Development of this draft is an actionable item of the January 22, 2008 meeting.

Note: For additional reference also see <u>ANSI/NAM Network on Chemical Regulation Document Library</u>, <u>Chemical Web Resources for REACH</u>, <u>Work Group 3 1/22/08 Presentation</u> and <u>January 22 Network Meeting Outcomes Folder</u>.

SDO's with St	andards Development Programs		
SDO / Organization	Overview	Ability / Mechanisms for ANSI Network to Influence	Notes / Relevance
ASTM F40	ASTM is an international SDO with focus on materials and testing. Committee addresses issues related to the development of standards for the evaluation of materials/products relative to RoHS (& similar) requirements. F40 has three standard writing subcommittees and one liaison/regulatory monitoring subcommittee. Below is a list of Subcommittees and relevant work: F40.01 Test Methods F2617 Test Method for Identification and Quantification of Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Chromium, and Bromine in Polymeric Material using Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectrometry (EDXRF) – Publication due mid Sept 2008 WK9866 Test Method for Analysis of Tin-Based Solder Alloys and Pastes for Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, Antimony and Bismuth Using Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry WK12294 Standard Test Method for Measuring polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)contamination in recovered plastics WK15289 Test Methods for Test Methods for Analysis of Heavy Metals in Glass Using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) WK15434Test Method for Analysis of Tin-based Solder Alloys Using Optical Emission Spectrometry F40.02 Management Practices and Guides F2577-06 Standard Guide for Assessment of Materials and Products for Declarable Substances	Participation is open to all and every participant has an equal say in the development process.	F40 is an international consensus based voluntary standards developer.

SDO's with Stan	dards Development Programs		
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	Evaluation, and Authorization of Chemicals (REACH) Supply Chain Information Exchange WK19940Analytical Test Methods for Substances of Very High Concern in Electronics Products F40.03 Monitoring and Research of Legislation and Regulation Regulatory Database provide by ENHESA (F40 Member benefit) F40.91 Terminology		
IPC - Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) Committee	 IPC is an international trade association with focus on printed circuit technology and manufacturing. Has developed standards in these areas: 1065 Material Declaration Hand Book. 1751 Generic Requirements for Declaration Process Management. 1752 Materials Declaration Management 1752 XML Schema. 1752-1 Form for General and Class I Materials Declarations (v1.02). 1752-2 Form for Class II Materials Declarations (v1.02). 1752-3 Users Guide for Materials Declaration Forms. 	Membership is not required for voting on any IPC standards; IPC standards are consensus based, so block voting it not used.	Residing in the US making participation easy.
IEC TC 111 Environmental standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems Committee	 IEC is one of the three "Big I" international SDO's. Participation in standard development work based on NSB delegation to the developing committees. In the US mirrored by a US TAG to this committee. Scope of work: Develop horizontal standards providing generic procedures to incorporate/manage environmental aspects of products. Specific product environmental details will be covered in appropriate product standards. Applicable to all EEE product—consumer and industrial Working Groups 	Voting based on NSB single vote.	In many of the developing countries ISO and IEC standards rate very high and are often the basis for national regulation. US Participation in IEC TC111 Work WG 1 –Rob Friedman, Mark Frimann, Richard Kubin, Linda Young, and John Plyler WG 2 –Mary Burgoon, Donna

