



**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL ASSOCIATIONS (ICCA) 1st UPDATE REPORT FOR the
UN Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
9TH NOVEMBER, 2011**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) herein presents the 1st 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 1st 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 the SAICM objectives.

The results and conclusions presented in this report are still relatively preliminary since this is only the second time that this set of data has been collected and there is only 12 – 15 months between the 2 data sets. Methodologies will be continuously reviewed for further improvement, and it is anticipated that accuracy will improve over time. There is subjectivity/qualification as well as objectivity/quantification in collecting this data. ICCA believes that it is still early to attempt to analyze trends by Indicator, by region and by future actions; however, in the future as data quality and quantity improves, ICCA expects to rely upon the results to identify areas of focus to achieve improvements. It is expected 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.

Recognizing the still early phase of this ICCA reporting project it may be said that on a global level significant progress has already been made in implementing all SAICM key indicators. Further to the BER status demonstrates a positive trend in implementation in the “Complete” and “Updating” categories. However, the “No Progress” and “In Development” are still very significant which demonstrates that there is still a considerable amount of progress to be made during the remainder of the SAICM lifecycle.

Comparing the results regionally it can be noted that the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG) profile of SAICM Implementation at this time would seem to continue to be the most advanced according to the 1st Update Report, followed by the Central and Eastern European (CEE), Asian-Pacific (APAC), and Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) regions (see charts in Annex I). 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 represented in only two countries (South Africa and Morocco) a thorough evaluation of the progress in this region is not yet possible.



BACKGROUND

Adopted by the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) on 6 February 2006 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, the **Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (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 1986 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 and positive contributions to the communities in which they operate. 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 it 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. Only those with a high relevancy were included in the correlation to ensure a workable concept. Details of the matching procedure and a tool for SAICM reporting were presented by ICCA at the second International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-2) in May 2009. The tool can be downloaded (<http://www.icca-chem.org/en/Home/ICCA-events/Events-Archive/International-Conference-on-Chemicals-Management-ICCM-2/SAICM-Reporting/>) and more information about ICCA's activities at

ICCM-2 can be found on the internet (<http://www.icca-chem.org/en/Home/ICCA-events/Events-Archive/International-Conference-on-Chemicals-Management-ICCM-2/SAICM-Reporting/>).

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.

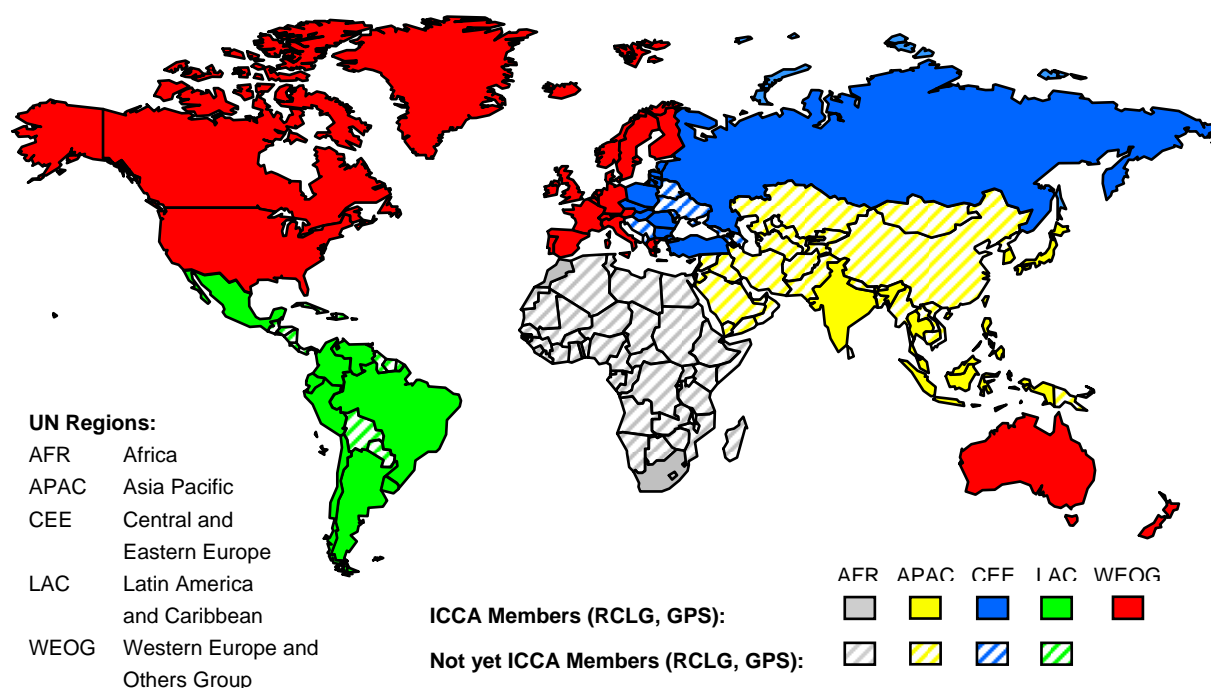


Fig. 1: Countries/geographies in the 5 UN regions and their participation in ICCA's programs (RCLG, GPS) as of the start of reporting for the Baseline Estimate Report published in 2010.

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 53 national associations currently part of the ICCA Responsible Care initiative at the time of establishing the Baseline Estimate Report in 2009 and therefore reflected in this data, versus the 192 countries that are part of the United Nations, subsequently increasing recently to 193. 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.

REPORTING RESULTS OF THE FIRST ICCA UPDATE REPORT (Based on 2009 data collected in 2010/11)

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 2010/2011 from the 53 National Associations which participated in the BER. A total of 43 National Associations actively provided data and for those which did not meet the official deadline for including their updated information, the data which they had reported for 2008 in 2009 was carried forward into the 1st Update Report based on 2009 data. Specifically if an Association had reported “No Progress” on a given Responsible Care or Global Product Strategy measurement in the BER then it was maintained at NP for the 1st Update Report or if a measurement had been reported as “Completed” in the BER it was maintained as “C” in the 1st Update Report.

It must be noted that this 1st Update Report covers an assessment made in a timeframe of some 12 – 15 months since the assessment for the Baseline Estimate Report, which is relatively short to expect major changes to have occurred in the context of the ca. 14 year time span for SAICM implementation between 2006 and 2020. Nevertheless the commitment of ICCA, the Regional and National Associations and their member companies to continuously measure and report progress, or the lack thereof, is sufficient justification for the publishing of this 1st Update Report and subsequently publishing a further 2nd Update Report latest July 2012 for ICCM-3 in September 2012.

