ANNUAL REPORT 2011

INTERNATIONAL ChemSec CHEMICAL SECRETARIAT

Imagine a world
that is free
of harmful chemicals.
We are working
to make it happen.

Director's note

2011 was a truly exciting year for ChemSec. The organisation is growing, and we are deepening and broadening our scope of work. Much of our work this year has focused on chemicals interfering with our hormones, so-called endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs). It is becoming increasingly obvious that swift action is needed to urgently limit the use of these substances. EDCs are found in products that we all come into contact with every day and they have been linked to a long list of common diseases. Scientists are very clear on one point – that we still have not been able to grasp the magnitude of the consequences from our exposure to EDCs – since current scientific test methods often miss the severe effects EDCs can have even at very low doses.

One of our current main projects, the SIN List, once again pinpointed and intensified the EU chemicals policy discussions, this time by urging the EU to move from ambition to action on EDCs. In May, we presented the SIN List 2.0 highlighting EDCs that should be put on the REACH candidate list, as a first step towards a ban in the EU. By the end of the year, the first substance to be put forward due to its endocrine disrupting properties was added to the candidate list.

Furthermore, we have worked to develop tools and strategies within two areas we see as key for concrete toxic use reduction. The first area arises from the fact that in order to phase out hazardous substances, they in many cases have to be substituted with other substances or techniques. The SUBSPORT web portal, which we have developed during the year and will be officially launched in 2012, aims to be the number one place to go for concrete assistance on alternatives to problematic chemicals.

The other opportunity we see is to encourage financial investors to put more emphasis on evaluating the financial risks connected to hazardous chemicals. Investors who begin to ask questions about chemicals management add another incentive for companies to move away from chemicals with hazardous properties.

Within our investors work, we are gathering information about the production of hazardous chemicals. When the European Chemicals Agency, the EU authority on chemicals, refused to let us and the public know which companies actually produce the substances on the SIN List, we decided to file a lawsuit at the European Court of Justice. In the end, transparency and the right to know are very important factors needed in order for us to jointly create a society less contaminated with hazardous chemicals, and we will continue this fight in 2012.

Anne-Sofie Andersson, Director

2011 saw ChemSec taking a tough stand to put the issue of endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) high on the agenda of companies and European regulators. Endocrine disrupting chemicals interfere with the hormonal communication between cells in our bodies, and have been increasingly linked to a range of health problems including impaired fertility, cancer and attention deficit disorders.

SIN List 2.0: putting endocrine disrupting chemicals high on the EU agenda

Our core work in this strive for action on endocrine disrupting chemicals was the launch of the SIN List 2.0 in May. As always, the SIN List contains substances identified by ChemSec as Substances of Very High Concern in accordance with official REACH criteria. The 2.0 update added 22 substances to the SIN List, all of them identified as Substances of Very High Concern solely due to their endocrine disrupting properties (in accordance with REACH article 57f, the equivalent concern criteria).

The 2.0 version of the SIN List was presented at a public hearing in Brussels in May, gathering representatives from industry, NGOs, policy and science, to discuss how to move from ambition to action regarding endocrine disrupting chemicals.

"Endocrine disruption will be the health concern that defines the 21th century"

– Dr Carol Kwiatkowski, the Endocrine Disruption Exchange (TEDX) research team in the US, at the SIN List 2.0 launch.

"I think this meeting is very well timed and necessary because we really need to figure out how to move forward"

– Dr John Peterson Myers, Environmental Health Sciences, and co-author of the best-selling book "Our Stolen Future" that brought world-wide attention to the problem of EDCs when published in 1996, at the SIN List 2.0 launch.

The Brussels event was followed by an event in Berlin a few weeks later, "Endokrin wirksame Stoffe – ein deutscher Dialog", focusing on how to act on EDCs in a German context, also gathering a broad range of representatives from industry, authorities and NGOs.

The SIN List 2.0 was very well received, and the 2.0 version has, even more than before, established the SIN List as a fundamental part of the discussions regarding Substances of Very High Concern in general, and endocrine disruptors in particular. A few weeks after the launch, Janez Potocnik, the European

"To have criteria for defining EDCs and to have a strategy to assess EDCs makes life easier but we do not need it for the moment to start."

– Frauke Stock, German Federal Environment Agency (UBA), at the SIN List 2.0 launch

Commissioner for the Environment, recognised the importance of SIN 2.0 in an official speech.

