Imagine a world that is free of harmful chemicals. We are working to make it happen.
During 2012 we focused much of our efforts on the development of criteria for endocrine disrupting chemicals in the European Union. We also worked intensively on highlighting alternatives to substances of very high concern.

Endocrine disruptors have been high on the political agenda during the year and ChemSec has actively worked to ensure that the EU really acts to limit the use of these highly problematic substances. Discussions about endocrine disruptors were a high priority in our contacts with business and some companies have expressed their need for policy makers to provide clear and strict rules for the use of endocrine disruptors.

It is relatively easy to say which chemicals to ban, often much more difficult to say what to use instead. To be able to support companies’ substitution efforts we have focused on identifying alternatives to hazardous chemicals. Together with partners, ChemSec has contributed to SUBSPORT, an EU Life+ project aiming to highlight substitution and alternatives to high-concern chemicals. In May we launched a database with practical substitution case stories that serves as guidance for companies looking for alternatives.

The SIN List has remained an important tool for downstream users in their chemicals management activities. In 2012 the European Commission presented a review of REACH and highlighted the SIN List, along with the official REACH candidate list, as the most important drivers behind innovation among chemical producers. The SIN List has also been incorporated in the chemical management tools of the German software provider SAP.

During the year new substances were listed on the REACH candidate list, partly thanks to our work. This has led to increased interest in the SIN List among financial investors. Our work with investors has continued and almost all rating agencies in Europe have started to raise questions about hazardous chemicals in their assessments of chemical producers.

Since 2011 we have been pursuing a court case against the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) for increased transparency, highlighting the public’s right to know which companies produce the most hazardous chemicals. By the end of 2012 ECHA started to publish the names of the producers of registered chemicals on their website – a victory for us but especially for transparency and openness!

Anne-Sofie Andersson, ChemSec director
In late 2002 ChemSec was founded by four Swedish environmental organisations: the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, WWF Sweden, Nature and Youth and Friends of the Earth Sweden.

Opening of ChemSec, the International Chemical Secretariat, in April.

Already from the beginning we focused much of our work on calling for and supporting industry initiatives to reduce hazardous chemicals in consumer products. In 2004 the ChemSec Business Group, a network of market-leading companies across a diversity of sectors, gathered for the first time.

Between 2005 and 2007, we worked closely with environmental NGOs in Eastern Europe, mainly in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, to strengthen chemicals management in these countries.

We have also, by providing support on behalf of the Swedish International Cooperation Agency, enhanced capacity among NGOs in the Global South working to limit exposure of hazardous chemicals. Through this project, run between 2006 and 2008, we were in close contact with environmental NGOs in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In 2007 the broad new EU regulation on chemicals, REACH, entered into force. From the day we began our work until the regulation came into effect, we worked hard to make REACH as strong as possible. Today we are proud to say that we made a decisive contribution to the inclusion of the substitution element in the legal text. ChemSec also gave voice to progressive companies explaining how they would benefit from a strict chemicals regulation. We also contributed by bridging the gap between politicians and other stakeholders in the EU, for example by arranging seminars in the European Parliament with scientists and companies.

Once REACH had entered into force we presented our most well-known tool, the SIN List, aiming to speed up the legislative processes and calling for an effective implementation of REACH. Today the SIN List is a tool that is used worldwide to identify hazardous chemicals in accordance with REACH criteria.
2009
During 2009-2010 the RoHS directive on hazardous substances in electronics was reviewed in the EU. In this process, we showed that major electronic manufacturers had already moved away from problematic brominated flame retardants and PVC, and contributed to define a clear methodology for the restriction of more substances in electronic products in the future.

2010
Since 2010 we, as the only NGO in Europe, have run a major project to encourage financial investors not to invest in the production and use of high-concern chemicals, such as the substances on the SIN List. We are in dialogue with and offer tools for investors to facilitate their evaluation of chemical-producing companies.

2011
In 2011 ChemSec presented the SIN List 2.0, adding 22 substances all identified as Substances of Very High Concern solely due to their endocrine disrupting properties. Shortly afterwards, the EU commissioner for the environment, Janez Potočnik, stated that the European Commission views the new substances added to the second edition of the SIN List as highly relevant candidates to be regulated in the EU.