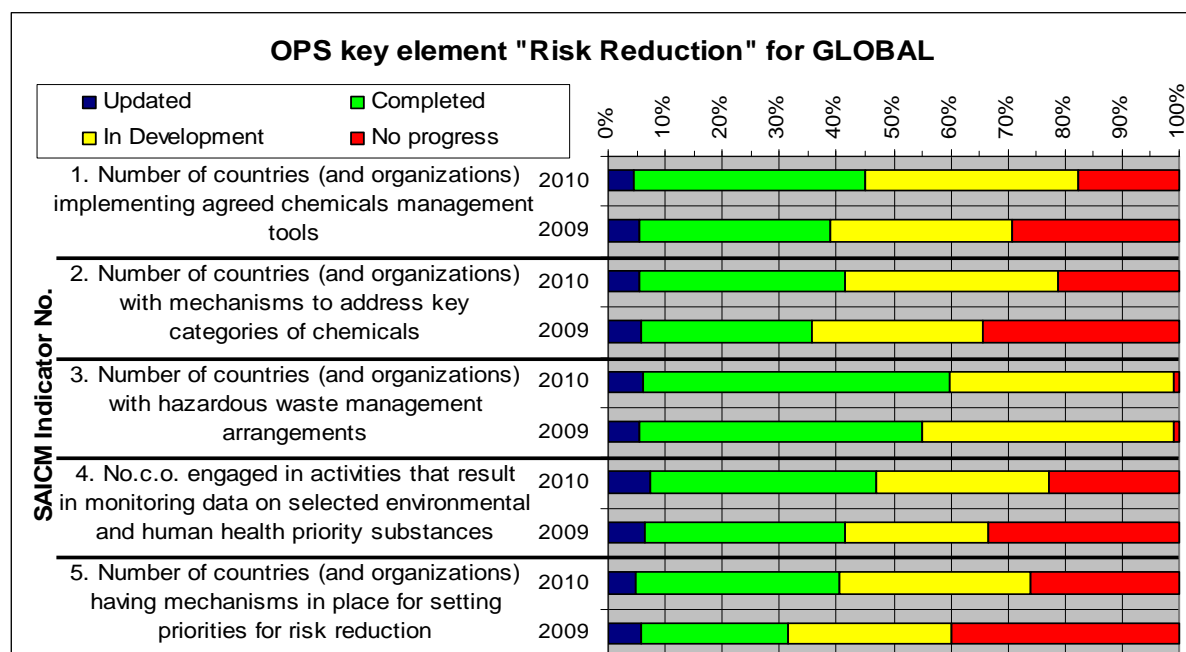


Chart 1: Comparison of the 1st Update results (2010) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element "Risk reduction"; Region: GLOBAL
("No.c.o." = "Number of countries (and organizations)")

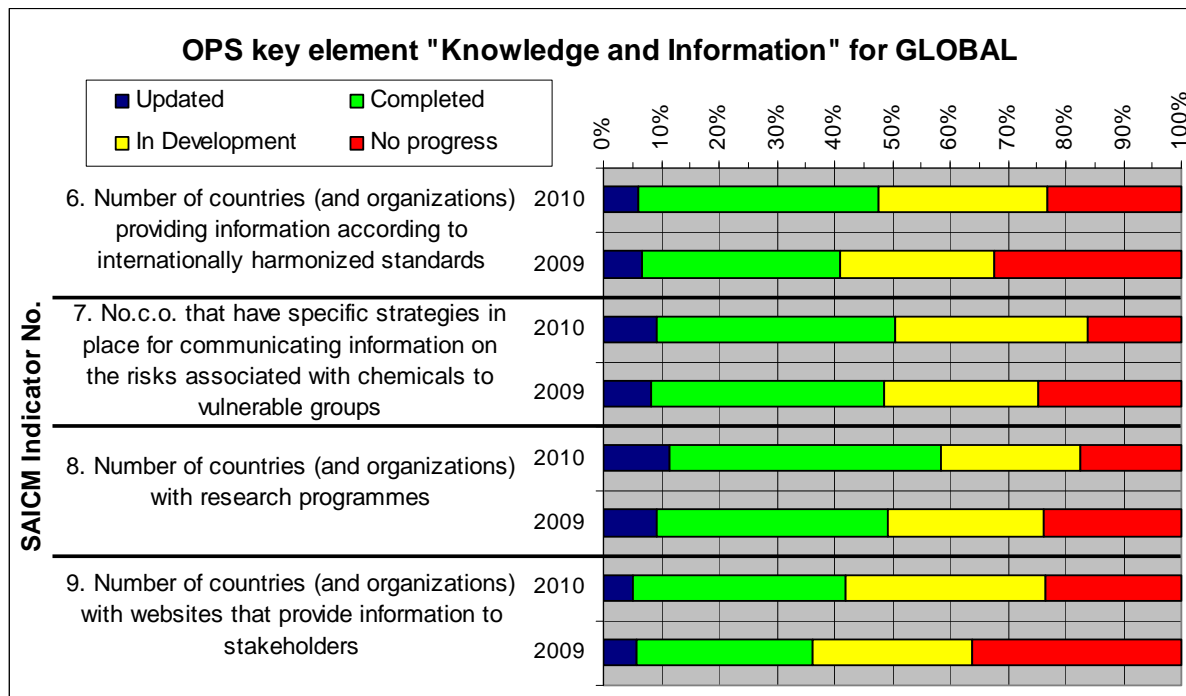


Chart 2: Comparison of the 1st Update results (2010) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element "Knowledge and information"; Region: GLOBAL ("No.c.o." = "Number of countries (and organizations)")

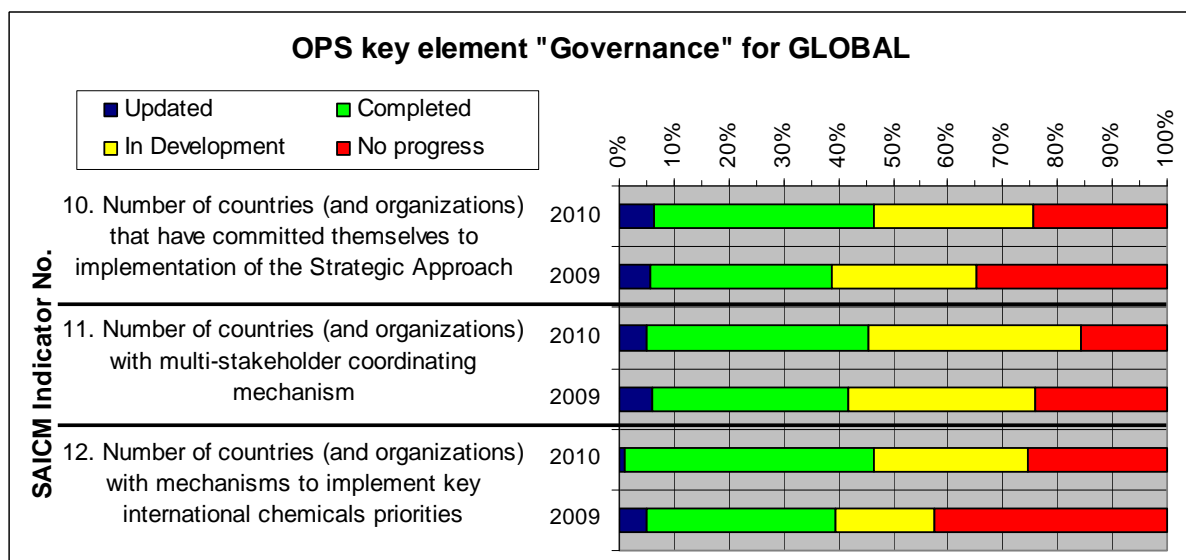


Chart 3: Comparison of the 1st Update results (2010) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element "Governance"; Region: GLOBAL