EU discussions on establishing criteria for what constitutes an endocrine disruptor took off for real in 2011, and the SIN List 2.0 has been a contribution to this process. Denmark has developed an EDC criteria proposal as part of these discussions and in November the Danish Environment Minister declared that Denmark wants their criteria proposal tested against the 22 endocrine disruptors on the SIN List 2.0.

By the end of the year, the REACH candidate list was for the first time extended with a substance proposed solely due to its endocrine disrupting properties, Octylphenol. ChemSec supported Germany to prepare this dossier as well as taking part in the official consultation and encouraging other NGOs to do the same.

ChemSec has presented the SIN List 2.0 to EU member state officials at various meetings, to high level officials at the European Commission, as well as at a number of conferences, such as the SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management) working group meeting in Belgrade in November when EDCs were proposed as an emerging issue under SAICM.

John Peterson Myers, Environmental Health Sciences at ChemSec SIN List 2.0 launch.

Daryl Ditz, CIEL, Patrick Murphy, European Commission, and moderator Jacki Davis, ChemSec SIN List 2.0 launch in Brussels, 3 May 2011.

"The recently published second edition of the SIN list, which also includes substances with endocrine disrupting properties, should indicate to you the substances the European Commission will take into consideration for placement on the candidate list"

– Janez Potocnik, the European Commissioner for the Environment, Helsinki Chemicals Forum, 19 May 2011.

During the year, ChemSec has also coordinated the EDC work carried out among European NGOs. 18 organisations have taken part in monthly discussions on knowledge sharing and planning of joint campaigns and actions. ChemSec has also cooperated closely with the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation in a project raising awareness about the high levels of endocrine disruptors in indoor dust, where ChemSec coordinated and financed testing of dust in five European countries.

The SIN (Substitute It Now!) List is an NGO driven project aiming speed up the transition to a toxic free world by providing a concrete tool to be used by companies, authorities, and regulators. It consists of 378 chemicals that ChemSec has identified as Substances of Very High Concern based on the criteria established by the EU chemicals regulation, REACH.

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.

ChemSec SIN List 2.0 launch in Brussels, 3 May 2011.

SUBSPORT is a new web-portal for substitution, run by ChemSec together with European partners. We simply see it as the other side of the SIN coin, providing alternatives to hazardous substances. The project was initiated in 2010 and the development of the portal was intensified during 2011. SUBSPORT serves to present tools, information and links to facilitate the replacement of hazardous substances with safer alternatives.

Constructing a new tool: the substitution web portal – SUBSPORT

SUBSPORT will be officially launched in 2012, and 2011 was all about preparing for this, making the web portal a sharp and useful tool for hands-on substitution work.

Much of the work revolved around building the database of substitution examples: the case story database. A database template was developed, partly in dialogue with the European Chemicals Agency, ECHA, and a methodology for alternatives assessment was discussed and developed together with TURI, the Toxic Use Reduction Institute in the US. Contact has been established with numerous companies and other stakeholders in order to collect substitution examples for the case story database. By the end of the year about 60 case stories had been entered into the database, which was not yet published.

The web portal has been constantly evolving during the year. By the end of 2011 the SUBSPORT portal contained summaries of, and links to, existing methods for substitution, as well as international regulations covering substitution. It also includes a "list of lists database" containing 29 priority lists, a search function covering many substitution databases, and general information about how to get started with substituting hazardous chemicals.

A concept for training sessions about substitution and alternatives assessment has also been developed. The first training session has been carried out by one of our partners in Barcelona in December, and many more are planned to be held around Europe during 2012.

SUBSPORT is run by ChemSec in collaboration with four partner organisations, ChemSec, Kooperationsstelle Hamburg (Germany), Grontmij (Denmark) and El Instituto Sindical de Trabajo, Ambiente y Salud (ISTAS) (Spain).

SUBSPORT is financed by EU Life+, Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (BAuA) and Lebensministerium Austria.