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	 WG1 – Material Declaration for Electrical and Electronic Equip. Convenor: US -Rob Friedman, Siemens Medical Standard will cover Process, Content, and Data Format and Exchange Also, included in the standard will be an IEC database of declarable substances and material groups with an annual update to the database. The standard will not restrict any substances, but rather specifies what is to be reported. CD released for review. Comments submitted to IEC July 17, 2008 Meeting was held on 13-15 October, 2008 in Jeju, Korea. Next meeting will be 14-16 February, 2009, in Washington D.C. USA. 2nd CD is expected to be circulated in April, 2009. WG2 – Environmentally conscious Design for Electrical and Electronic Products and Systems. Convenor: Japan -Yoshiaki Ichikawa, Hitachi Second CD was released for comments in 2007, and comments addressed in meeting in Paris in October. CDV developed following the WG meeting; CDV released mid-March 2008. Voting closes September 5, 2008 Comments to the CDV will be reviewed and addressed at WG2 meeting to be held in Korea Oct 2008 in conjunction with TC111 General Meeting. CDV was approved without negative vote. At Jeju meeting, it was decided no technical modification necessary. FDIS will be skipped and International Standard of IEC 62430 will be published in early 2009. At TC111 Jeju meeting, the following decision was agreed. Decision 06/04: TC 111 WG 2 will provide ASAP a rationale for possible future work of WG 2 (that will start after publication of the standard IEC 62430 Ed.1), indicating reasons for maintain WG 2 in life or have just a Maintenance Team. WG3 – Test methods of hazardous substances. 		Sadowy, Paris Dieker, Etienne Finet, Kristine Kalajian WG 3 -Anne Brinkley, Etienne Finet, Rob Friedman, Joe Johnson, Sophia Lau, Mike Loch, Scott MacLeod, Stan Piorek, Zhan Shi, John Sieber HWG 3 -Linda Young, Mike Loch, Scott MacLeod, Stan Piorek, Meeting Joe Johnson HWG 4 -Marc Boolish, Kenneth Jennings, David Edenburn PT 62476 -Linda Young, Mike Loch, Anne Brinkley PT 62542 -Richard Lalumondier, Marc Boolish, Rob Friedman

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	Convenor: Germany –Markus Stutz, Dell First Committee Draft for Vote (CDV) failed WG3 revised the testing standard, and released second CDV for vote June 2007. CDV2 unanimously passed balloting which ended in Dec 2007. 527 comments resulted –mostly from US and Japan. WG3 working on addressing the comments and finalizing the FDIS. English FDIS was finalized in March 2008, with French translation to follow. Publication of FDIS was on 8/1/08 with voting on 10/3/08 Discussion on maintenance of standard after publication: Inclusion of additional methods (e.g. total chromium), IIS.'s, splitting of the standards, merging Sampling into the standard, etc. Enlarged scope of 62321 including additional substances planned for restriction. FDIS was approved without negative vote. IS was published on 11 th December, 2008. At TC111 Jeju meeting, the following decisions were agreed. Decision 06/01: TC 111 notes and agrees that project 62321 will be editorially revised before the publication to take into account comments received to 111/116/FDIS related to decaBDE exception (the not more valid "except DecaBDE" and related phrases will be removed from the text) Decision 06/02: TC 111 agrees to keep WG 3 with defined tasks, as following: A. Split the future standard IEC 62321 Ed.1 into a family of standards (can be done according to substance, metric, method; at the beginning, for working purposes, according to chapters of IEC 62321) B. Revise/Maintain IEC 62321, including possible new methods and try to bring informative annexes to normative stage C. if 111/118/NP will be approved, the project will be assigned to WG		

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	3 and will be numbered as part of 62321 family D. Inclusion of new substances (if the related NPs will be approved) Decision 06/03: TC 111 agrees to give WG 3 Co-Convenorship to Mr. Joachim Zietlow (DE) and Mr. Scott MacLeod (US) Project Teams: PT3 – HWG3 – Sample disjointment. Team Lead: Netherlands –Maarten ten Houten, Philips The PAS will include some detailed examples of heavy mechanical disjointment using IC chips. PAS released for review and comment April 27, 2008 269 Comments resulted. Next steps –Project team to review and modify document based on comments received. PAS voting was approved. So PAS will be published. This PAS will be integrated into future IEC 62321 families as a part. PT 62542 –Standardization of environmental aspects –Glossary of Terms Team Lead: US -Dick Lalamoundier, NEMA Program of work approved Aug 2007 as a PAS. Specifies terms, definitions, abbreviations and acronyms used in IEC standards for the environmental aspects of all work in IEC. PT62476 – Guidance for assessing compliance of finished goods with respect to restriction of use of hazardous substances. Team Lead: France –Serge Theoleyre, Schneider Electric CD released for NC comment in Feb 2008. Two major sections of the spec: • the framework and principles for producers' restricted substance control (RSC) schemes and • assessment tools and documentation for demonstrating conformity of products to restricted substance criteria defined		