2012
In recent years we have focused not only on identifying hazardous chemicals through the SIN List, but also finding and highlighting safer alternatives, and promoting and encouraging substitution and innovation. SUBSPORT, the Substitution Support Portal, is a web portal that aims to facilitate the substitution of hazardous chemicals. This three-year project, run in cooperation with European partners, culminated in 2012 with the launch of the SUBSPORT case story database giving concrete examples of how to substitute hazardous chemicals.

Also in 2012 the European Chemicals Agency, ECHA, started to disclose information about European chemical production, following a ChemSec and ClientEarth lawsuit.
Highlighting the alternatives
– SUBSPORT case story database launched

SUBSPORT – the Substitution Support Portal – under development since 2010, found its final form in 2012. The database of substitution case stories was launched and has since grown into more than 200 case stories, and the much-requested substitution training sessions were held around Europe.

“Many hazardous substances are posing a big threat to our freshwater, marine ecosystems and to nature generally. The SUBSPORT project will help us to better understand which substitution solutions and innovations companies have applied so far to protect our environment and our health.”


The launch of the SUBSPORT case story database took place as a side event to the Helsinki Chemicals Forum in May. During the launch SUBSPORT partners presented the web portal and its different features. A few case story providers, including members of the ChemSec Business Group, presented their alternative cases. Eva-Lena Carlén-Johansson from Skanska in particular highlighted the need for supply chain communication and collaboration in the substitution process. Around 50 representatives from companies, authorities, NGOs and the media attended the launch.

In connection with the launch event, ChemSec was invited to give presentations both at the ECHA Stakeholder Day and the Helsinki Chemicals Forum. Here, SUBSPORT was presented in the wider perspective of REACH and substitution, and the presentations reached around 1000 people in Helsinki and online. The news about the new SUBSPORT case story database was picked up by relevant media and the effect could be observed as a dramatic increase in the number of visitors to the SUBSPORT web portal after
“For the authorisation procedure under the REACH Regulation it is essential to know if suitable alternatives are available. Substitution is the first choice in chemicals management in the workplace. SUBSPORT is recommended by BAuA to find information on alternative substances and technologies that are useful for enterprises and competent authorities.”

– Prof. Isabel Rothe, President of the German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA), Competent authority for REACH and CLP enforcement in Germany

The work of gathering case stories for the growing database of examples of alternatives continued during the year and through this work ChemSec came into contact with a number of new companies and organisations and gained new insights into the challenges of practical and informed substitution.

Launch of SUBSPORT case story database in Helsinki in May.
SUBSPORT is a free-of-charge, multilingual platform for information exchange on alternative substances and technologies, as well as providing tools and guidance for substance evaluation and substitution management. The SUBSPORT web portal aims to be the first entry point for anyone interested in substituting hazardous chemicals, to support companies in fulfilling substitution requirements within EU legislation, as well as being a resource for other stakeholders such as authorities, environmental and consumer organisations, and scientific institutions.

During 2012 about 15 SUBSPORT training sessions about substitution were held around Europe and ChemSec conducted four of these. During these training sessions the substitution process and available tools and resources were presented, but equally important – the participants discussed and shared their experiences of substitution. This proved to be a much-appreciated concept.

Following ChemSec’s work on SUBSPORT and alternatives, we have also been invited to participate in the steering committee of the Green Screen for Safer Chemicals as well as the OECD ad hoc group on substitution of harmful chemicals.

www.chemsec.org/what-we-do/subsport
The SIN List identified as major driver for chemical industry innovation

In June the European Commission DG Enterprise and Industry published a report presenting the effects the EU chemicals regulation REACH has had on the European chemicals industry, how innovation within the chemicals sector has been influenced by REACH and what drivers exist to push substitution of hazardous substances. The report identifies the SIN List as a major driver, besides official EU procedure lists such as the REACH candidate list and CoRAP (Community Rolling Action Plan – which includes substances that will be evaluated by EU member states in the next few years).

