Institute for Global Environment
財団法人 地球環境戦略研究機関

Trends in the Sound Management of Chemicals Perspectives from Asia and Pacific

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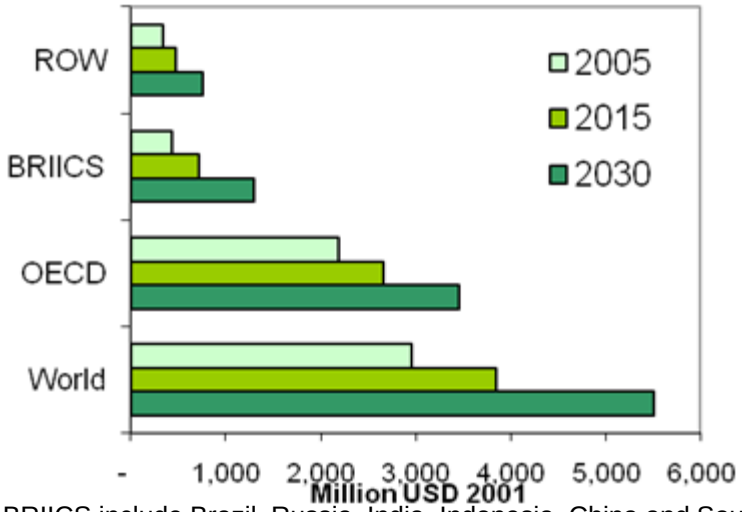
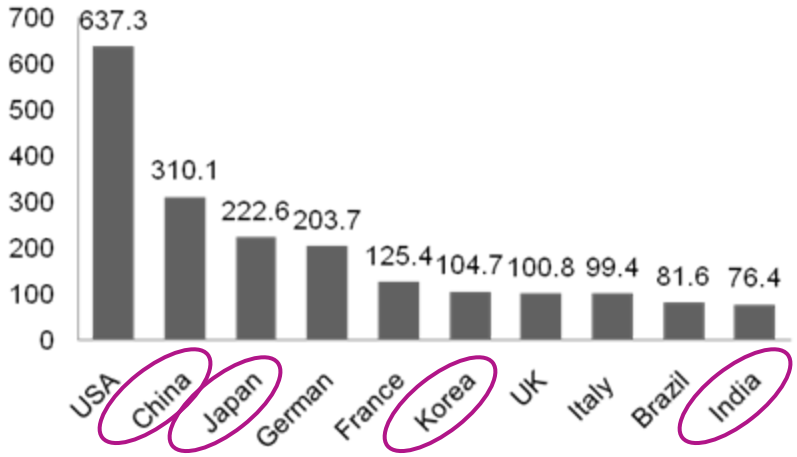
0. Overview of Presentation

1. Situation of Chemicals Production in Asia
2. Tripartite policy dialogue on chemical management among China, Japan and Korea
3. Chemical management practices in Asian countries toward SAICM goal

1. Situation of Chemicals Production in Asia



Note: BRIICS include Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa.
Source: OECD Environmental Outlook Baseline



Place on the market (US$ billion) in 2007

Source; ICCA

- High Chemicals Production in Asia, esp. East Asia
- Continuous Growth of Chemicals Production in BRRIICS countries

2. *Tripartite policy dialogue on chemical management among CJK*

Background

Global Trends
- OECD Chemicals Programme
- Agenda 21 Chapter 21
- Stockholm Convention
- WSSD
- GHS
- SAICM

Regional Initiatives
- EU REACH
- North America

Tripartite initiative in East Asia
- TEMM8, Beijing, Dec. 2006
- The three ministers agreed to proceed with information exchange regarding policies and regulations on chemicals management

In Japan
- Chemical Substances Control Law
- Japan HPV Challenge Programme
- PRTR/MSDS law
- Network for SAICM

In China
- Safety Management Rules for Hazardous
- Provision on the Environmental Administration of New Chemical Substances
- Inventory of the Existing Chemical Substances in China
- China RoHS

In Korea
- Toxic Control Law
- 2nd Framework plan on Hazardous Chemicals Management
- TRI and 30/50 program
- GHS
- REACH task Force

Overview of the Policy Dialogue

Aim

The Policy Dialogue will discuss the future challenges of environmentally sound chemicals management faced by the three countries in North-east Asia (People's Republic of China, Japan, and Republic of Korea).

The Policy Dialogue will also explore collaboration possibilities among those three countries.