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	in the producer's RSC scheme 382 comments received. Project Team to address comments and modify document during meeting on 22-23 September, 2008 in Munch, Germany. At TC111 Jeju meeting, the following decision was agreed. Decision 06/06: TC 111 agrees that at the same time of circulation of IEC 62476 project 2nd CD, will be circulated a Questionnaire (6 weeks to answer) asking NCs to indicate the preferred type of document for IEC 62476 project: TS (Technical Specification) or TR (Technical Report) HWG4: Recycling, Reuse and Recovery Group Lead: Austria -Ernst Lueckner Ad Hoc Group formed to investigate whether there is a market need for a standard to address Recycling of electrical and electronic equipment. At the Paris IEC TC 111 General Meeting, approval was granted to maintain (in life, active) HWG4 Modify the task of HWG4 to set up a draft new work item proposal (NP), on recycling, better clarifying scope and provide recommendations for the type of deliverable (IS, TS, TR,), document 111/90/INF and taking into account market and horizontal standardization needs, the work of IEC TC111 WG2 and avoiding legal aspects. HWG4 meeting was held on 31 March – 1 April in Seoul, Korea, and draft NP was created. Draft TS proposal on "end of life recyclability and recoverability calculation and information exchange for environmentally conscious design of electrical and electronic equipment" was circulated for NC comments (comments by 6 June). Compilation of comments received to 111/106/DC was published. The group will hold the meeting 9-10 September in Grenoble, France to evaluate a significant number of comments received and to		

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	determine what kind of document will be developed. At TC111 Jeju meeting, the following Grenoble meeting results were presented. Split draft NP into 2 NPs a. Part 1"Recyclability" as NP1 only on recyclability rate, not on recycling b. Part 2 "Communication" as NP2 only on product end of life data to be communicated		
	Clarification wording a. recyclability rate: assessment of recycling potential at the design phase (does not cover issues like collection, transport, treatment process discrepancies, political and economic drivers) b. recycling rate: measured result of a given end-of-life process		
	 Integrate NP1 and NP2 in the ECD roadmap (IEC 62430) Standards IEC/PAS 61906 – Procedure for the declaration of materials in products of the electrical and electronic industry. IEC TC3 is responsible for this PAS. The IEC/PAS was extended until 2011. 		
	Future Work Products IEC PAS 62545 Ed. 1.0 Environmental Information of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EIEE) NP first introduced Jan 2006 by FR NC Voting was negative on this work project. FR NC conducted surveys and face to face meetings with NC members to determine means to improve the NP.		

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	NP re-introduced for voting July 2007 with no changes made to original document. NP was approved. PAS was introduced for voting July 2007 and PAS was approved. According to Directives (2004 version) the relating NP (PAS to IS work) was also approved. However, at the IEC TC111 General Meeting, it was decided that it is premature to take any kind of decisions now and the matter will be discussed again within 2 years.		
	 Regulatory and Market based requirements Many environmental regulations will reference standards as a means for implementation of the regulation and for conformity assessment, e.g. EuP, China "RoHS", CA RoHS. Many Extended Producer Responsibility legislation under development references some sort of environmentally conscious design program as a requirement for showing compliance to the law. Customers will require compliance to these standards as a means to show compliance/beyond compliance to regulations, minimize risk and contribute to their sustainability efforts. Companies will be required to adopt these standards to comply with regulatory and customer requirements Most likely to impact industry:		
ISO TC 184/SC 4 Industrial Data	ISO is one of the three "Big I" international SDO's. Participation in standard development work based on NSB delegation to the developing committees. In the US mirrored by a US TAG to this committee operated by ECCMA.	Voting based on NSB single vote.	The STEP (ISO 10303) standard provides a range of broadly adopted information models for supporting data exchange,

