



# TRAINING AND DIALOGUE PROGRAMS

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON

### Chemical Management Policy

#### - Reflecting International Discussion -

#### 集団研修「国際的な化学物質管理に対する国内制度の対応」

**JFY 2011**

<Type: Solution Creation / 類型: 課題解決促進型>

NO. J1100811 / ID. 1180026

From October 2011 to February 2012

Core Phase in Japan: From November 6, 2011 to November 19, 2011

This information pertains to one of the Training and Dialogue Programs of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which shall be implemented as part of the Official Development Assistance of the Government of Japan based on bilateral agreement between both Governments.

# **I. Program Concept**

## **Background**

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) which was held in Johannesburg in 2002, participating countries committed “to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures” (WSSD 2020 target). All countries in the world need to take necessary measures to achieve this target.

Following the commitment, Japan amended its major regulation for industrial chemicals, “Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL)” in 2009. The amended CSCL obligates the report of production and import quantities and the use category of substantially all chemicals annually, and the government will conduct first phase risk assessment based on the reported information. European Commission has already introduced REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals) system which places greater responsibility on industry to manage the risks that chemicals may pose to the health and the environment. The United States also announced in 2009 that they will revise the US chemical regulation, TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). In the case of developing countries, many of them started considering the preparation/revise of their chemical management system.

This training course will provide comprehensive training covering matters such as ideas and measures necessary for the preparation/revision of chemical management system. Construction of effective and efficient chemical management system is necessary to achieve the WSSD 2020 target and is important for development of the chemical industry.

## **For what?**

The participating organizations start consideration for accommodating the national regulatory/management system to international discussion by making the Action Plan based on comprehensive understanding on international direction of chemical management (e.g. international treaty, WSSD 2020 targets)

## **For whom?**

Administrative officials who take charge of plan and execution of chemical management system of central government.

## **How?**

- Summarizing the international requests to achieve the WSSD target and learning the system of the major countries including on the 2009 amendment of the Chemical Substances Control Law in Japan.
- Learning the Japanese industries' activities, responsible-care and article management promotion by circulating chemical components information through supply-chain.
- Developing an action plan to combine regulation with supports for private sectors, and being evaluated the plan by the expert.

## II. Description

**Title: Chemical Management Policy - Reflecting International Discussion**

**1. Period of Program**

**Duration of whole program:** October 2011 to February 2012

**Preliminary Phase:** October 2011 to November 2011 (in participants' home countries)

**Core Phase in Japan:** November 6, 2011 to November 19, 2011

**Finalization Phase:** November 19, 2011 to February 29, 2012 (in participants' home countries)

**2. Target Countries:**

Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, India, Indonesia (2), Malaysia (2), Philippines, Vietnam

**3. Program Objective**

To understand latest movement of an international chemical regulatory/management system and to formulate an Action Plan with an aim to reflect required knowledge to national management system so that an organizational consideration would take place consequently.

**4. Overall Goal**

Starting to design/revise their own national regulatory/management system based on Action Plan which is to be formulated during the training course.

**5. Eligible and Target Organization**

Authorities responsible for planning domestic chemical management policy in central government.

**6. Total Number of Participants: 10**

**7. Training Program Language: English**

**8. Contents**

This program consists of the following three phases: **Preliminary Phase, Core Phase and Finalization Phase**. Details on each phase are given below:

<b>Preliminary Phase in a participant's home country</b> (October 2011 to November 2011) <i>Participating organizations (or selected participants) make required preparation for the Training and Dialogue Program in the respective country.</i>	
Modules	Activities
<b>Consultation with Supervisor and Colleagues</b>	The final output of this group training course is the <b>Action Plan</b> . In this connection, it is advisable that the participant should consult with his/her supervisor about the feasibility of implementing the Action Plan after returning—that is, what organizational resources (time, money, staff, space, etc.) are available or not.
<b>JOB/COUNTRY REPORT</b>	During the first week of the training course, participants are requested to present his/her Job/Country Report (see Course Program below). The participant will have <b>20 minutes for his/her presentation</b> , and be encouraged to focus on the highlights and/or main issues he/she wishes

	to address.
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<b>Core Phase in Japan</b> (November 6, 2011 to November 19, 2011) <i>Participants dispatched by the organizations attend the Training and Dialogue Program implemented in Japan.</i>	
Modules	Activities
<b><i>Training and Dialogue Program</i></b>	The JICA Group Training Course is designed to achieve the <i>Project Objectives</i> —in order to achieve the <b>Overall Goal</b> . For each course objective, there will be an introductory lecture followed by a group activity (site visits, discussion, etc.) and then individual presentations.
<b><i>ACTION PLAN</i></b>	Based on the training program, participants are required to submit his/her Action Plan on <b>November 18</b> (the last day of the course) and make a presentation of the plan.

