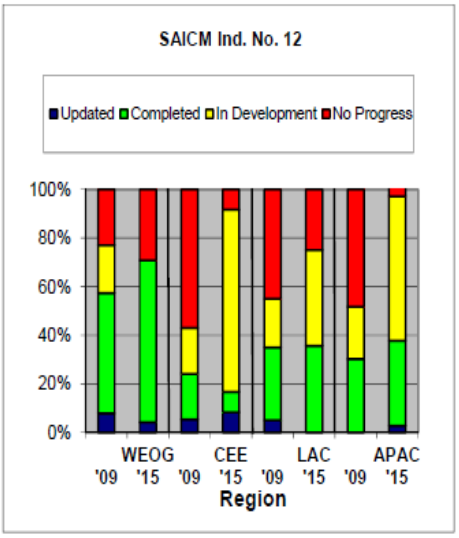
GOVERNANCE (SAICM indicators 10 - 12)



SAICM Ind. 10: Number of countries (and organizations) that have committed themselves to
implementation of the Strategic Approach

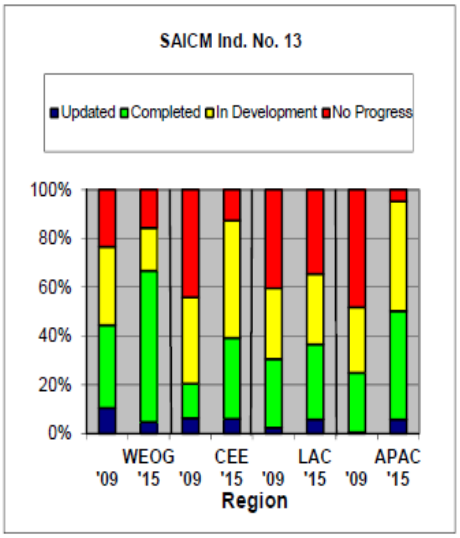


SAICM Ind. 11: Number of countries (and organizations) with multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism

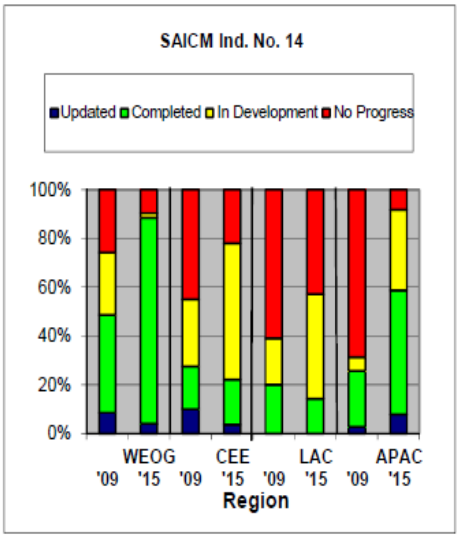


SAICM Ind. 12: Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to implement key international chemicals priorities

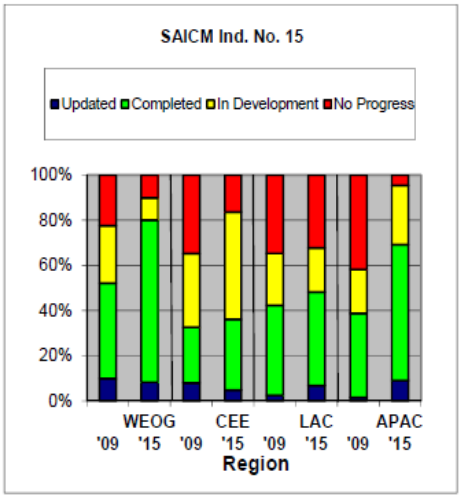
CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION (SAICM indicators 13 - 18)



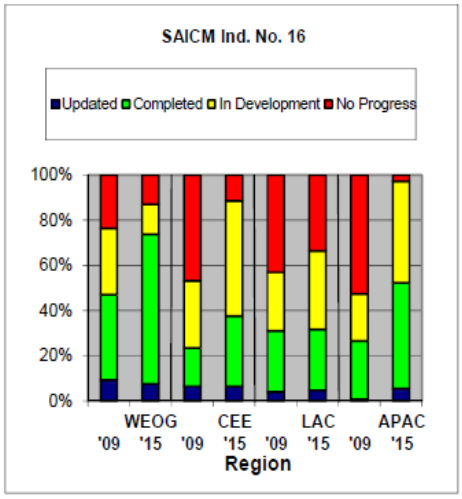
SAICM Ind. 13: Number of countries (and organizations) providing resources (financial and in kind) to assist capacity-building and technical cooperation with other countries