	andards Development Programs	A Is :1:45 /	Notes / Delevenes
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	Key products of relevance to the REACH project are ISO 10303-235, which provides an information model for material properties, including the requirements of REACH, and the emerging ISO 8000 series for data quality. ISO 8000-110 for master data such as property value pairs has already been published.		sharing and archiving. STEP standards have been adopted by AIA and DoD.
ISO TC 207 Environmental Management Committee	ISO is one of the three "Big I" international SDO's. Participation in standard development work based on NSB delegation to the developing committees. In the US, interests are represented by a US TAG to this committee.	Voting based on NSB single vote.	In many of the developing countries ISO and IEC standards rate very high and are often the basis for national regulation.
CEA – Joined Industry Committee	CEA, the Consumer Electronics Association, has assumed the follow up on the efforts by the EIA, to develop a "Joint Industry Guide (JIG)" for Material Composition Declaration of Electronic Products. CEA makes an ongoing effort to grow the CE industry by developing essential industry standards to enable interoperability between new products hitting the market and existing devices. CEA functions as a vital connection between companies, retailers and consumers to develop a unified technology roadmap and tackles any impasses along the way. With more than 70 committees, subcommittees and working groups, the CEA Technology & Standards program maintains an unmatched reputation as a credible and flexible standards making body accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Join CEA's efforts to address the critical trends of technological innovation, marketplace globalization and regulatory reform.	Joanne Sonenshine is a member of the ANSI NAM NETWORK and will assist in the NETWORK's need for information sharing on standards developed by CEA on REACH and similar regulations. Contact Person: Joanne Sonenshine Senior Manager, Environmental Policy and Sustainability. Consumer Electronics Association 703.907.7631 isonenshine@ce.org	The formerly EIA Joint Industry Guide is now being managed by CEA. According to Joanne Sonenshine from CEA, they are just gearing up to Phase II of the effort. The Joint Industry Guide (JIG) for Material Composition Declaration for Electronics Products, version 101A, is undergoing an extensive revision. The guide provides a standardized list of substances for supply-chain disclosure that may be present in parts or components supplied to electronic manufacturers that are relevant for disclosure due to regulatory or other purposes. The latest revision is being implemented by the Consumer

SDO's with Standards Development Programs SDO / Overview	A bility /	Notes / Balayanas
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	www.myGreenElectro nics.org	Electronics Association (CEA), European Information & Communications Technology Industry Association (EICTA), and the Japanese Green Procurement Survey Standardization Initiative (JGPSSI). The original JIG 101 was published in 2005 by the Electronics Industries Alliance (EIA) and JGPSSI and supported by the Electronic Components Association (ECA) and the leading developer of standards for the solid-state industry, JEDEC. JIG version 101A was released by EIA and JGPSSI in 2007 in order to reflect recent regulatory changes since the initial version was published. The revision of JIG 101A, referred to as Phase II Revision, will address the European Union's Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemical Substances (REACH) Regulation. The CEA, EICTA, and JGPSSI, together with JEDEC, ECA, and the Information

SDO's with Stan	SDO's with Standards Development Programs			
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			evaluate listing criteria and identify declarable substances that are relevant for disclosure in order to comply with REACH Article 7 notification and Article 33 supply-chain and consumer communication requirements.	
CEN- SABE (Strategic Advisory Committee on the Environment).	 CEN is a European Regional SDO. SABE mission: Aid the development and promote the use of standards which are fit-for-purpose and which meet the market need. Encourage and promote exchange of information between CEN, key stakeholders and interest groups to ensure that all relevant environmental issues and views are taken into consideration in the development of standards. Provide CEN/BT with the relevant information on environmental matters to enable it to make balanced decisions on standardization topics affecting the environment and make proposals on CEN strategy on environmental issues. Assist CEN/BT with the negotiation and acceptance of EC mandates related to environmental issues Encourage National Standardization Bodies to develop and implement a national environmental strategy. ISO seeks a core of common international requirements supported by regional classes or options as needed. 	Limited influence.	CEN has the Dresden Agreement with ISO, which addresses first refusal of to be developed standards.	
CENELEC TC111X Eco design for Energy Using Products (EuP).	CENELEC is a European Regional SDO. The CLC/BTWG 85-3 "Environmental Standardization" has been turned into CLC/TC 111X "Environment". It was entrusted with the task to deal with environmental aspects for electrical and electronic products and systems, to promote activities in CENELEC relevant to reducing detrimental impacts of	Limited influence.	CENELEC has the Vienna Agreement with ISO, which addresses first refusal of to be developed standards.	