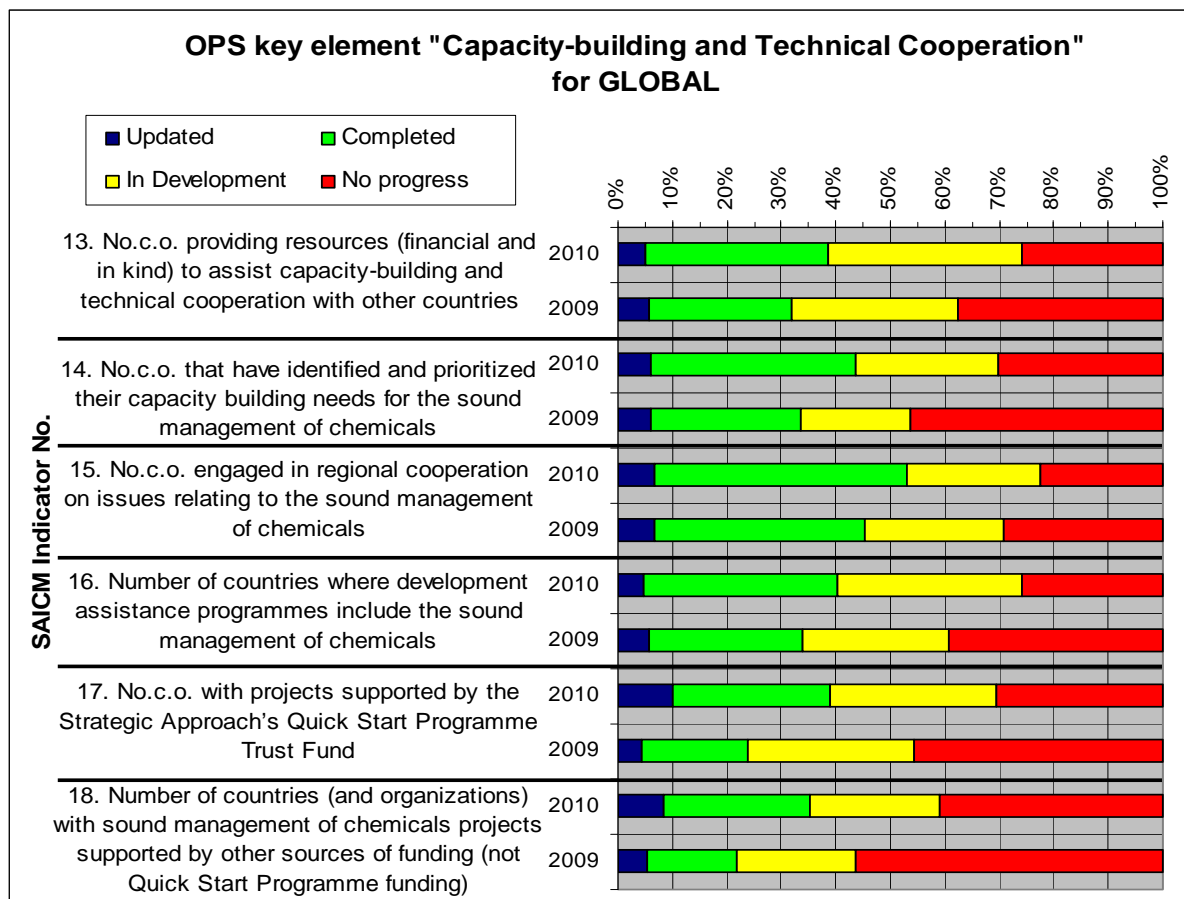


Chart 4: Comparison of the 1st Update results (2010) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element "Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation"; Region: GLOBAL ("No.c.o." = "Number of countries (and organizations)")

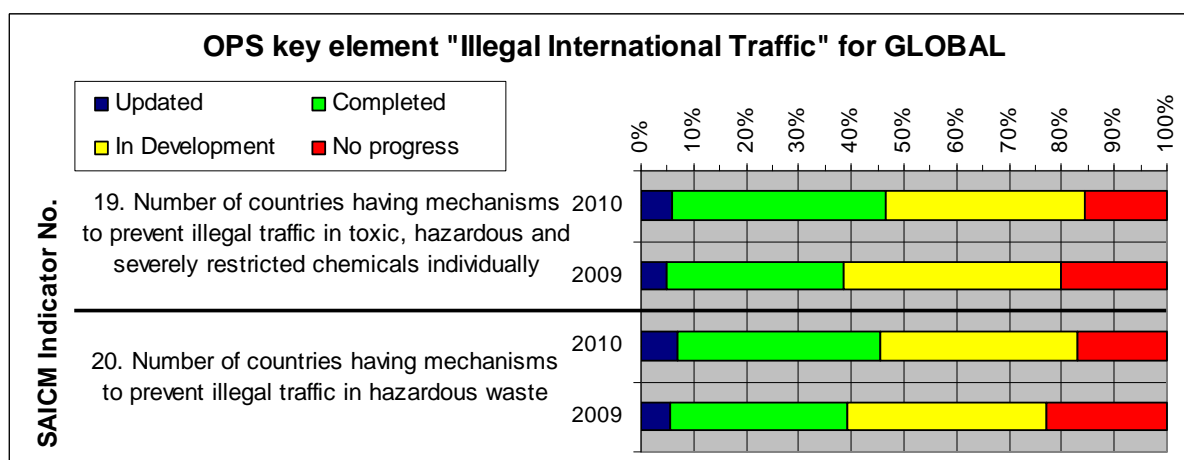


Chart 5: Comparison of the 1st Update results (2010) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element "Illegal international traffic"; Region: GLOBAL

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 overall impression is that the changes represent trends rather than recognizing major breakthroughs. As noted earlier, in view of the short time between the two reports this should not necessarily be surprising.

Considering that the combination of the 3 implementation stages of “Updated” (U), “Complete” (C) and “In Development” (ID) reflects positive activity and achievements towards the implementation of SAICM, it is significant to note that in 19 of the 20 Indicators under the 5 Key Elements the summation of “U” + “C” + “ID” is greater for 2010 (1st Update) compared with the 2009 data (BER) and the 20th is identical. The improvement therefore varies from 0% to ca. 15%. Assessed in another way, the “No Progress” category has decreased for 19 of the 20 Indicators and the 20th is identical with the improvement being in the range of 0% to ca. 15%. Of particular note is the Key Element of “Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation” where substantial improvements for all the 6 indicators has been achieved which could be related to the substantial efforts of ICCA in organizing numerous Capacity Building Workshops specifically in Developing Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition.