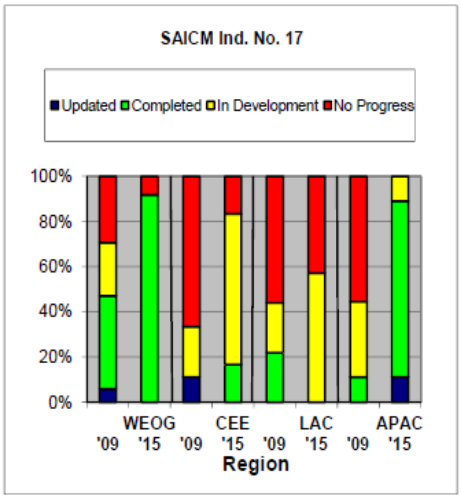
SAICM Ind. 14: Number of countries (and organizations) that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals



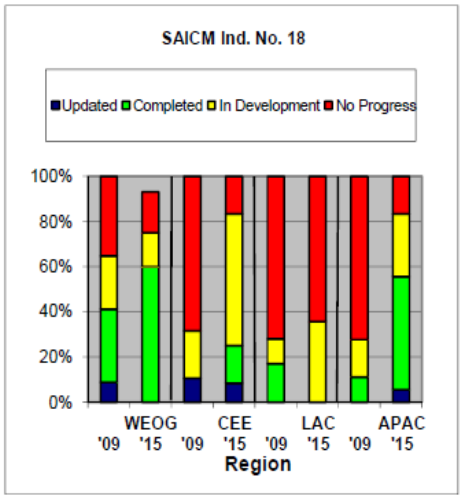
SAICM Ind. 15: Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in regional cooperation on
issues relating to the sound management of chemicals



SAICM Ind. 16: Number of countries (and organizations) where development assistance programs include the sound management of chemicals



SAICM Ind. 17: Number of countries (and organizations) with projects supported by the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Program Trust Fund

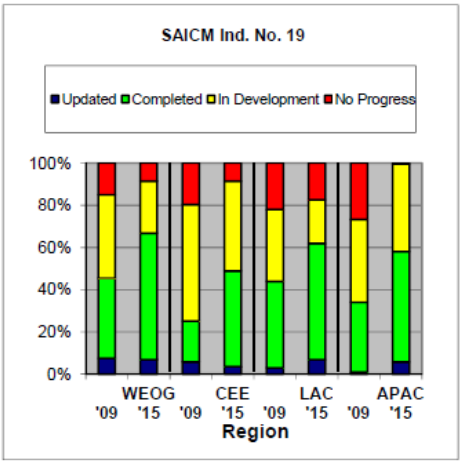


SAICM Ind. 18: Number of countries (and organizations) with sound management of chemicals projects supported by other sources of funding (not Quick Start Program funding)

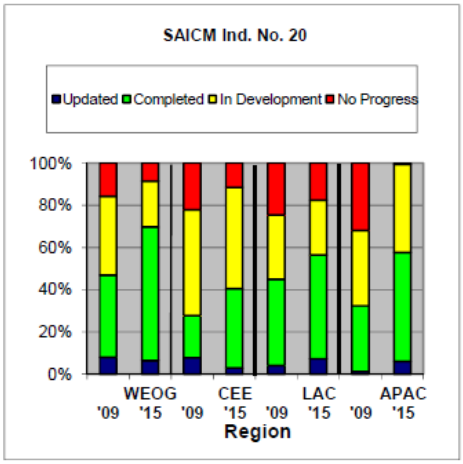
Responsible Care®
OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL ASSOCIATIONS

ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC (SAICM indicators 19 - 20)



SACIM Ind. 19: Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals individually



SAICM Ind. 20: Number of countries (and organizations) having in mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in hazardous waste

ANNEX II

This Annex provides more details on the Indicators for the reporting.

In the charts of this report the 20 SAICM indicators have been used as published by the SAICM Secretariat (http://www.saicm.org/images/saicm_documents/Reporting/ICCM2-Indicators%20for%20Reporting.doc). After ICCM-2 this set of indicators was published in full text including a preliminary guidance for each indicator. It has been used in this report as requested by the SAICM Reporting Modalities. The following table is a reproduction of the 20 SAICM indicators as published on the internet.

Indicators for reporting by stakeholders on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Approach[1]

The following tables of 20 indicators show the data to be collected nationally and monitored at the regional and global levels.

