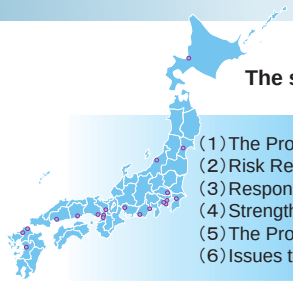
Progress of the Implementation of SAICM National Implementation Plan of Japan ～For Addressing the WSSD2020 Goal～



The six subject areas of SAICM National Implementation Plan of Japan

(1) The Promotion of Science-based Risk Assessment
(2) Risk Reduction throughout its Entire Life-cycle
(3) Response to Emerging and Uncertain Issues
(4) Strengthening of Safety and Security
(5) The Promotion of International Cooperation and Coordination
(6) Issues to be examined in the future

ICCM3 (2012) — **Compilation(2012)**: Compiled the plan in September, 2012 after the intensive discussions of "Policy Dialogue on Chemicals and the Environment"

ICCM4 (2015) — **Review(2014～2015)**: Reviewed the progress of the implementation of the plan.

ICCM5 (2020) — **Revision (2016～)**: The revision will be considered after ICCM4 as needed.

Steady implementation

Addressing the WSSD2020 Goal

The Example of the Efforts Made by the Government

The Promotion of Science-based Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment under CSCL (CSCL: the Chemical Substances Control Law)

Objective

To prevent environmental contamination by chemicals that may be harmful for human health and/or to the inhabitant or growth of animals and plants.

- Prior evaluation and regulation of new chemical substances
- Continuous management of existing substances
- Regulation by properties Persistence, Bioaccumulation, Long term toxicity

Step-wise risk assessment

General Chemical Substances

CSCL Chemical Inventory
*As of Aug. 2015
about 28,000 substances *

Notified Chemical Substances
about 12,000 substances *

Screening Assessment

Designation of PACs **
**Priority Assessment Chemical Substances
177 substances *

Risk Assessment (Tier 1 I, II,III)
41 substances * under assessment (II)
5 substances assessed (II) *

Risk Assessment (Tier 2)

Class II Specified Chemical Substances
23 substances * (designated under an old system)

<Role of business>

- Notify annual volume of manufacture etc. (mandatory)
- Submit hazard information (voluntary)

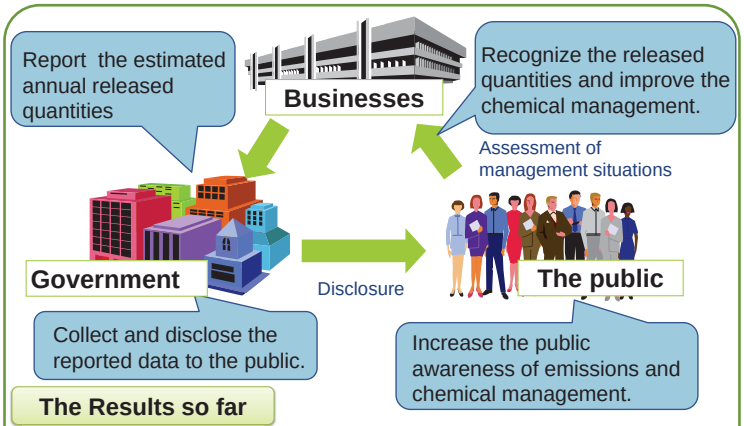
- Notify annual volume of manufacture etc. with detailed usage (mandatory)
- Submit requested hazard information
- Report requested for handling situations

- Conduct administratively instructed hazard properties study (long-term toxicity tests) (mandatory upon instruction)

- Notify planned annual volume of manufacture, etc.
- Technical guidance for use, etc.

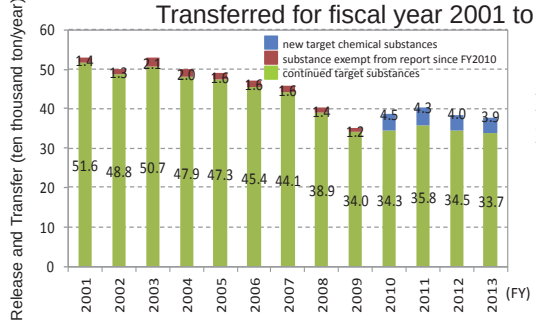
Risk Reduction throughout the Entire Life-cycle

Structure of the PRTR System (PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register)



The Results so far

Transition of Reported Amount of Chemicals Released and Transferred for fiscal year 2001 to 2013



- In FY2014, the sum of the total quantities of release and the total quantities of waste chemicals transferred to be treated was 376,000 tons.
- When comparing FY2014 results with the results for FY2003 (the first year of PRTR system), the sum of the total quantities of release and the total quantities of waste chemicals transferred to be treated was reduced by 28.8%.

・Facilities with an annual amount of 1 ton or more (5 tons or more for the initial 2 years)
・Target chemicals changed (462 chemicals from 354 chemicals) in FY2010, medical service was added to target industrial sectors

The quantities of chemicals released into the environment and the quantities of waste chemicals transferred to be treated are decreasing in general over time.

Response to Emerging and Uncertain Issues

Overview of the Japan Environment & Children's Study (JECS)

- **Core Hypothesis**: Exposure to environmental chemicals in utero and in the early childhood adversely effects children's health
- **Method**: Birth cohort study
- **Sample Size**: 100,000 participants nationwide
- **Study Duration**: Recruitment 3 years(2011-2014) follow up for 13 years(2011-2028)

JECS Japan Environment and Children's Study

- **Objectives**:
  (1) Identification of environmental factors impacting on children's health
  (2) Development of risk management systems that reduce children's exposure to the harmful environment
  (3) Creation of a sound environment for future generations
  (4) Establishment of the foundation for children's study

Strengthening of Safety and Security

Japan's Commitment on the Minamata Convention on Mercury

MOYAI Initiative for Networking, Assessment and Strengthening (MINAS)

MOYAI Initiative*

*The MOYAI Initiative, presented by Japan at the Diplomatic Conference of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, consists of two pillars: [1] supporting developing countries; and [2] promoting voices and messages from Minamata. The MINAS is the enhancement of the first pillar of the MOYAI Initiative.