Averages for each of the SAICM 5 Key Elements of the Baseline Estimate Report and the 1st Update Report are compared in the following chart and the first tentative results reinforce graphically the general conclusions drawn above namely a general trend in improvement.

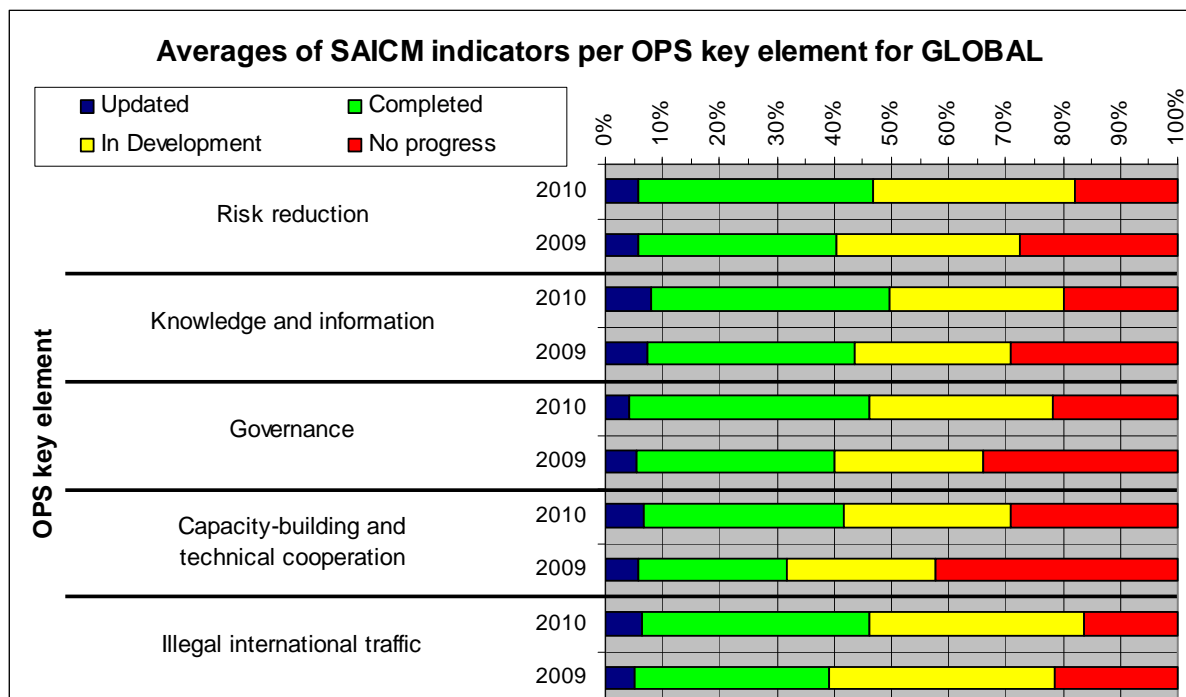


Chart 6: Comparison of the 1st Update results (2010) vs. the BER results (2009) for the OPS key element averages; Region: GLOBAL



However, it should be stressed that the use of such statistical analysis of the available data over the short time frame has limitations and should rather be used to try to identify trends rather than becoming highly specific in the conclusions at the global level.

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 53 countries/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.

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. Crop Protection chemicals are not always covered by this report, however, they are clearly important in these largely agricultural societies.

As a general comment in over viewing all 20 Indicators for the remaining 4 SAICM regions there are still opportunities for improvement in SAICM implementation both by region and by Key Elements. Specifically and as noted in the Baseline Estimate Report, the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG) remain more advanced in the overall implementation as indicated by low levels of “No Progress” and increased levels of “Completed” in particular but also of “In Development” and “Updated”. All five of the Key Elements indicate opportunities for further improvement.

For the Central and Eastern Europe region (CEE) it is gratifying to note the significant reduction in the levels for “No Progress” which pertains to almost every indicator of each of the 5 Key Elements. Accordingly there are increases in the levels for “In Development”, “Completed” and “Updated” which has no doubt resulted from the increased activities for and attention to the SAICM implementation by the National Associations and their member companies in the region through implementation of the ICCA Global Product Strategy (GPS) and the Responsible Care Global Charter (RCGC). In the BER it was proposed that the CEE, LAC and APAC regions had very similar profiles



across the 5 Key Elements whereas the 1st Update Report tentatively indicates that differences are now apparent.

The profiles of the Latin American and Caribbean region and the Asia – Pacific region remain quite similar in this update report with trends to improvement in most Key Elements according to the 20 Indicators. The “NP” levels are constant to significantly reduced with improvements then in the “ID”, “C” and “U” levels from small to substantial reflecting the regional implementation of the GPS and RCGC. As noted earlier under WEOG, there are still many opportunities for further improvement across all the 5 Key Elements in the continued implementation of SAICM. In all the 4 regions where it has been possible to do a meaningful analysis of the updated data it appears that there is trend to noticeable improvement which correlates with increased Capacity Building Workshops and Trainings regionally, particularly in the Developing Countries.

Further insights will be available through the examination of the national-level data, however, this will be done on a confidential basis between the national association and the authorized local organizations such as the various involved Government Ministries.



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 1st Update Report (2010) to that of the Baseline Estimate Report (2009).

53 countries/geographies presently are participating in ICCA's programs for the ICCA SAICM reporting approach. Out of these 53 unfortunately only 43 responded in time with new data to the Responsible Care questionnaire for 2010 and thus could be utilized to update this report. However, the non-responding countries/geographies have not been excluded, but for those which did not meet the official deadline for including their updated information, the data which they had reported in 2009 was carried forward into the 1st Update Report. Specifically if an Association had reported "No Progress" (NP) on a given Responsible Care or Global Product Strategy measurement in the BER then it was maintained at "NP" for the 1st Update Report or if a measurement had been reported as "Completed" (C) in the BER it was maintained as "C" in the 1st Update Report.

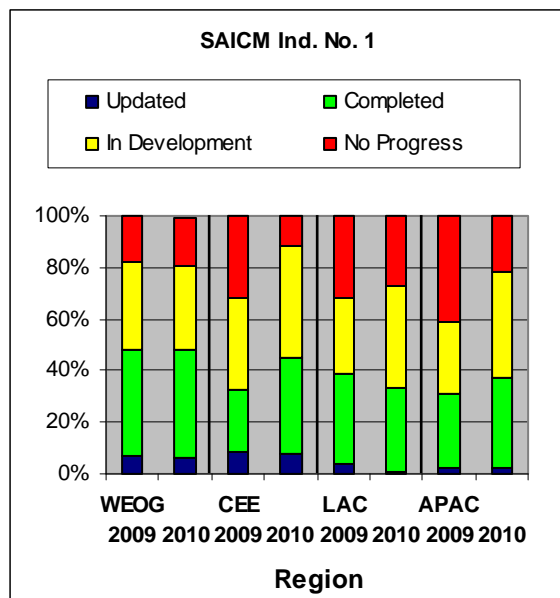
Results for the different regions:

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).