The SIN List was identified as major driver for chemical industry innovation

"It was asserted that the registration process has had an impact on innovation, but the candidate list is currently creating the greatest deal of innovative activity (with the SIN list, and more recently, possibly the CoRAP).”

– European Commission “Thematic studies for Review of REACH – impact of the REACH regulation on the innovativeness of EU chemical industry”

In September the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) presented a “Global Chemicals Outlook” report, among other things identifying chemicals among the top five death causes globally, after HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, road traffic accidents and malaria. The report also highlighted the SIN List as a useful tool for chemical hazard assessment and chemical and product prioritisation.

During the year we have given numerous presentations about the SIN List to audiences made up of representatives from industry, science, authorities and regulators in for example Brazil, Belgium, France, Finland, Germany and Turkey.

Software provider SAP, based in Germany and represented in more than 130 countries, has decided to include the SIN List in its chemical management systems offered to more than 190,000 customers worldwide, including several chemical-producing companies.

www.chemsec.org/what-we-do/sin-list

The SIN (Substitute It Now!) List is an NGO-driven project aiming to speed up the transition to a world free of hazardous chemicals by providing a concrete tool to be used by companies, authorities, and regulators. It consists of chemicals that ChemSec has identified as Substances of Very High Concern based on the criteria established by the EU chemicals regulation, REACH.
Advocating for regulation on endocrine disrupters

In 2011 we presented the SIN List 2.0, adding 22 substances identified as Substances of Very High Concern according to REACH criteria solely due to their endocrine disrupting properties. During 2012 version 2.0 of the SIN List has continued to contribute to the ongoing discussion on endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDC) in the EU.

ChemSec has continued to facilitate cooperation between European NGOs working and campaigning on the issue of EDCs by hosting monthly tele-meetings. We have met with and been in constant dialogue with a number of EU authorities and member states on the need to effectively regulate EDCs in Europe, as well as gathering support from companies in favour of tougher regulation of EDCs.

One of the major EDC discussions in the EU during the year has centred on criteria for what counts as an endocrine disrupting chemical. The European Commission is responsible for developing EDC criteria by the end of 2013. Throughout the year we have highlighted the need for inclusive and horizontal criteria to be used across all EU regulation, in REACH as well as in product directives. We have also emphasised the EDCs on the SIN List as concrete examples of substances that must be covered by the future EDC criteria.

As part of the EDC criteria discussion, several EU member states are developing their own criteria suggestions. The Danish Minister of Environment, Ida Auken, decided to assess all the 22 EDCs on the SIN List 2.0 against the EDC criteria proposed by Denmark. The evaluation results, presented in June, concluded that 21 of the 22 SIN List substances analysed were also covered by the Danish criteria.

Throughout the year we have also been working to make the voices of downstream users and retailers heard in the on-going debate on criteria for endocrine disrupting chemicals. These companies often have quite a different opinion from the chemical producers that are most commonly heard in the debate.
In October the European Parliament ENVI (environment, public health and food safety) committee presented a Draft report on the protection of public health from endocrine disrupters. The report calls for comprehensive criteria on what constitutes an endocrine disruptor to be applied horizontally across all EU legislation, the introduction of “endocrine disruptor” as a regulatory hazard class, and highlights the need for swift regulation of endocrine disruptors, preferably as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) within the REACH framework. ChemSec has provided input to the process preceding this report, highlighting the need for proper regulation of endocrine disrupting chemicals. (The report was approved by the European Parliament in early 2013.)

Our efforts to safeguard strong EDC criteria in the EU will be intensified during 2013.

One success in the global arena came in September, when more than 120 countries along with industry representatives and public interest organisations reached a consensus agreement that endocrine disrupting chemicals are considered a global emerging policy issue. This decision was taken at the third International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM3), which discusses and develops SAICM (the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management), which is a non-legally binding global policy framework intended to foster the sound management of chemicals. Having EDCs recognised as an emerging issue within SAICM will help raise the profile of EDCs on the global agenda and hopefully engage more countries and organisations, which in the long run will contribute to the removal of EDCs globally.

www.chemsec.org/what-we-do/influencing-public-policy

Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) interfere with hormonal communication between cells. Hormones play a vital role in many processes in the body, including organ development and function, mood and reproduction. Endocrine disrupting chemicals have been linked to a range of health problems including cancer, diabetes, obesity, behavioural and attention deficit disorders, as well as impaired fertility. Endocrine disrupting chemicals are found in many everyday consumer products.
Towards less toxic consumer products

As long as improvements in the legislative regulation on hazardous chemicals are slow, there is a crucial need for companies to voluntarily move away from chemicals with highly problematic properties.