<b>Finalization Phase in a participant's home country</b> (November 19, 2011 to February 29, 2012) <i>Participating organizations assess the Action Plan and strive to put it into force as appropriate, making use of results brought back by participants. This phase marks the end of the Training and Dialogue Program.</i>	
Modules	Activities
<b><i>Presentation to Supervisor</i></b>	The participants are requested to make a presentation to his/her colleagues <b>AFTER returning to his/her home country</b> and discuss the feasibility of implementing the Action Plan.
<b><i>FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE</i></b>	The participants are required to fulfill and submit a <i>Follow-Up Questionnaire</i> three months later ( <b>by February 29, 2012</b> ). Follow-Up Questionnaire will be delivered two months later after his/her returning.

## <Components of the Core Phase in Japan (TENTATIVE)>

### Expected Output 1

Learning international movements and actions and identifying actions expected to be taken in own country.

Subject	Style	Content	Unit (Hour)
Basic principle of chemical management	Lecture	World-wide discussion on chemical management	1
International discussions/actions on chemical management	Lecture	OECD Chemical Programme (MAD, GLP, SIAM)	1
	Lecture	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	2
	Site Visit	GLP laboratory	1
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### Expected Output 2

Learning a basic principle and identifying problems of chemical management and being able to make comparison between own country and the world.

Subject	Style	Content	Unit (Hour)
Chemical management system in major countries	Lecture	Chemical management system in EU and US	1
	Lecture	Chemical management system in Asian countries	1
Chemical management system in Japan	Lecture	Chemical management system in Japan	1
	Lecture	Chemical Substances Control Law (1) and (2)	2
Gathering of hazard information and risk assessment	Lecture	Gathering of hazard information	1
	Lecture	Risk assessment (1) and (2)	2
	Lecture	New hazard/risk assessment tool/methods	1
Information infrastructure for the chemical management scheme	Lecture	Design and operation of chemical database	1
	Site Visit	Chemical Risk Information Platform (CHRIP)	1
			11

### Expected Output 3

Identifying required actions for the industry sectors in each country in a globalized environment. Being able to explain expected actions based on the knowledge obtained from lectures as well as site visits.

Subject	Style	Content	Unit (Hour)
Japanese industry sectors' activities	Lecture	Responsible-care	1
	Lecture	Japan Initiative of Product Stewardship (JIPS)	1

	Lecture	Article management promotion by circulating chemical components information through supply-chain	1
	Site Visit	Chemical plant	2
			5
<b>Expected Output 4</b> Identify issues and problems in the domestic chemical management system and forging solution plans.			
Subject	Style	Content	Unit (Hour)
Submission of project (action plan)	Exercise	Preparation of the action plan	2
	Presentation Discussion	Presentation of action plan Draft plan is presented and discussed among participants and relevant parties.	2
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### **III. Conditions and Procedures for Application**

#### **1. Expectations to the Participating Organization**

- (1) This Training and Dialogue Program (henceforth called the Program) is primarily designed for organizations that seek to enhance its chemical management capacity. Participating organizations are expected to use the Program for those specific purposes.
- (2) The Program consists of training contents and facilitation schemes specially developed in collaboration with relevant prominent organizations in Japan. These special features should enable the Program to address the specific requirements of the applying organizations and take corrective action to resolve their chemical management issues.
- (3) As the Program is designed to facilitate organizations to come up with concrete solutions for the chemical management, participating organizations are expected to make due preparation before dispatching their participants to Japan by carrying out the activities of the Preliminary Phase described section **II.8 “Preliminary Phase in a participant’s home country.”**
- (4) Participating organizations are also expected to make the best use of the results achieved by their participants in Japan by carrying out the follow-up activities in the Finalization Phase described in section **II. 8 “Finalization Phase in a participant’s home country.”**
- (5) Participating organizations are requested to nominate candidates that are in a position to implement the Action Plan that will be prepared in this training after returning to their home country.

#### **2. Nominee Qualifications**

Applying organizations are expected to select nominees who meet the following qualifications:

- (1) **Present position and assignment:** Administrative official who takes charge of plan and execution of chemical management system of central government.
- (2) **Academic Record:** University graduates or those who possess equivalent background.
- (3) **Age:** Preferably under forty five (45) years of age; however, exceptional cases will be considered.
- (4) **Experience:** Person who has experience in chemical management for five years or longer.
- (5) **Language:** Good command of spoken and written English to participate in group discussions, make PowerPoint presentations, and draft required reports.
- (6) **Health:**  
Must be in good health, both physically and mentally, to participate in the course activities.  
※Pregnant participants are strictly requested to complete the required procedures before the departure in order to minimize the risk for their health. The procedures include ①letter of the participant’s consent to bear economic and physical risks ②letter of consent from the participant’s supervisor ③letter of consent from your Embassy in Japan, ④medical certificate. Please ask National Staffs in JICA office for the details.
- (7) Must not be serving in any form of **military services**
- (8) **Preferable national organization for each country is shown in ANNEX 3**

Please note that nominees do not necessarily have to be employed by the applying organization, as long as they are selected officially by the organization for its specific purposes. Nevertheless, the nominees must be either someone who is engaged in the same field or directly related to the program subject.