Discussion at the Policy Dialogue

1st Policy Dialogue (Nov. 2007, Tokyo, Japan)

- GHS; (Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals)
  - Each party has already started developing legislation or have existing legislations.
  - There are differences in the approaches and implementation steps of GHS.
  - detailed discussions should be initiated to identify which topics are crucial to promote harmonization.
  - Agreement on establishment of an expert meeting to discuss ways in depth to facilitate collaboration.
- An information sharing system on chemicals used in products
  - Regulation on the use of hazardous substances in products, such as China and Korean regulation in certain types of products.
  - Information sharing system to respond to REACH on the hazardous substances contained in products.
  - use of life cycle approaches in chemicals management, especially with a view to environmental pollutions at the downstream use, recycling and waste disposal stages.
- Regional collaboration in light of the global trends of chemicals management
  - Each party agreed that information exchange should be continued in areas such as regulation on chemicals, GHS, investigation of existing chemicals, PRTR, chemical management system, etc.
  - Future activities would include aspects of capacity building and co-operation and harmonization efforts.

Discussion at the Policy Dialogue

2nd Policy Dialogue (Sep. 2008, in Seoul, Korea)

- GHS and Labeling
  - Each party agreed that the GHS comparison study would be proceeded according to the result of the expert meeting
- Responses to REACH
  - Each party shared the same opinion on the importance of responses to REACH in industry of the three countries
- Regulation of production and use of chemicals
  - Each party noted the different approaches in the laws regarding the regarding the regulations of manufacture, import and use of chemicals
  - But Recognized the importance of information exchange on the chemicals regulated due to their high concern of risk or hazard to human health and the environment, including the criteria and process for identifying such substances, and approaches in addressing the hazardous chemicals contained in products.
  - Such information exchange will contribute to future harmonization in regulatory approaches.
- Testing of chemicals for regulatory purposes
  - Each party recognized importance of harmonization in the testing of chemicals for the assessment of their hazard and risk to human health and the environment.
  - Noting that the harmonized test guidances and GLP principles only apply to OECD countries, each party agreed to continue the information exchange, supplemented by bilateral cooperation.
- PRTR
  - Concerning PRTR for non-point pollution source, each party recognized the necessity of exchange and sharing of information for emission factor and estimation technique.
  - Each party agreed to collaborate in the field of PRTR (TRI) public data release, including information exchange of establishment and operation of chemical risk communication.

Discussion at the Policy Dialogue

3rd Policy Dialogue (Sep. 2009, in Beijing, China)

- GHS expert meeting
- GHS comparison study and discussion on differences and their potential causes such as information sources, building blocks, terminology and classification.
- The main cause of the differences in classification is the different expertise in each country.
- Information exchange in the chemicals regulations
- Each party introduced its situation of chemicals administrations.

China; The First Import of Chemicals and the Import & Export of Toxic Chemicals and the Administration of New Chemicals. And other related guidelines.

Japan; Amended Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL).

Korea; Main contents of Toxic Chemical Control Act (TCCA).

- Good Laboratory Practices, Test guideline and risk assessment guide lines
- Each party recognized the importance of testing method and risk assessment.
- GLP cooperation will be discussed based on China's proposal on preliminary framework.
- Management on Nanomaterials
- Korea introduced the status of use of nanomaterials and examples of nano-consumer products, as well as research area for safety of nanomaterials/
- Japan explained the situation of nanotechnology application and nanomaterials production. Japan introduced " Guideline for Preventing the Environmental Impact of Manufactured Nanomaterials"

Status of Chemicals Management in selected Asian countries

	Management Systems for New Chemical Substances	PRTR	Existing Chemical Substances List	Toxic Substances List	GHS	MSDS/SDS/CSDS
Malaysia	None	None	None	Toxic Substances Law, Table1.	Implement GHS by 2010	YES [CPL directive No.9]
Thailand	None	Pilot Project	None	Hazardous Substance Act (1209 substances)	Implementing	YES, [HSA]
Indonesia	None	None	None	MOH No. 472, Annex1 (1996) , (348 Substances)	Implementing	YES
Philippine	RA6969-15 (17)	None	PICCS (Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)	Priority Chemicals List (28 substances)	Implementing	None
China	New Substance Environmental Management Regulation (Oct. 2003)	None	IECSC (Inventory of the Existing Chemical Substances)	List of Toxic Chemicals (2002), List of Toxic Chemicals Banned or severely Restricted (2003)	Implementing (release of draft national standard)	YES
Korea	TCCL (Amended, Jan. 2006)	Toxic Release Inventory	ECL	TCCL	Implementing	YES

- Each country in different situation and has different approaches for chemical management

An example, Thailand Approach

3rd National Strategic Plan on Chemicals Management (2007-2011)
= SAICM Implementation Plan in Thailand

Main Strategies
1. Development of Chemicals Management System
2. Reduction of Risks caused by Chemicals
3. Promotion of Chemicals Safety and Roles of Public on Chemicals Management

Activities included
• Revising national law & regulations on chemicals
• Risk Assessment of transportation of dangerous goods applying information technology system
•Implementing PRTR pilot project
•Preparing GHS

➢ One of key element was establishment of the Committee of Chemicals Management , The chairman was prime-minister. The Committee was involved many stakeholders (more than 20 government agencies).