Throughout the year we have maintained close contact with a number of companies in discussions around strategies to phase out hazardous chemicals. One company in the carpet and floor-covering sector, Shaw Industries, became a new member of the ChemSec Business Group. Much of the work and discussions in the ChemSec Business Group has focused on the issue of endocrine disrupting chemicals, e.g. parabens in cosmetics and personal care products, and Bisphenol A in cash receipts and when used in relining of old water pipes.

In May, back to back with the SUBSPORT launch at the Helsinki Chemicals Forum, the ChemSec Business Group met for the annual face-to-face gathering. At the meeting two NGOs, US-based CIEL (Centre for Environmental Law) and French FRC (Fédération Romande des Consummateurs), also attended to give their perspective on regulatory developments and current NGO campaigns. For our website visitors we have published a short filmed interview with a member of the ChemSec Business Group, Eva-Lena Carlén-Johansson at Skanska, about Skanska’s chemicals management strategies.

Besides our business group, we are also in contact with several other companies, including major consumer product brands. During the year we intensified our discussions with the apparel and footwear sector, for example within the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals initiative, as well as HM’s stakeholder dialogue.

The Stockholm Convention Secretariat identifies and shares information on best practices for the phasing out of persistent organic pollutants, POPs. On behalf of the secretariat ChemSec has published a report,
“POPs-free products – apparel, footwear and upholstery”, based on interviews with business stakeholders and organisations active within the sector.

Renovating old water pipes with a technique called relining, using an epoxy resin containing the endocrine disruptor BPA, has become increasingly common. Partly as a consequence of ChemSec and other stakeholders highlighting the issue of BPA in relining of water pipes in 2011, in 2012 the Swedish government decided to initiate an investigation on BPA mitigation from relined water pipes into tap water. The results were presented in early 2013, showing several examples of tap water in Swedish apartments containing BPA. Our position paper about BPA in relining was also translated into French by the NGO Réseau Environnement Santé, and used to highlight the problems with relining in France.

[Website Link]

www.chemsec.org/what-we-do/business-dialogue
At ChemSec we see the investor sector as an important stakeholder in promoting the production and use of safer chemicals. This is the reason behind our engagement with the financial investment community. Many financial investors are asking for more information about underlying risks that arise from future restrictions and bans or about opportunities embedded in the chemicals sector. This information has previously often been confidential, scarce, and sporadic.

In 2012 we published a concrete tool, the first of its kind, aiming to assist financial investors to evaluate the performance of chemical-producing companies. The *Chemicals criteria catalogue* presents a comprehensive set of powerful questions to enable investment professionals to judge all relevant aspects of the performance of a chemical company. The criteria catalogue includes both exclusion and positive criteria. The exclusion criteria, such as avoiding production of chemicals regionally or globally restricted, have proven to be a tool that is appreciated by many asset managers. The positive criteria, on the other hand, are used by CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) rating agencies and interested asset managers, and comprise 38 indicators covering all aspects of risks and opportunities when it comes to chemical production.

We regard the CSR rating agencies as key stakeholders in achieving a world free of hazardous chemicals. These agencies supply their clients, asset managers and investors, with detailed analysis, and gather data through regular questionnaires and interviews. We have had face-to-face meetings and close contact with a number of CSR rating agencies, and an increasing number of them are now including the production of SIN List chemicals in their analysis. We have also met and discussed the issue of hazardous chemicals with mainstream financial investors.

During the year we have started to develop a concept for an engagement strategy, where shareholders engage with companies and, for example, ask for improved chemicals management or the phasing out of specific chemicals. We are cooperating with two
interested asset managers in London and Paris to start the process and engage their contacts and community, and this work will be continued and extended during 2013.