In response to the fact that a bulk of products used worldwide are manufactured in China, as well as a growing interest in China for sustainable chemicals strategies, ChemSec met with several stakeholders in China in 2011 to discuss and promote progressive chemicals management

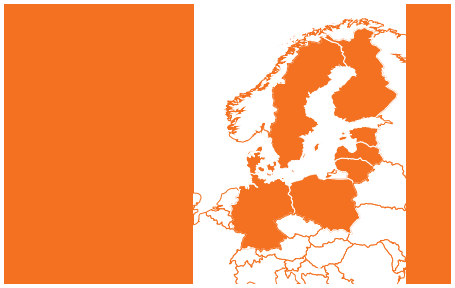
Dialogue with Chinese stakeholders on progressive chemicals management

Public awareness and unrest about hazardous chemicals contamination in China is growing and many Chinese companies are increasingly seeing the benefits of having forward-thinking strategies with regard to the chemicals they produce or use in the products they market, and they are looking for best practices in other countries. At the same time, the Chinese government is in the process of upgrading its chemicals management regulations.

In September a ChemSec team met with representatives of Chinese authorities, public interest organisations, multinational companies as well as domestic corporations in Beijing, Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

The Chinese Chemicals Registration Centre, under the Ministry of Environmental Protection, has been in the midst of drawing up a list of "priority chemicals of high concern" to be included in future regulation on chemicals. As part of this process, ChemSec was invited to share the experience of developing the SIN List so that progressive elements such as the precautionary principle, the emphasis on intrinsic properties, and the inclusion of important groups like hormone disrupting chemicals could be incorporated into the Centre's work of developing their priority list. ChemSec also brought Professor Åke Bergman from the Stockholm University to explain the latest scientific findings on endocrine disrupting chemicals and the urgent need to regulate them.

Furthermore ChemSec established closer contacts with Chinese NGOs and together with Prof. Bergman, took part in a media salon educating Chinese journalists about the importance of phasing out endocrine disruptors. At a business event with Chinese supply chain companies, ChemSec discussed chemicals as part of corporate sustainability strategies, the issue of chemicals risks, and the possibility of taking action using tools such as the SIN List. In particular, endocrine disrupting chemicals were highlighted as an emerging risk, high up on the European agenda. Sony Ericsson, which is part of ChemSec's Business Group, also took part in this event explaining their chemicals management policies and tools to eliminate the use of hazardous chemicals from their products.



Considering that eight out of nine of the countries surrounding the Baltic Sea are members of the European Union, improving EU-wide regulations can have a considerable impact on the state of the Baltic Sea. ChemSec has during 2011 run a project in order to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals in the Baltic Sea region through proactive implementation of the EU chemicals regulation REACH.

Fighting toxic chemicals in the Baltic Sea region

During the year we have met several EU member states to discuss the state of play on toxic chemicals in countries around the Baltic Sea, as well as to disseminate information about our tools, the SIN List and SUBSPORT. We have also had meetings with top-level staff in the EU Commission DG Environment to discuss endocrine disruptors and other chemical issues with specific relevance for the Baltic Sea area.

During the year it has become clear to us that the Eastern Baltic countries, due to the financial crisis, are reluctant to impose any environmental regulation that has the slightest possibility of negatively affecting their industry. As a result of this national blocking of environmental improvements, it has proven very difficult to influence these member states to raise suggestions for banning of hazardous substances. However we have worked closely with other member states, such as Germany, Sweden and Denmark, for the enlargement of the REACH candidate list.

In October, the EU Commission's 2nd Annual Forum on the Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, and the 13th Baltic Development Forum Summit, were held in Gdansk, Poland. ChemSec took part by presenting our work and highlighted the urgent need and possibilities for improving the chemical environment in the Baltic Sea. We have also taken part in other networking activities such as the Control of hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea region (COHIBA) Final Conference in Finland.

Our project is part of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) and belongs to a priority area with a goal "to reduce the use and impact of hazardous substances". We have actively worked to establish cross-cutting cooperation with other priority areas, such as "Innovation", "Health" and "Education". As a result of our outreach activities, cooperation has been established with the flagship project "BSR Stars" within a priority area working to improve innovation in the Baltic Sea Region, this work will continue in 2012.

Financial investors have a huge impact on the strategic decisions of companies, and can therefore be an important ally in striving for a toxic free world. In 2010 we started to work actively with investment professionals to raise awareness about financial risks and opportunities linked to chemicals management. In 2011 this work was intensified.

The financial sector – another lever towards a toxic-free future

Since 2010, we have offered the SIN List as a tool for investors wanting to avoid investing in chemicals that are likely to face future EU regulations. Today, several investment firms and rating agencies use the SIN List in their investment analysis. However, investors do not invest in substances, but in companies. Therefore we have during 2011 made it even easier for investors to identify high-risk investments by presenting the SIN Producers List, listing the 389 companies in Europe producing or importing the SIN List chemicals.