MINAS

- **Networking**: Building networks of mercury-related activities (e.g.monitoring) and information between Japan and partner countries
- **Assessment**: Accelerating developing countries' mercury management efforts by supporting by their situation assessment, taking advantage of Japan's experience
- **Strengthening**: Strengthening developing countries' mercury management by providing Japan's technology and know-how

Supporting developing countries

Voices and messages from Minamata

Supporting developing countries for the implementation of the Convention

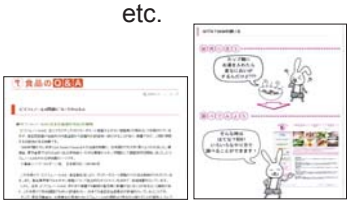
Coordination between stakeholders

Citizens/Consumer Groups and NGOs/NPOs

SAICM National Implementation Plan of Japan expects civil society organizations such as NGOs/NPOs to serve as mediators for the activities by citizens, businesses, national and local governments, and other actors while undertaking their own missions, most notably providing objective and lucid information and advice, on the risks of chemical substances. Some activities performed by civil society organizations are shown below:

- Brochures providing information on the risks of chemical substances
- Workshops and seminars for citizens
- Questionnaires surveys for citizens etc.

Organizations whose initiatives are included in the "Progress in the Implementation of SAICM National Implementation Plan of Japan ANNEX 3"



- **Japan Consumers' Co-operative Union (JCCU)**
- **Japan Endocrine-disruptor Preventive Action (JEPA)**
- **Japan Housewives' Association (Shufuren)**
- **NGO Network for Realization of the Aarhus Convention in Japan (Aarhus Net Japan)**
- **Toxic Watch Network Japan (T-Watch)**

Industrial Associations and Labor Organizations

-The Example of the Efforts Made-

・Japan Chemical Industry Association (JCIA)

・Project of Supply chain Chemical Risk management and Useful Mechanism discussion(SCRUM) : Sharing the chemical risk information with cross-sectional industries from the viewpoint of "management of chemicals in products"

・Japan Soap and Detergent Association (JSDA)

・Environmental Monitoring and Risk Assessment
・Publishing easy-to-understand leaflets on GHS

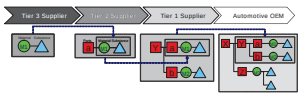
Leaflets for general consumers.

・Four Electrical and Electronic Industry Associations in Japan(Japan 4EE)

・Promotion of Training of Key Persons in Site-based Chemicals Management.
・Analysis of Laws and Regulations Concerning Chemical Substances on Selected Countries

・Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. (JAMA)

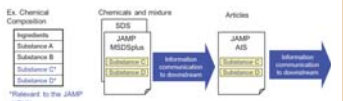
・Use of the International Material Data System (IMDS) Designed to communicate environmental information throughout the supply chain.
・Development of the Policy to Cope with the REACH Regulation



A conceptual rendering of information communication in the IMDS.

・Joint Article Management Promotion-consortium (JAMP)

・Initiative to Facilitate Information Communication Regarding Chemical Substances in Products



Information to be communicated and data sheet formats.

・Domestic VT62474

(Former Japan Green Procurement Survey Standardization Initiative or JGPSSI)

・ Initiative to Facilitate Information Communication Regarding Chemical Substances in Products [Domestic VT62474]

・Japanese Trade Union Confederation (JTUC)

・Initiative to Elucidate the Mechanism of the Sick-building Syndrome.

Setting subjects by relevant parties

Exchange opinions and building consensus among the relevant parties

Government

Citizens/Consumer Groups and NGOs/NPOs

Industrial Associations and Labor Organizations

Pursuit of cooperation among the relevant parties

Policy Dialogue concerning Chemicals and the Environment

The relevant parties commit to their own efforts

Academic

Local Government

"Policy Dialogue concerning Chemicals and the Environment" was created as a new venue where stakeholders gather with the aim of proposing policies. Eight meetings have been held so far. Discussions, etc. on formulations and reviews of SAICM National Implementation Plan of Japan took place.

Contribute to reduction of the environmental risks associated with chemicals and building of a society where citizens can live safely in peace

Local Government

・Gifu Prefecture

The Agricultural Management Section of the Gifu Prefectural government has been working on R&D of a small weeding robot for paddy fields, nicknamed "Aigamo Robot". The Aigamo Robot is a moving mechanism equipped with crawler belts. The crawler belts "stamp and pull weeds and muddy the water" to impede their growth.

・Kumamoto Prefecture

Kumamoto Prefecture has been taking the initiative in creating a " mercury-free society" that shuns the use of products containing mercury as much as possible and properly disposes of such products at the ends of their lives.

・Sapporo City

Sapporo City takes stock of the amounts of chemicals released by businesses and encourages them to properly manage chemicals and voluntarily reduce their releases with two systems: the PRTR system under the PRTR Law, and the system for proper management of chemicals under its ordinance on the protection of the living environment.

・Osaka Prefecture

Osaka Prefecture works with Osaka City, Sakai City, and other municipalities to organize a seminar on chemicals management once a year. Good practices in risk communication by businesses are presented at the seminar, which is usually attended by about 400-500 people.