Apart from this, we have had dialogues with chemical companies, discussing elimination of hazardous substances, innovation of alternatives, and case stories about alternatives shared with the SUBSPORT case story database.

As another part of the investors project, we have conducted a feasibility study for a Chemical Disclosure Concept. For the past few years the Carbon Disclosure Project has encouraged major corporations globally to measure and disclose their greenhouse gas emissions. The aim of the feasibility study was to evaluate the practicality of developing a similar initiative for the chemical issue. This concept has considerable potential that could be further developed in the future. During 2012 we have however chosen to focus our efforts on encouraging the European Chemicals Agency to disclose the figures on chemical production that companies have provided through REACH. Please find more information about this on the next page.

www.chemsec.org/what-we-do/investor-dialogue
Information about which companies are producing some of the most hazardous chemicals in Europe, or importing them and putting them on the EU market, is a key transparency issue. European citizens, NGOs and authorities have the right to know which chemical producers stand behind the production of chemicals that pose high risks to our health and the environment.

In December 2010 the first registration deadline within the European chemicals regulation REACH passed. This deadline required companies to register which chemicals they produce or import in high volumes with the European Chemicals Agency, ECHA. Then, in December 2010, ChemSec sent a first request to ECHA to disclose the names of the producers and importers of the chemicals on the SIN List. We also asked for information about the tonnage bands and precise tonnages in which the SIN List chemicals are produced or imported in the EU. When ECHA again refused to do so following a second request, ChemSec, together with UK-based environmental law organisation ClientEarth, initiated a lawsuit against ECHA with the European Court of Justice in May 2011.

Enhancing chemical production transparency in Europe

ChemSec and ClientEarth are fighting to establish a principle, that people have the right to know about dangerous chemicals that they and their environment are exposed to. The SIN List chemicals are present in many consumer products, from detergents and paints to computers and toys, and often in high concentrations. Knowing who is producing dangerous substances, and the level of exposure, is vital to safeguard the public, and commercial interests should not be given precedence over people’s health.

In December 2012, almost exactly two years after ChemSec’s first request was sent in, ECHA started to publish the requested information about which companies produce or import which chemicals in the EU. However, ECHA has still not disclosed information about the volumes in which companies produce the substances on the SIN List, and therefore the European Court of Justice court case is still pending.

“Hopefully, this forward step for transparency will result in greater pressure on the chemicals industry to find substitutes for hazardous substances. It will also allow watchdog organisations to provide more effective support to enforcement authorities in member states to ensure that chemical substances are used safely”

– Vito Buonsante, health and environment lawyer, ClientEarth

www.chemsec.org/what-we-do/sin-list/eu-court-case
Communications and press coverage

Our main communications work during the year has been carried out in relation to the launch of the SUBSPORT case story database, for which we coordinated all communications work. Besides a leaflet about SUBSPORT, we have published two reports during the year – the *Chemicals Criteria Catalogue* targeting financial investors, and a report about products free from persistent organic pollutants in the apparel, footwear and upholstery industry.

Our website has been developed and re-structured, and among other things now contains more information about the health concerns associated with hazardous chemicals. The website was visited by an average of 3400 unique visitors per month during the year, with the top score being in April after ECHA announced that they would disclose producer information.

Our two newsletters targeting companies and financial investors have been distributed four times during the year, and we have sent out news alerts to a wide range of stakeholders making them aware of our most important news, including the use of social media channels such as Twitter.

We have developed an overall communications plan for the organisation, participated in a documentary about the cocktail effects of hazardous chemicals broadcast on Finnish and Norwegian TV, as well as attending and giving presentations at numerous conferences throughout the year. Some examples of press coverage are listed below.