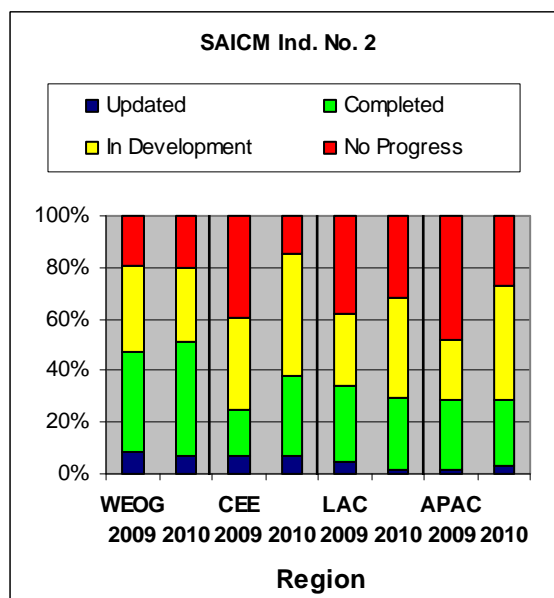
The 5th region Africa (AFR), is not shown, because of the limitations mentioned in the report: At this time only 2 African countries (Morocco and South Africa) participate in the ICCA Responsible Care initiative. Therefore it is not possible to take the results as representative for the whole region 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, are 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.

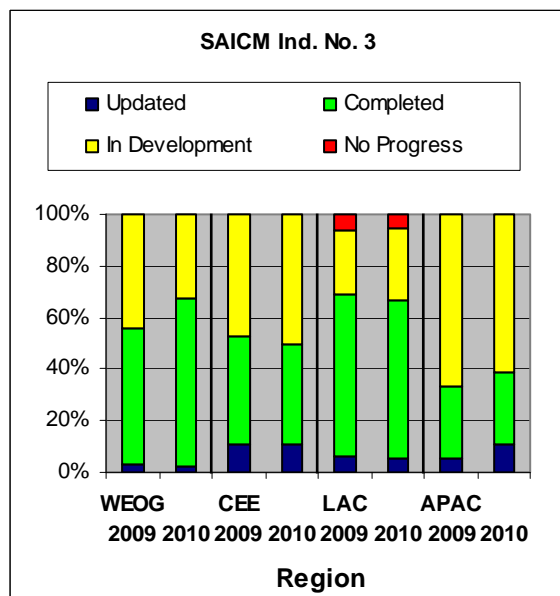
RISK REDUCTION (SAICM indicators 1 - 5)



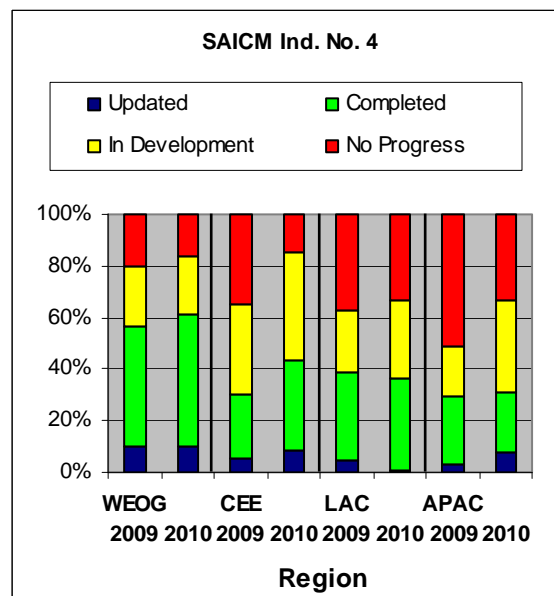
SAICM Ind. 1: Number of countries (and organizations) implementing agreed chemicals management tools



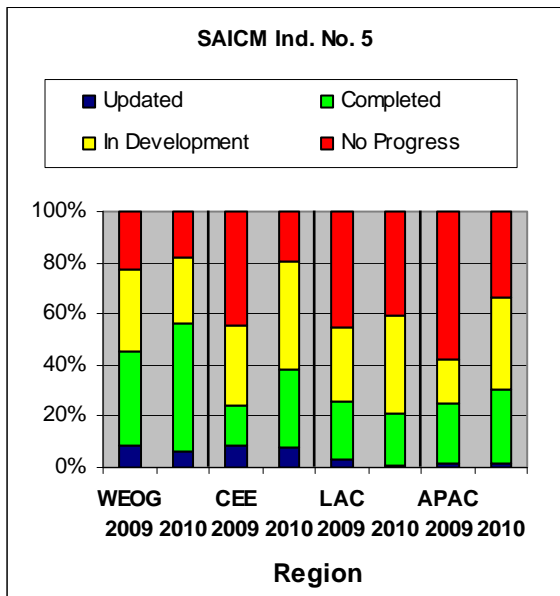
SAICM Ind. 2: Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to address key categories of chemicals



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

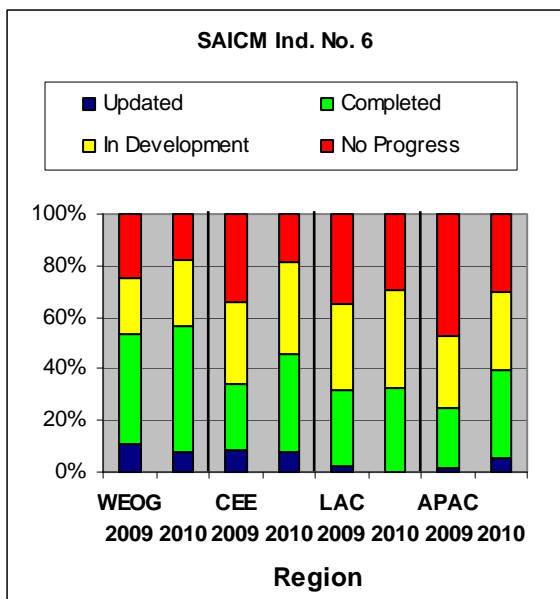


SAICM Ind. 4: Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in activities that result in monitoring data on selected environmental and human health priority substances

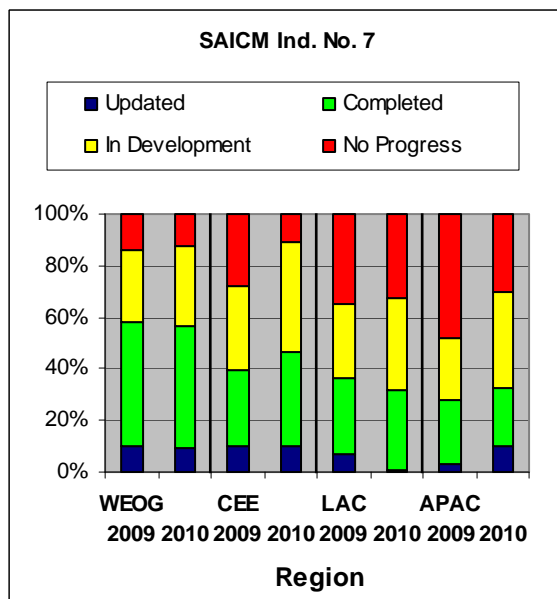


SAICM Ind. 5: Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms in place for setting priorities for risk reduction