The SIN Producers List builds on the most up to date publically available information on which companies produce which chemicals. However, this information, found in the ESIS (European chemical Substances Information System) database, has not been updated since 2008. We asked ECHA, the European Chemicals Agency, to disclose the latest figures. When twice refusing to do so, we have, together with the environmental law organisation ClientEarth in the UK, initiated a legal process against ECHA and filed a lawsuit at the European Court of Justice. For us, information about which companies are producing some of the most problematic chemicals in terms of human health and environmental concerns is a key transparency issue that needs to be disclosed to European citizens.

In order to move the investor society away from hazardous chemicals, we also need to offer tools that are broader than the SIN List, which focus solely on REACH relevant industrial chemicals. We have therefore initiated a process of developing a comprehensive criteria catalogue, the first of its kind, covering all aspects of the risks and opportunities associated with the production of chemicals. Closely related to this, we have gathered an expert group to guide us in this effort. The expert group is made up of interested experts with a variety of backgrounds and knowledge, on issues such as chemistry, investment banking, the cradle-to-cradle perspective, as well as business and NGO prespectives. In April this group met for a workshop in Munich, to kick-start the work of developing a criteria catalogue, which will be published in 2012.

2011 also saw the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) initiate a process to revise their guidelines, which are used by 6000 companies worldwide, on how to report on sustainability strategies. The issue of chemicals management has so far not been sufficiently covered by these guidelines. Together with NGOs in the US we made an effort to change this, e.g. by motivating around 40 NGOs and companies to hand in submissions asking for the issue of hazardous chemicals to be included in the new GRI guidelines to be presented in 2014.

The Carbon Disclosure Project is a global benchmark for companies to measure, disclose and share information about their greenhouse gas emissions. Inspired by the success factors of the Carbon Disclosure Project, we have also started to elaborate on the possibilities of using this concept for a Chemicals Disclosure Project. The results of a feasibility study and meetings with the Carbon Disclosure Project will guide us to future options. This work will also continue in 2012.

"For us the SIN List is currently the most reliable and comprehensive database that will help us identify the most at risk substances that companies are using"

– Amandine Marquès, investment analysis firm MSCI, at the SIN List 2.0 launch in May.

Much of the work and discussions in the ChemSec Business Group during 2011 has focused on the challenge of substituting endocrine disrupting chemicals, also to find alternatives for inclusion into the SUBSPORT database and for input to regulatory discussions. For this work we have brought in external expertise to the discussions, and encouraged an open dialogue to find new solutions.

Business dialogue focusing on phasing out endocrine disruptors

One such example is how business group members with their own stores have jointly discussed and shared experiences regarding the strive and success of finding alternatives to Bisphenol A (BPA) in thermal paper used in cash receipts.

Whilst the problem of BPA in food contact materials such as tinned cans gained more attention in the public debate, other members of our group are involved in highlighting the increasingly common method of relining old water pipes with an epoxy resin also containing BPA. Studies have shown that this endocrine disruptor can leak from the relined pipes into the drinking water. This discussion resulted in a ChemSec fact sheet and statement regarding the risks of using BPA in drinking water pipes.

We have also initiated a discussion on substituting parabens in cosmetics, and this work will continue during 2012.

In April, the UNEP pilot project to identify consumer products free from POPs (persistent organic pollutants) came to an end. The project highlighted concrete and successful stories of substituting POPs. ChemSec was engaged in the project steering group, and by encouraging companies to take part and share information on safer alternatives to POPs. A ChemSec contact, Paxymer AB, was selected as one of the two companies to take part in the project. Paxymer AB's flame retardant system was analysed by the Environment Agency of Austria and categorised as 'POPs-free'.

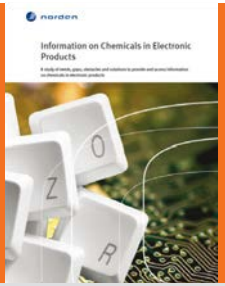
In May the ChemSec Business Group met in Brussels, back to back with our public hearing on EDCs and launch of the SIN List 2.0. At the SIN 2.0 launch two representatives of the ChemSec Business Group, IKEA and Boots, presented their work on how the SIN List is a useful tool within their companies, and the need for regulatory clarification on EDCs. For our website visitors we have published a short online

interview with one member of our business group, Roy Miller at B&Q, on how B&Q works on chemicals management.