**Environmental Leader 5 March** – For example, it may be meaningful to compare your product ingredients or raw materials against the SIN (Substitute It Now) list, which names substances likely to be restricted or banned in Europe and other countries in upcoming years. As such, the production and use of these substances contains both a market and financial risk which can be prevented with the right data and tools.
ENDS Europe Daily 13 April — Sweden hopes to ban the plastics intermediate bisphenol A (BPA) from packaging for food and drink products aimed at children under three, and is also considering restrictions on its use in till receipts and water-pipe lining. [...] The move was welcomed by NGO ChemSec, which raised concerns about BPA in water pipes in a report published last December.

Agra-net Pesticide and chemical policy 27 April – The European Chemical Agency’s (ECHA’s) announcement that in June it will publish the total tonnage bands for substances registered under the REACH chemicals regulation does not go far enough for European NGO ChemSec, which last year launched legal proceedings against ECHA to force more disclosure.

ENDS Europe Daily 3 May – Many hazardous chemicals that were still commonly used a few years ago have not been registered under the REACH regime, Swedish NGO ChemSec has said. This raises serious questions about compliance levels.

EurActive 10 May – This has led campaigners to call for an acceleration of the screening process. ChemSec, an environmental lobby group, has recently accused the EU of delaying action on “endocrine-disrupting” chemicals such as phthalates, calling on regulators to speed up work. ChemSec wants 378 substances included in the list of “substances of very high concern”.

BusinessGreen 25 May – Anne-Sofie Andersson, director at ChemSec, a Swedish NGO that also contributed to the development of the new portal, urged more businesses to provide examples of how they are phasing out dangerous chemicals. “We see that companies are willing to share their experiences of overcoming substitution challenges and we call on more companies to provide substitution examples to Subsport, so that there are more examples there to guide others,” she said.

TreeHugger 31 May – SUBSPORT launched last week at a meeting of many of Europe’s major players in the Chemicals industry, as representatives from industry, the regulatory authorities, and interested NGOs came together to review progress on safer use of chemicals in the wake of Europe’s humongous new chemicals legislation, REACH. [...] In closing remarks at last week’s meeting, European Chemicals Agency Executive Director, Geert Dancet, said he is “very curious to look at the SUBSPORT portal tomorrow and see what we can learn from that”.

ECHA newsletter no 3, June – Dr Anna Lennquist from ChemSec brought the NGO aspect into the discussion. She criticised the speed at which chemicals are being added to the Candidate List of substances of very high concern. “We have had five years of REACH, with one of the main purposes of replacing hazardous chemicals with safer alternatives. We have today 73 substances in
the Candidate List, 14 substances on Annex XIV and the first sunset dates are in 2013. So it is easy to see that with this speed it will take hundreds of years to phase out the most hazardous chemicals from the market. We would also like to have a fully transparent process to make the third party consultations meaningful,” she said.

**Chemical Watch 2 July** — Swedish-based NGO the International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) has welcomed the publication of the first sustainability report from the European chemical industry association Cefic, but highlights the omission of chemicals including a lack of information on hazardous substances and safer alternatives as a key area for improvement. […] This follows the publication of a Chemicals Criteria Catalogue by ChemSec which highlights ways that chemical manufacturers can improve their chemicals management.

**EurActive 1 October** — Anne-Sofie Andersson, director of the Chemical Secretariat, an environmental NGO, said REACH was being hampered by poor implementation and lack of cooperation from industry. The inclusion of the most dangerous chemical substances on a priority list for substitution has helped replacing a number of them with safer alternatives, she conceded. But she added that “the poor quality of the registration dossiers [submitted by industry] is blocking substitution so far,” calling for more transparency in the process.

**Financial Advisor 5 November** — It’s also important to pay attention to the SIN List (which stands for “Substitute It Now!”), developed by the International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) using REACH guidelines. The list now includes 378 substances that can cause cancer, alter DNA, damage reproductive systems, harm the environment or cause other problems – in essence giving companies advance notice about the chemicals likely to be most restricted by the EU, says Liroff.

**Gefahrgut aktuell 7 November (in German)** — The German software company SAP has announced its intention to implement the so-called SIN List in its EHS (Environment, Health and Safety Management) application in 2013. The acronym SIN stands for “Substitute It Now”. The International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) and environmental groups have grouped substances on the list which are “of very high concern” according to the criteria of the European chemicals regulation REACH. Currently 378 hazardous substances are listed that should be taken off the market and replaced according to the REACH regulation.
Staff, office and board

The ChemSec head office is located in Gothenburg, Sweden, but staff members are also located in Munich, Germany. Altogether seven persons were employed at ChemSec at the end of the year.