SDO's with Star	ndards Development Programs		
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	electrotechnical activities/products/systems on the natural environment, and to enhance CENELEC's environmental links with the European legal framework.		
	IEC introduces essential differences in requirements (EDRs) based on infrastructure or climatic conditions		
SAE E1	SAE is a global SDO that serves the mobility industry. Its standards focus on parts, materials, and processes relevant to the aerospace, automotive, and commercial vehicle sectors. Its current environmental standards (balloting nearly complete, more are being planned) focus on REACH compliance, facilitating a smooth electronic flow of substance data between suppliers, OEMs, and government regulators: AS9536 – Substance Declaration Sheet ARP9536 – Declarable Substance Recommended Practice	E1 Officers are active in the ANSI/NAM Network	This committee is currently a joint effort between European, South American, and North American aerospace companies. Its standards were jointly published with ASD-STAN, a European aerospace SDO. It is expected that Asian aerospace companies will become involved soon.
ASD	The Aerospace and Defense Industries association of Europe represents aerospace and defense trade associations across Europe. It has an extensive REACH activity reporting into its Environment Committee, reflecting the additional impact of REACH on European manufacturers, who have to comply with REACH throughout the manufacturing process, as well as for the delivered products.	Voting by member associations.	There is close liaison between ASD, AIA and SAE on establishing methods for compliance.
ISO/IEC/ITU/UNECE MoU on eBusiness	Coordination group across all eBusiness standards bodies which serves to eliminate duplication and gaps in the global set of standards.	Provides recommendations to member organizations.	This group is relevant solely for the purpose of coordinating the electronic transactions required to support REACH.

Global / Multi-Lateral			
SDO / Organization	Overview	Ability / Mechanisms for ANSI Network to Influence	Notes / Relevance
European Chemical Industry Council http://www.cefic.be/T emplates/shwStory.a sp?NID=479&HID=1 11	CEFIC wants to make REACH work, and will play an active role in helping companies to prepare for the requirements of REACH. CEFIC Membership Structure: EU Federation Members EU Associate Members Corporate Members Business Members	US corporation are free to join CEFIC. Network should identify a liaison member to CEFIC.	
SAICM Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management http://www.google.co m/search?hl=en&q= SAICM&btnG=Googl e+Search	 Agreed to by 146 governments at the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) Feb 2006; Voluntary UN framework to achieve goal of the sound management of chemicals by 2020; Covers "chemicals at all stages of their lifecycles, including in products"; 15 year implementation with global meetings in 2009, 2012, 2015, 2020. SAICM will establish global regulatory trends in chemicals, including in manufactured products. It provides a framework for future international and regional chemical management arrangements and will likely influence the development of, or amendments to, national regulatory systems. The negotiated SAICM documents reflect a risk and science-based approach, protect CBI and do not extend internationally agreed principles (such as precaution). The "Global Plan of Action" contains activities that could pose challenges if pursued by national governments, UN agencies or other stakeholders. Continued business engagement is needed to risk-based approach to SAICM as policies are developed for the second International Conference 	No influence	USTR Network members can help with SAICM

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IFCS Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety http://www.who.int/if cs/en/	The IFCS was established in 1994 for co-operation among governments, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to promote the sound management of chemicals. The future of the IFCS will be decided at IFCS Forum VI (Sept. 2008): continuing independently, merging its functions with SAICM or being absorbed by World Health Organization.	Influence Industry's position has been that there is no longer need for IFCS with the establishment of SAICM.	
UNEP United Nations Environment Programmer (UNEP): Mercury & Other Metals http://www.chem.une p.ch/MERCURY/	In Feb 2007, UNEP Governing Council established working group to assess need for further voluntary measures and/or international legal instruments to address global challenges of mercury, including its use in products. The mercury working group will report to the UNEP Governing Council in Feb 2009 where a decision will be taken on whether there is a need for a binding international agreement on mercury. While it was agreed that this discussion would focus on mercury only, some governments are pushing for an instrument that would also address other metals, including lead and cadmium.	unknown	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) coordinates business participation in UNEP Governing Council / Global Ministerial Environment Forum.
Basel Convention Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes & their Disposal http://www.basel.int/	The Basel Convention (1992) is a global environmental agreement that aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects resulting from the generation, management, transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous and other wastes. Conference of the Parties (COP 9) to be held in June 2008.	Unknown.	Key issues for business include: 1. Potential barriers to international trade in wastes, recyclables and end-of-life products. 2. Expansion of wastes deemed hazardous and subject to trade bans and controls. 3. Recent efforts to expand the Convention to include "green design."