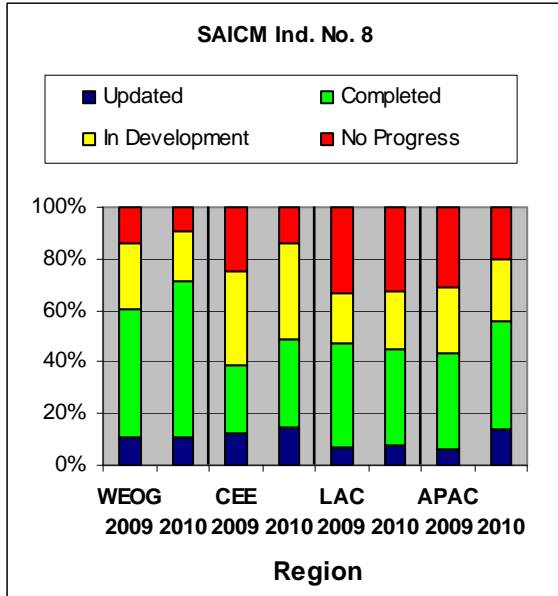
KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION (SAICM indicators 6 - 9)



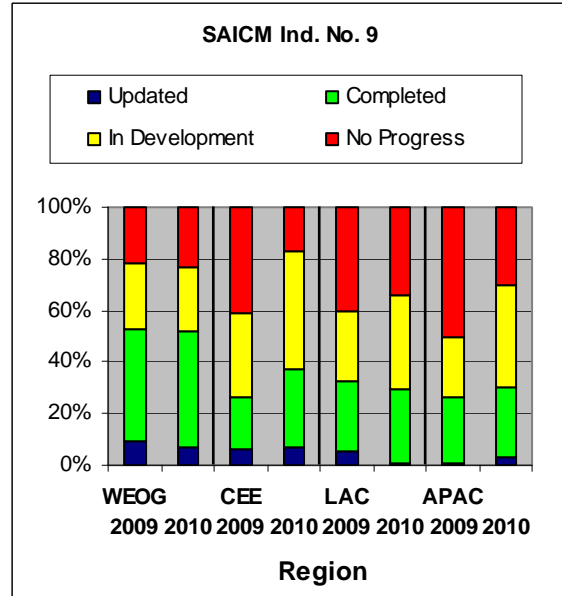
SAICM Ind. 6: Number of countries (and organizations) providing information according to internationally harmonized standards



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

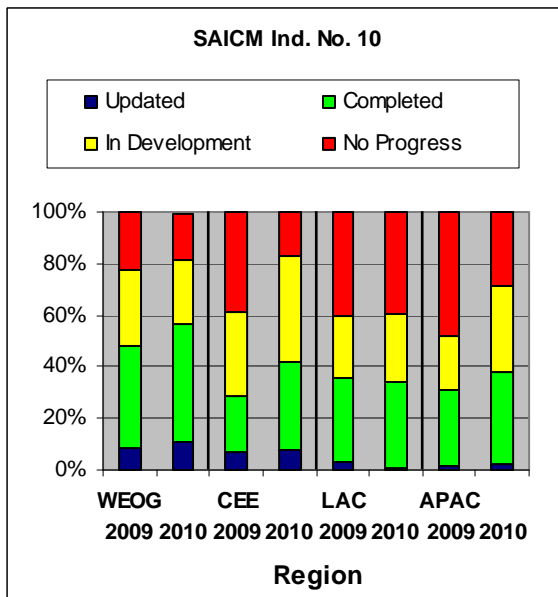


SAICM Ind. 8: Number of countries (and organizations) with research programs

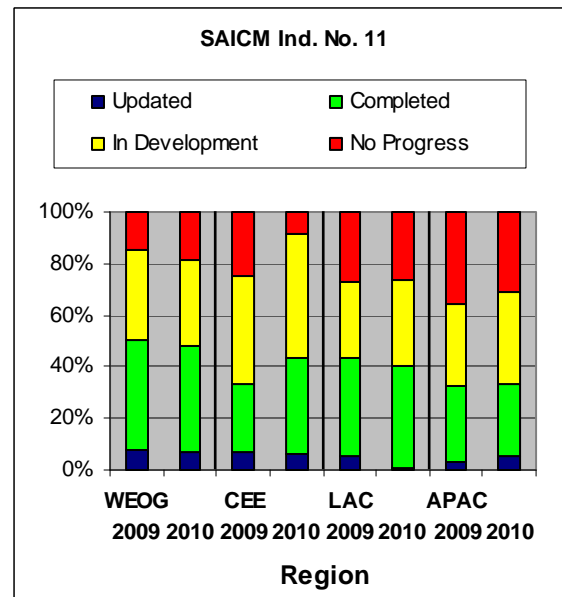


SAICM Ind. 9: Number of countries (and organizations) with websites that provide information to stakeholders

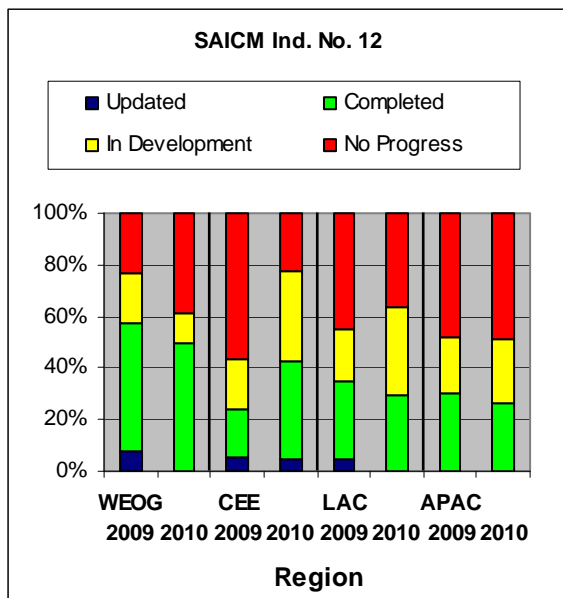
GOVERNANCE (SAICM indicators 10 - 12)