Throughout the year we have intensified our contact with our Business Group members. A quarterly newsletter updates them on relevant news about global chemicals regulations and corporate chemicals management. Bilateral talks, conference calls and intensive face-to-face meetings (with Sony Ericsson, L'Oreal, and one possible new member) gave us the possibility to deepen our contacts and discuss contradictory opinions.

"The SIN List is definitely a very good tool to work with."

- Annelise Larsen, IKEA, at the launch of SIN List 2.0 in Brussels in May.



Electronics report on behalf of the UN presented

In March, at the SAICM (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management) "Chemicals in Products" workshop in Geneva, Switzerland, ChemSec presented the outcome of the study Information on Chemicals in Electronic Products.

The report, commissioned by the United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP, takes a closer look at the different stakeholders involved throughout the life cycle of electronics, and their information needs. It includes recommendations to improve information availability, with the overarching objective of improving the capacity for safe handling of chemicals in electronics at all stages of the life cycle.

The study has been carried out by ChemSec in collaboration with Stanford University in the US, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in Japan, and DanWatch in Denmark.

Communications and press coverage

Our main communications work during the year was the launch of SIN List 2.0 for which we, among other things, produced a series of fact sheets about endocrine disruptors and the SIN List 2.0 update in English as well as in German and Chinese. The launch presentations were filmed and posted on our website. We have also produced two major reports during the year – Information on Chemicals in Electronic Products and the SIN Producers List.

The ChemSec website was visited by an average of 3300 unique visitors per month during the year, with the top score being the day after the SIN 2.0 launch, the 4th May, which saw 1200 unique visitors. Information about ChemSec and the SIN List has also been added to Wikipedia. ChemSec has attended and given presentations at numerous conferences throughout the year.

The extension of the SIN List and the ChemSec lawsuit against the European Chemicals Agency, both in May, were covered by Reuters which resulted in a broad media presence worldwide. ChemSec and the SIN List have also been highlighted in several Chinese articles during the year. Some examples of press coverage are listed below.

Reuters 3 May 2011 – *Environmental lobby ChemSec on Tuesday highlighted 22 hormone-disrupting chemicals routinely found in plastics, packaging and cosmetics that it wants regulated by the European Union. ChemSec has accused the EU of delaying action on such "endocrine-disrupting" chemicals such as phthalates.*

Chemical Week 4 May – *Environmental pressure group ChemSec (Gothenburg, Sweden) today has published a list of 22 substances being sold in Europe which it says feature endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDC) that pose a threat to human health and the environment.*

Environmental Leader 10 May – *The European Chemicals Agency is being sued by environmental law organization ClientEarth and non-profit ChemSec over its refusal to release the names of companies producing*

what the two groups call some of the most dangerous chemicals in the EU market.

Chemical Watch 7 June – *Speaking at a recent ChemSec meeting in Berlin, a representative of the German Environmental Protection Agency (UBA) said that the German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU) was planning to make 40 proposals for substances of very high concern (SVHCs) by the end of 2012. The contribution would be a significant portion of the 136 substances the European Commission wants to see on the candidate list by that time.*

Ecodes 16 June – *(in Spanish) 3 May, the SIN list was updated to version 2.0, including 22 additional substances identified as endocrine disruptors and found in cosmetics, toys and food. These substances are linked to many diseases and behaviour and fertility disorders.*

EurActive 29 August – *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".*

VDI Nachrichten 9 September – *(In German) The SIN List – SIN for "Substitute It Now" - which currently includes 378 substances and which has quickly spread throughout business sectors, has been highly valued by EU Environment Commissioner Janez Potocnik: "It indicates substances, which the European Commission will take into account for placement on the candidate list."*

Chemical Watch 22 September – *The International Chemicals Secretariat (ChemSec) has announced it is undertaking discussions in China to introduce the SIN List of chemicals it says should be substituted in consumer goods.*

ENDS Europe 17 October – *Swedish NGO ChemSec has called on 389 companies to phase out the production of dangerous chemicals, which they are currently making in large amounts. These chemicals are likely to face restrictions under REACH.*

Ethical Corporation 2 November – *Campaigners ChemSec have published a "sin" list of 389 companies that produce toxic chemicals. The firms should act now to phase the substances out, according to ChemSec, because they will in any case probably be banned by a European Union chemicals law. Heading the sin list (for "Substitute it now!") is German conglomerate BASF, which produces 65 out of 378 chemicals considered highly hazardous by ChemSec.*

CHEM Europe 16 December – *"It is not known how common the leaching of BPA is into the drinking water, but we know that it do happen. We see an urgent need for an EU-wide regulation addressing this problem, as well as the problem of other applications where BPA can leach into our food or drinking water," says Anne-Sofie Andersson, ChemSec director.*

Staff, office and board

ChemSec's director Anne-Sofie Andersson was on maternity leave from January to July 2011. During this period, Per Rosander was acting director.