	Indicator	*Preliminary guidance – The guidance for each indicator needs to be complemented based on the comment provided below and in the overall guidance in chapter I above.*
	Risk Reduction	
1.	Number of countries (and organizations) implementing agreed chemicals management tools	*Data collection should take into account implementation of recognized tools prepared by participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Program for the Sound Management of Chemicals,* *e.g., the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, guidance for establishing pollutant release and transfer registries and product stewardship programs in industry. Tools would include those for pollution prevention.* *This indicator should include tools to determine the chemicals used in the country, such as inventories, pesticide registration systems, Customs information systems, etc.* *For non-governmental organizations, the indicator should also allow reporting on organization specific inventories* *The guidance should include a specific list of tools that will be used for reporting, with the ability to provide additional information on other specific tools*
2.	Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to address key categories of chemicals	*Countries and organizations could report on the mechanisms that they have in place to address categories of chemicals that have been designated as priorities based on a national/organizational prioritization process*

		Mechanisms to be considered include: • *Legislation* • *Regulations* • *Programmes* • *Agreements*
3.	Number of countries (and organizations) with hazardous waste management arrangements	*Data collection should take into account systems for the environmentally sound management of waste:* • *Inventories of waste* • *Legislation* • *Policies* • *Permit systems*
4.	Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in activities that result in monitoring data on selected environmental and human health priority substances	*Data collection should take into account environmental and biomonitoring effort:* • *Environmental monitoring* • *Human biomonitoring* • *Monitoring of human poisonings* • *Chemical accidents* *Countries and organizations are encouraged to report data for these selected pollutants*
5.	Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms in place for setting priorities for risk reduction	*Data collection should take into account:* • *Science-based risk assessment activities* • *Risk management activities, including pollution prevention activities*
Knowledge and information		
6.	Number of countries (and organizations) providing information according to internationally harmonized standards	*Data collection should take account of* • *Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)* • *Labelling according to national guidelines and availability of harmonized hazard information* *Regional initiatives (should be reported on by regional organizations)*
7.	Number of countries (and organizations) that have specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups	*Data collection should include consultative processes and training directed at vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and migrant workers, and take into consideration social and economic conditions, when possible*
8.	Number of countries (and organizations) with research programs	*Collected data should include the type of research being funded:* • *Human health assessment* • *Environmental assessment* • *Research on safer alternatives* • *Research on cleaner production*

9.	Number of countries (and organizations) with websites that provide information to stakeholders	*Collected data should include websites providing relevant information*
	Governance	
10.	Number of countries (and organizations) that have committed themselves to implementation of the Strategic Approach	*A list of possible mechanisms to show such commitment should be included. Examples to consider are: implementation plans for the Strategic Approach, national policies, programs, resolutions of boards of directors or other governing bodies, etc.*
11.	Number of countries (and organizations) with multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism	*Collected data should include the types of stakeholders involved:* *Labour, health, public sector, private sector, scientific community, etc.*
12.	Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to implement key international chemicals priorities	*Collected data should include the list of multilateral environment agreements, alongside other regional agreements or international instruments*
	Capacity building and technical cooperation	
13.	Number of countries (and organizations) providing resources (financial and in kind) to assist capacity building and technical cooperation with other countries	*Collected data should include assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition*
14.	Number of countries (and organizations) that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals	*Data collection should focus on plans that are publicly available*
15.	Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in regional cooperation on issues relating to the sound management of chemicals	*Collected data should include regional cooperation on risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and illegal international traffic*
16.	Number of countries (and organizations) where development assistance programs include the sound management of chemicals	*This should be a yes/no answer for donor and recipient countries*
17.	Number of countries (and organizations) with projects supported by the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Program Trust Fund	*Report number of projects and total amount of funds on the Quick Start Program projects. Recommend using the data from the Quick Start Program Executive Board reports rather than collecting the information from the countries*

18.	Number of countries (and organizations) with sound management of chemicals projects supported by other sources of funding (not Quick Start Program funding)	*Collected data should include a list of institutions providing the support for existing projects, this should include the private and not-for-profit sectors*
Illegal international traffic		
19.	Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals individually	*Collected data should include a list of mechanisms, such as legislation, regulations, programs, permits, etc.* *Governments are encouraged to report the number of incidents of illegal traffic and to provide information on challenges encountered in efforts to prevent illegal international traffic*
20.	Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in hazardous waste	*Collected data should include a list of mechanisms, such as legislation, regulations, programs, permits*

1 Taken from advance copy of Report of the International Conference on Chemicals Management on the work of its second session http://www.saicm.org/documents/iccm/ICCM2/Meeting%20Report/ICCM2%20report%20advance%20Eng%2023%20Jun%2009.doc