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

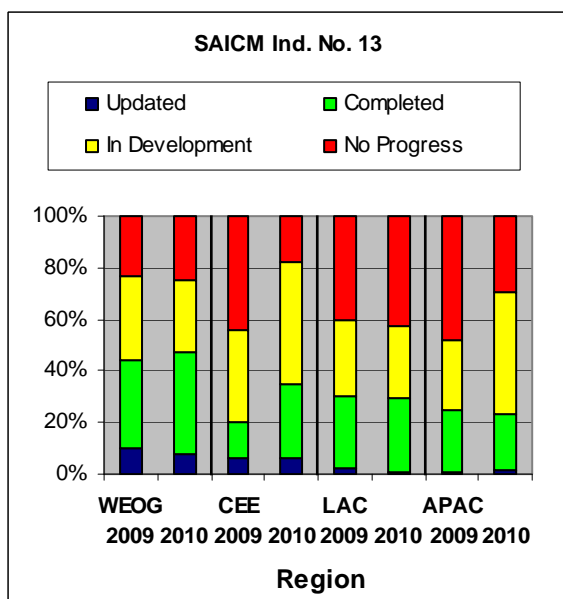


SAICM Ind. 11: Number of countries (and organizations) with multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism

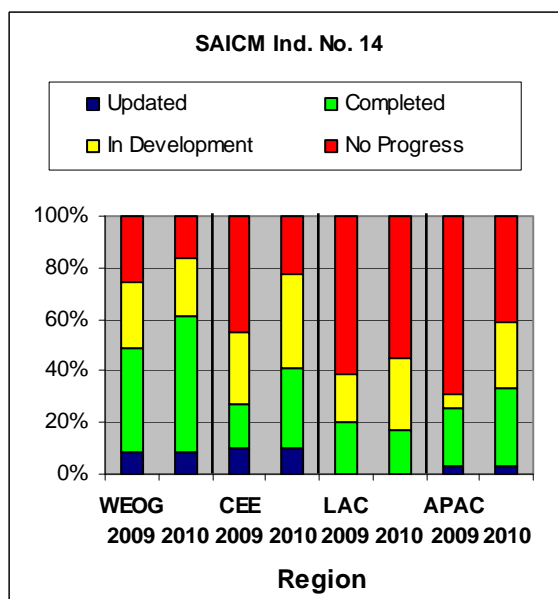


SAICM Ind. 12: Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to implement key international chemicals priorities

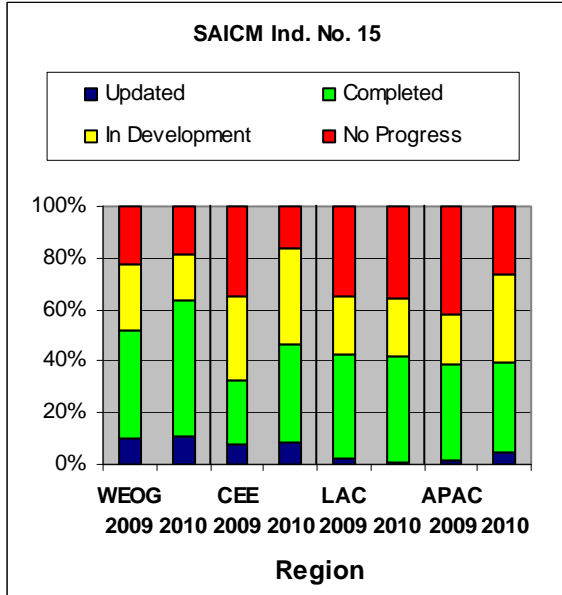
CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION (SAICM indicators 13 - 18)



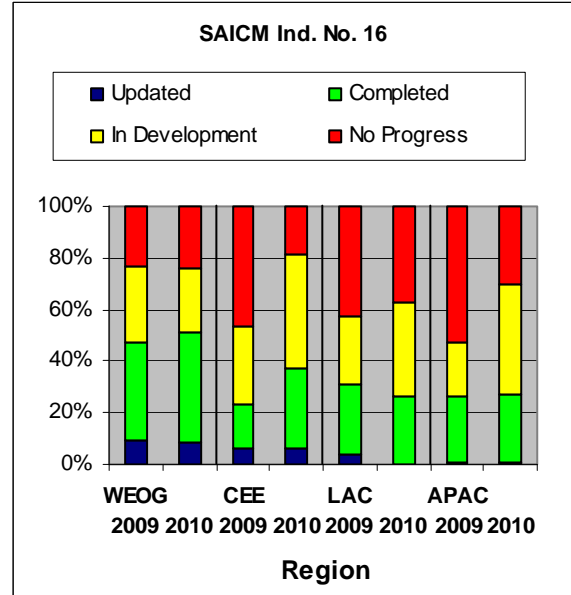
SAICM Ind. 13: Number of countries (and organizations) providing resources (financial and in kind) to assist capacity-building and technical cooperation with other countries



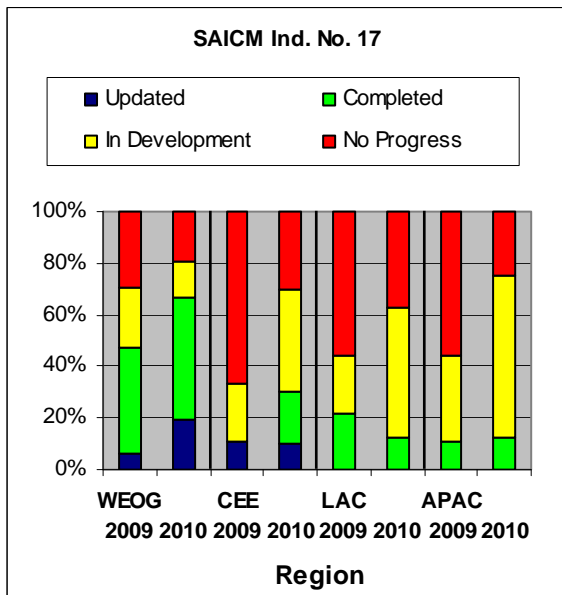
SAICM Ind. 14: Number of countries (and organizations) that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals



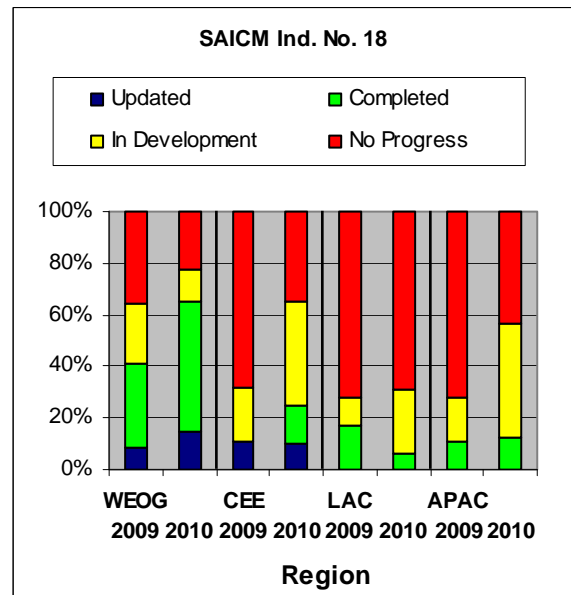
SAICM Ind. 15: Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in regional cooperation on issues relating to the sound management of chemicals