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

The board elected in 2010, which sat until ChemSec's Annual General Meeting on the 15th April 2011, consisted of the following members:

- **Gun Rudquist,** *Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (chair)*
- **Anna Forslund,** *WWF (vice chair)*
- **Kim Corein,** *Friends of the Earth Sweden*
- **Johanna Salmi,** *Nature and Youth Sweden*

From 15th April 2011 the board has consisted of the following members:

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

Financial Statement

INCOME STATEMENT	Note	2011	2010
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1	6 091 747 SEK	5 537 352 SEK
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	2	6 977 983 SEK	5 589 953 SEK
OPERATING RESULT		–886 236 SEK	–52 601 SEK
RESULT FROM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS			
Interest income		11 472 SEK	6 506 SEK
Other financial income		42 484 SEK	0 SEK
Interest expense		–116 SEK	0 SEK
Other financial expenses		–1 471 SEK	–7 778 SEK
STATEMENT AFTER FINANCIAL INCOME AND COSTS		–833 867 SEK	–53 873 SEK
RESULT OF CURRENT YEAR		–833 867 SEK	–53 873 SEK

SUPPLEMETARY DISCLOSURE

NOTE 1 OPERATING INCOME	2011
Grant Swedish Government	4 000 000 SEK
Grant Naturvårdsverket	930 000 SEK
Grant John Merck Fund	338 080 SEK
Grant Ecology Trust	310 942 SEK
Other remuneration (printed matters, lectures etc)	157 802 SEK
Grant Umweitbundesamt (UBA)	133 294 SEK
Conference fees	90 130 SEK
Grant Nordic Council	69 079 SEK
UNEP	51 048 SEK
Stockholm Convention Secretariat	11 372 SEK
Total	6 091 747 SEK

NOTE 2 OPERATING EXPENSES	2011
Salaries and other staff costs	4 990 395 SEK
Project expenses	1 216 199 SEK
Premises (rent, phone, internet etc)	404 715 SEK
Communication	132 467 SEK
Expenses for consultants, board and organisations fees	207 577 SEK
Non-project related travel expenses	17 727 SEK
Fundraising	8 903 SEK
Total	6 977 983 SEK

BALANCE SHEET	2011-01-01 - 2011-12-31	2010-01-01 - 2010-12-31
ASSETS		
Fixed assets		
Equipment	0 SEK	0 SEK
Current assets		
Current receivables		
Accounts receivables	0 SEK	0 SEK
Other receivables	69 826 SEK	34 645 SEK
Deferred expenses and accrued income	80 988 SEK	149 654 SEK
Cash and bank	920 373 SEK	831 595 SEK
Fund account	342 484 SEK	582 309 SEK
Savings	11 493 SEK	1 000 000 SEK
TOTAL ASSETS	1 425 164 SEK	2 598 203 SEK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Retained earnings	1 058 474 SEK	1 423 720 SEK
Result from previous year	-53 873 SEK	-365 246 SEK
Result of the year	-833 867 SEK	-53 873 SEK
Current liabilities		
Accrued expenses and deferred income	827 173 SEK	1 097 751 SEK
Accounts payable-trade	105 813 SEK	342 492 SEK
Accrued social security charges	84 242 SEK	48 215 SEK
Other current liabilities	83 108 SEK	0 SEK
Accrued special salary taxes	79 979 SEK	67 706 SEK
Employee withholding taxes	74 115 SEK	37 438 SEK
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1 425 164 SEK	2 598 203 SEK

The negative result of the year has two reasons, firstly expected but not received income will be given to the organisation in the next two years instead of year 2011, and secondly due to increased costs for new employments.

ChemSec is a non-profit organisation working for a toxic-free environment. 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 and work in a positive and active way to achieve concrete results. 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 toxic chemicals from their products. Imagine a world that is free of harmful chemicals. We are working to make it happen.

ChemSec – the International Chemical Secretariat

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