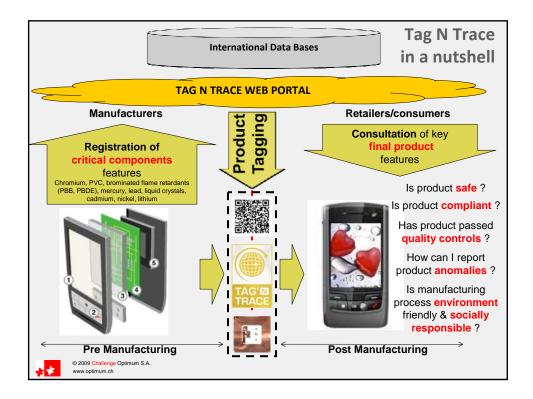


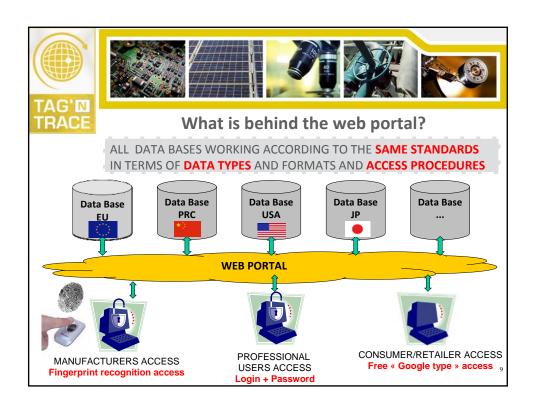
Key conclusions from feasibility study					
Analysis	Needs	Suggested action plan for the Regulation authorities			
Post manufacturing traceablity has become a must but no real sensus yet on the data to be traced	→Need to select and standardize: -key traceability data - EDI	→ Fund a standardization committee involving regulators, manufacturers, retailers & consumers			
2) The market will not move on a voluntary basis	→ Need for a regulation that requires an individual tagging of all products as per the new US regulation on toys	→ Set up a legal framework together with the USA, Japan, China, Korea, Canada & Australia			
3) The technology to implement a traceability system is now available and its price is affordable 0.05-0.5 USD/unit	→ Need to train key actors of the supply chain of the added value of a traceability system based on harmonized legal framework	→ Fund awareness sessions on the requirements of the forthcoming regulation (buyers and consumers associations)			
The ultimate barriers are political or protect corporate interests	→Need to negotiate a gradual implementation through pilot projects	→ Fund pilot projects			

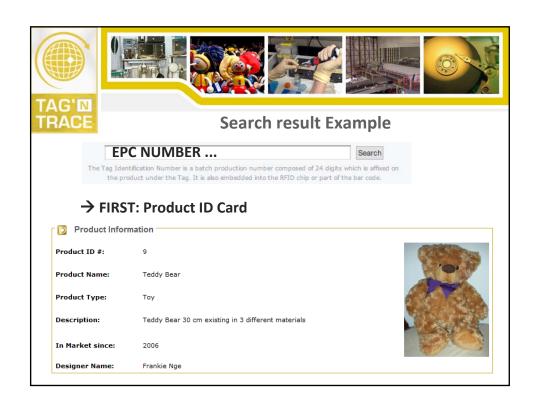
Tracking of chemicals in products requires:

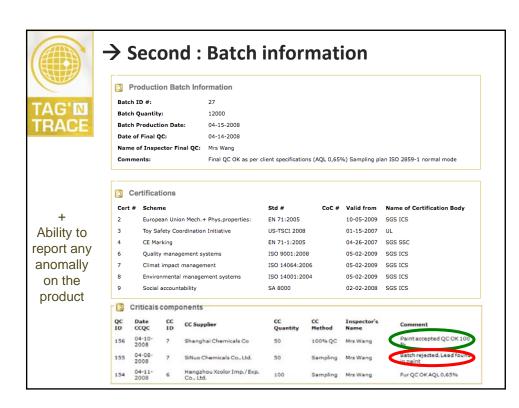
- ✓ a careful selection of the data to be traced : e.g.
 quality, authenticity, safety and conformance of products
- ✓ an agreement of international authorities on an EDI standard
- ✓ a network of databases which store key batch information: Manufacturer ID, AQL, critical components, 3rd party certificates
- ✓ a WEB portal accessible to final consumers and every stakeholder of the supply chain