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

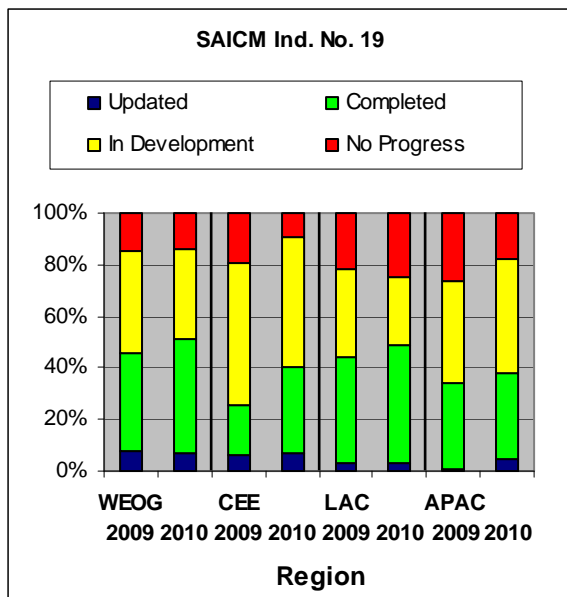


SAICM Ind. 17: Number of countries (and organizations) with projects supported by the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme Trust Fund

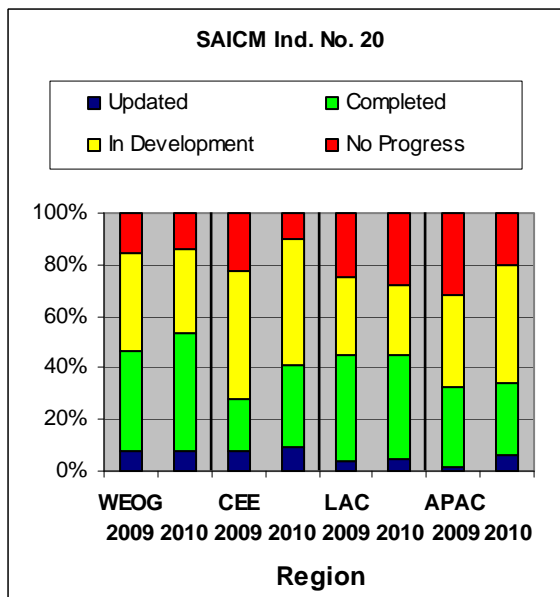


SAICM Ind. 18: Number of countries (and organizations) with sound management of chemicals projects supported by other sources of funding (not Quick Start Programme funding)

ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC (SAICM indicators 19 - 20)



SAICM Ind. 19: Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals individually



SAICM Ind. 20: Number of countries having 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/index.php?menuid=33&pageid=298>). 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 Approach¹

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

	Indicator	Preliminary guidance – <i>The guidance for each indicator needs to be complemented based on the comment provided below and in the overall guidance in chapter I above.</i>
Risk reduction		
1.	Number of countries (and organizations) implementing agreed chemicals management tools	<p><i>Data collection should take into account implementation of recognized tools prepared by participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme 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 programmes in industry. Tools would include those for pollution prevention</i></p> <p><i>This indicator should include tools to determine the chemicals used in the country, such as inventories, pesticide registration systems, Customs information systems, etc.</i></p> <p><i>For non-governmental organizations, the indicator should also allow reporting on organization specific inventories</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>

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>

2.	Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to address key categories of chemicals	<p><i>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</i></p> <p><i>Mechanisms to be considered include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Legislation</i> • <i>Regulations</i> • <i>Programmes</i> • <i>Agreements</i>
3.	Number of countries (and organizations) with hazardous waste management arrangements	<p><i>Data collection should take into account systems for the environmentally sound management of waste:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Inventories of waste</i> • <i>Legislation</i> • <i>Policies</i> • <i>Permit systems</i>
4.	Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in activities that result in monitoring data on selected environmental and human health priority substances	<p><i>Data collection should take into account environmental and biomonitoring effort:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental monitoring</i> • <i>Human biomonitoring</i> • <i>Monitoring of human poisonings</i> • <i>Chemical accidents</i> <p><i>Countries and organizations are encouraged to report data for these selected pollutants</i></p>
5.	Number of countries (and organizations) having mechanisms in place for setting priorities for risk reduction	<p><i>Data collection should take into account:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Science-based risk assessment activities</i> • <i>Risk management activities, including pollution prevention activities</i>
Knowledge and information		
6.	Number of countries (and organizations) providing information according to internationally harmonized standards	<p><i>Data collection should take account of</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)</i> • <i>Labelling according to national guidelines and availability of harmonized hazard information</i> <p><i>Regional initiatives (should be reported on by regional organizations)</i></p>

7.	Number of countries (and organizations) that have specific strategies in place for communicating information on the risks associated with chemicals to vulnerable groups	<i>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</i>
8.	Number of countries (and organizations) with research programmes	<i>Collected data should include the type of research being funded:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<i>Collected data should include websites providing relevant information</i>
Governance		
10.	Number of countries (and organizations) that have committed themselves to implementation of the Strategic Approach	<i>A list of possible mechanisms to show such commitment should be included. Examples to consider are: implementation plans for the Strategic Approach, national policies, programmes, resolutions of boards of directors or other governing bodies, etc.</i>
11.	Number of countries (and organizations) with multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanism	<i>Collected data should include the types of stakeholders involved: Labour, health, public sector, private sector, scientific community, etc.</i>
12.	Number of countries (and organizations) with mechanisms to implement key international chemicals priorities	<i>Collected data should include the list of multilateral environment agreements, alongside other regional agreements or international instruments</i>
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	<i>Collected data should include assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition</i>

14.	Number of countries (and organizations) that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs for the sound management of chemicals	<i>Data collection should focus on plans that are publicly available</i>
15.	Number of countries (and organizations) engaged in regional cooperation on issues relating to the sound management of chemicals	<i>Collected data should include regional cooperation on risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and illegal international traffic</i>
16.	Number of countries where development assistance programmes include the sound management of chemicals	<i>This should be a yes/no answer for donor and recipient countries</i>
17.	Number of countries (and organizations) with projects supported by the Strategic Approach's Quick Start Programme Trust Fund	<i>Report number of projects and total amount of funds on the Quick Start Programme projects. Recommend using the data from the Quick Start Programme Executive Board reports rather than collecting the information from the countries</i>
18.	Number of countries (and organizations) with sound management of chemicals projects supported by other sources of funding (not Quick Start Programme funding)	<i>Collected data should include a list of institutions providing the support for existing projects, this should include the private and not-for-profit sectors</i>
Illegal international traffic		
19.	Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in toxic, hazardous and severely restricted chemicals individually	<i>Collected data should include a list of mechanisms, such as legislation, regulations, programmes, 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</i>
20.	Number of countries having mechanisms to prevent illegal traffic in hazardous waste	<i>Collected data should include a list of mechanisms, such as legislation, regulations, programmes, permits</i>