The board elected in 2011, which sat until ChemSec’s Annual General Meeting on 10 May 2012, consisted of the following members:

- Anna Forslund, WWF (chair)
- Gun Rudquist, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
- Sven-Erik Sjöstrand, Friends of the Earth Sweden
- Johanna Salmi, Nature and Youth Sweden

Since 10 May 2012 the board has consisted of the following members:

- Anna Forslund, WWF (chair)
- Ulrika Dahl, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
- Sven-Erik Sjöstrand, Friends of the Earth Sweden
- Lovisa Bergsten, Nature and Youth Sweden
# Financial Statement

## INCOME STATEMENT

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES</td>
<td>5 544 244 SEK</td>
<td>6 091 747 SEK</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</td>
<td>4 957 916 SEK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating Result</td>
<td>586 328 SEK</td>
<td>-886 236 SEK</td>
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## RESULT FROM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

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<td>Interest income</td>
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<td>Other financial income</td>
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<td>Interest expenses</td>
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<td>Result after financial income and costs</td>
<td>614 845 SEK</td>
<td>-833 867 SEK</td>
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## RESULT OF CURRENT YEAR

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<th>2012</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>614 845 SEK</td>
<td>-833 867 SEK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE

### NOTE 1 OPERATING INCOME

- Grant Swedish Government: 4 000 000 SEK
- Grant European Commission: 314 124 SEK
- Grant private foundations, authorities and intergovernmental organisations: 1 183 136 SEK
- Other remuneration (printed matters, lectures etc): 46 984 SEK

**Total**: 5 544 244 SEK

### NOTE 2 OPERATING EXPENSES

- Salaries and other staff costs: 3 904 833 SEK
- Non-project related travel expenses: 47 697 SEK
- Expenses for consultants, board and organisations fees: 134 431 SEK
- Premises (rent, phone, internet etc): 361 855 SEK
- Program: Influencing the Public Policy: 129 216 SEK
- Program: Show Business the way forward: 164 734 SEK
- Program: Pantering with investors: 149 316 SEK
- Communication: 63 572 SEK
- Fundraising: 2 262 SEK

**Total**: 4 957 916 SEK
## BALANCE SHEET

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<th>2011</th>
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<td>Fixed assets</td>
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<td>Equipment</td>
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<td>Current receivables</td>
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<td>1 058 474 SEK</td>
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<td>Result from previous year</td>
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<td>-53 873 SEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result of the year</td>
<td>614 845 SEK</td>
<td>-833 867 SEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable-trade</td>
<td>133 540 SEK</td>
<td>105 813 SEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee withholding taxes</td>
<td>23 892 SEK</td>
<td>74 115 SEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued social security charges</td>
<td>32 990 SEK</td>
<td>84 242 SEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued special salary taxes</td>
<td>95 581 SEK</td>
<td>79 979 SEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current liabilities</td>
<td>32 516 SEK</td>
<td>83 108 SEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses and deferred income</td>
<td>941 436 SEK</td>
<td>827 173 SEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>2 045 534 SEK</td>
<td>1 425 164 SEK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ChemSec is a non-profit organisation working for a world free of hazardous chemicals. To reach this goal, we work to highlight the health and environmental risks of hazardous substances and to make accurate, science-based information readily available. ChemSec is a dynamic, wide-reaching organisation, able to move quickly, highlighting positive examples and offering concrete tools. We are actively engaging business and working to influence and speed up legislative processes – within the EU and around the world. This approach puts ChemSec in a unique position to promote open dialogue between authorities, business, science and civil society so that effective action is taken. Examples of this are the development of the SIN (Substitute It Now!) List of hazardous chemicals and the ChemSec Business Group, a collaboration with companies that are committed to phasing out high-concern chemicals from their products. Imagine a world that is free of harmful chemicals. We are working to make it happen.