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US	The U.S. elections will likely result in a renewed drive to restrict product design and composition to address concerns about the products' health, environmental and safety impacts. The European and Canadian chemicals management programs will shape the evolving policy direction in the United States.		
EU REACH	EU's new far-reaching chemical regulation with requirements for all that use chemicals in the manufacture of their products. It entered into force in June 2007. Guidance material still being developed through REACH Implementation Projects (RIPs).		REACH most likely will influence other global similar initiatives.
China Certification, Licensing & TBT's	Wide range of compulsory certification, licensing and testing requirements in many areas including China's new chemical, safety licensing, toy, battery, paint and material content regimes. The requirements involve approval of all covered products and materials before these are allowed to enter the market. Due to the lack of capacity to administer the requirements, the requirements often function as barriers to those products' and materials' access to the China market. Issue manifests in a wide range of Chinese product regulations impacting diverse industry sectors.		Given multi-sectoral membership and strength of China Committee and Product Policy Working Group, USCIB is well situated to address.
China's Regulations on the Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances		Entered into force in October 2003.	Negatively impacting US exports into China due to slow impl. and inadequate testing infrastructure. Significant burden for chemical products but also some impacts on downstream products (e.g. high-tech, auto, pharmaceuticals

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OECD Chemicals Committee http://www.oecd.org/ department/0,3355,e n_2649_34365_1_1 _1_1_1,00.html	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development headquarter in Europe. 30 member governments coordinate efforts on chemical management. Work areas include: 1. Existing Chemicals 2. New Chemicals 3. Test Guidelines 4. Environmental Exposure Assessment 5. Risk Management & Chemical Product Policy 6. Sustainable Chemistry 7. PRTR 8. Chemical Accidents 9. (Q)SAR Project 10. Electronic Tools / Templates 11. Pesticides 12. Harmonization of Classification & Labeling 13. Nanotechnology The Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC) set up Chemicals Committee in 1978 after the creation of the OECD EHS Division. Its members participate in the OECD Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and Working Group on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotech (which sets overall priorities) and directly in work areas listed at left.	Limited Influence at this time. However ANSI is in the process of evaluating OECD membership.	USCIB is the US member organization of BIAC.
SPP North American Security and Prosperity Partnership	Announced by US, Canada and Mexico in Aug. 2007 to strengthen chemicals management in North America. It is based on Canada's Chemical Management Program and US HPV Challenge Program. It is intended to serve as regional contribution to SAICM and potential alternative to REACH to promote in Asia-Pacific, Americas and through international fora. A detailed work plan is in development.	unknown	See Montebello Agreement

Regional Influe	ence		
SDO / Organization	Overview	Ability / Mechanisms for ANSI Network to Influence	Notes / Relevance
APEC Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	APEC is a mechanism of inter-governmental and regional dialogue to promote free trade, investment and economic and technical cooperation. There are 21 APEC Members including US, Canada, Japan, Australia, China, Korea, Indonesia APEC's Trade Facilitation Task Force is led by the U.S. A workshop will be held to discuss impacts of REACH on downstream users of chemicals and potential trade impacts at the Task Force's meeting on February 23, 2008. APEC established a Chemicals Dialogue in 2000 to develop recommendations for enhancing the competitiveness of the chemicals industry. The next meeting is scheduled for spring/summer 2008.	Influence through ANSI's RSC-AP Which is a member of PASC.	The 2008 APEC Meetings are hosted by Peru.
NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement NAFTA Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC) Sound Management of Chemicals Working Group (SMOC)	 The Commission on Environmental Cooperation was established under NAFTA. In 2007 CEC's Sound Management of Chemicals Working Group identified program for future work: Reduce the risk from chemicals of concern Develop and implement a regional approach to monitoring, including biomonitoring Improve environmental performance of sectors (including greening of design and supply chains) Establish foundation for chemicals management in N. America 		