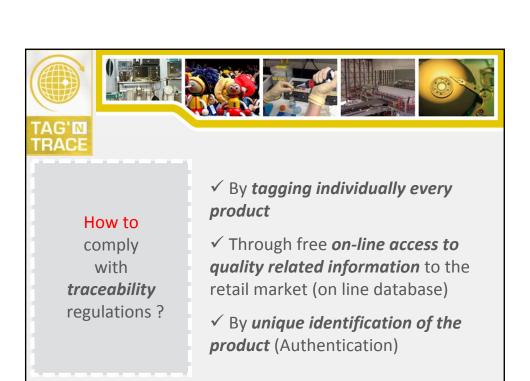


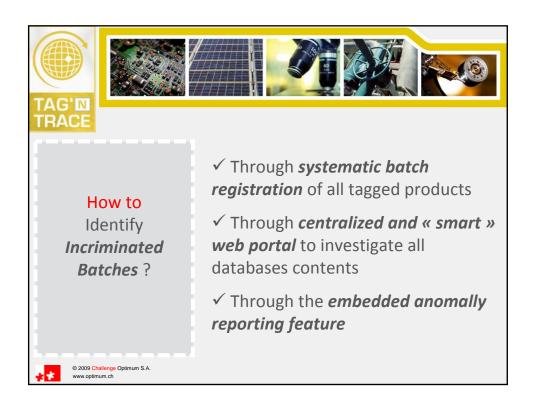


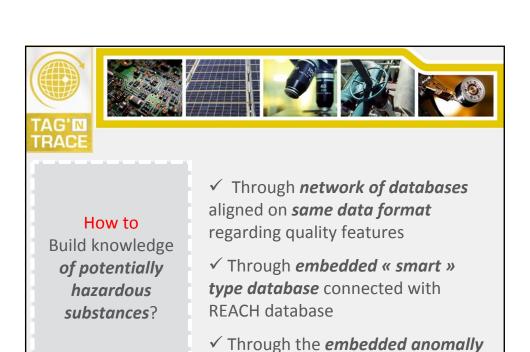


For regulation authorities, such a system allows to:

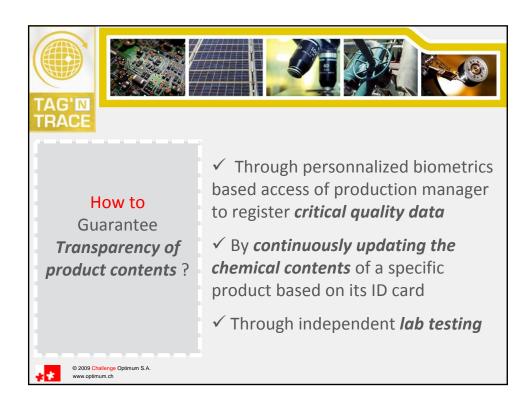
- ✓ Comply with *traceability regulations*
- ✓ Identify on-line the *incriminated batches*
- ✓ Build *knowledge* of potentially *hazardous substances* that may affect health
- ✓ Guarantee *full transparency on products contents*







reporting feature



How Tag-N-Trace meets international regulations?					
Manufacturers obligations According to US/EU new reg.	Main Beneficiary	US CPSIA	EU Directive 2009/48/CE	TAG'N	
« Put permanent, <i>distinguishing</i> <i>marks</i> on the product"	Ultimate purchaser	✓	30.00	TRACE	
"Ascertain manufacturer, location, date of production, cohort information (including the batch, run number, or other identifying	Ultimate purchaser	✓	✓	✓	
characteristic)" « Carry out an analysis of the chemic physical, mechanical, electrical, flammability, hygiene and radioactivit hazards that the toy may present »	authority		✓	✓	
« Product safety 3rd party certification »	Regulation authority	✓		✓	
« Retailer's requirement to inquire »	Retailer or private labeler	✓		✓	
« Facilitate <i>market</i> ∘ 2 SULY GILLANGE . IV www.optimum.ch	Regulation authority		✓	✓	

Conclusion

- 1 Traceability of chemicals in products is feasible (technically and commercially speaking)
- 2 There is **no volunteer approach** except if there is a strong pressure from regulation bodies (ex. CPSIA)
- 3 Coordination between traceability specialists is required to
 - Standardize quality related data
 - Select the appropriate EDI to ensure communication between different databases
 - Prove the concept through pilot projects

This action plan budget was submitted to AQSIQ, DG SANCO & CPSC : can UNEP trigger

a joint decision for implementation in 2010 ?













Thank you for your attention! For more information, please contact



Europe: David Balme

Challenge Optimum SA, Geneva +41 22 738 13 11 d

david.balme@optimum.ch



USA: Sonja E. Pelichet

Tag-n-Trace Department +1 603 205 0483 sonja.pelic

sonja.pelichet@tag-n-trace.com



China: Stéphanie Balme

Challenge Optimum SA, Beijing

+(86 10)652 41 937 stephanie.balme@tag-n-trace.com



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