### 3. Required Documents for Application

- (1) **Application Form**
- (2) **Job/Country Report:**
  - The nominee's *Job/Country Report* is a very important factor in determining the acceptance or rejection to this JICA training course. See the guidelines for writing this report in the Annex I to this General Information document.
- (3) **Nominee's English Proficiency Certificate:** to be submitted with the application form.
  - If the nominee has an official documentation of English ability (e.g., TOEFL, TOEIC, IELTS, etc.), please attach a copy to the application form.

### 4. Procedure for Application and Selection

- (1) **Submitting the Application Documents**

Closing date for application to the JICA Center in JAPAN: **September 12, 2011**  
Note: Please confirm the closing date set by the respective country's JICA office or Embassy of Japan of your country to meet the final date in Japan.
- (2) **Selection**

After receiving the document(s) through due administrative procedures in the respective government, the respective country's JICA Office (or Japanese Embassy) shall conduct an initial screenings, and send the documents to the JICA Center in charge in Japan, which organizes this program. Final selection shall be made by the JICA Center in consultation with the organizations concerned in Japan based on submitted documents according to qualifications. The organization intending to utilize the opportunity of this Program will be highly valued in the selection.
- (3) **Notice of Acceptance**

Notification of results shall be made by the respective country's JICA office (or Embassy of Japan) to the respective Government no later than **October 7, 2011**.

### 5. Conditions for Attendance:

- (1) to observe the schedule of the program,
- (2) not to change the program subjects or extend the period of stay in Japan,
- (3) not to bring any members of their family,
- (4) to return to their home countries at the end of the program in Japan according to the travel schedule designated by JICA,
- (5) to refrain from engaging in political activities, or any form of employment for profit or gain,
- (6) to observe Japanese laws and ordinances. If there is any violation of said laws and ordinances participants may be required to return part or all of the training expenditure depending on the severity of said violation,
- (7) to observe the rules and regulations of their place of accommodation and not to change the accommodation designated by JICA, and
- (8) to participate in the entire program, including the Preliminary Phase prior to arriving in Japan and the Finalization Phase after returning to their home country.



## IV. Administrative Arrangements

### 1. Organizer

(1) **Name:** JICA Tokyo International Center (JICA Tokyo)  
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

(2) **Contact:** Ms. Hisako Ueno (tictif@jica.go.jp)  
Program Officer, Industrial Development & Finance Division  
JICA Tokyo International Center

### 2. Travel to Japan

- (1) **Air Ticket:** The cost of a round-trip ticket between an international airport designated by JICA and Japan will be borne by JICA.
- (2) **Travel Insurance:** Term of Insurance: From arrival in Japan to departure from Japan. The traveling time outside Japan will not be covered.

### 3. Accommodation in Japan

JICA will arrange the following accommodations for the participants in Japan:

JICA Tokyo International Center (JICA TOKYO)  
Address: 2-49-5 Nishihara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-0066, Japan  
TEL: 81-3-3485-7051 FAX: 81-3-3485-7904  
(where “81” is the country code for Japan, and “3” is the local area code)

If there is no vacancy at JICA TOKYO, JICA will arrange alternative accommodations for the participants. Please refer to facility guide of the JICA Tokyo International Center (TIC) at its URL, <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/contact/pdf/tic.pdf>

### 4. Expenses

The following expenses will be provided for the participants by JICA:

- (1) Allowances for accommodation, living expenses, outfit, and shipping
- (2) Expenses for study tours (basically in the form of train tickets.)
- (3) Free medical care for participants who become ill after arriving in Japan (costs related to pre-existing illness, pregnancy, or dental treatment are not included)
- (4) Expenses for program implementation, including materials

For more details, please see p. 9-16 of the brochure for participants titled “KENSHU-IN GUIDE BOOK,” which will be given to the selected participants before (or at the time of) the pre-departure orientation.

### 5. Pre-departure Orientation

The JICA Office in the participant's home country or TIC will send to the participant orientation materials about Japan. The participant is advised to read the materials before coming to Japan. The participant can consult with the course leader and/or coordinator after his/her arrival in Japan about any issues of interest not covered in the group training course.

## V. Annexes

### Annex 1: Job/Country Report

- Please write your country report in accordance with the topics mentioned below.
- Total number of sheets for a report: About 7-8 sheets.

#### < Topics >

1. Introduction: 1 sheet  
Introduction of the organization to which the presenter belongs and his/her job  
Attach an organization chart.
2. Overview of laws and regulations on chemical management and government structures:  
About 2-3 sheets.
  - (1) Overview of legal systems (ex.: Overview of different regulations and relationship between them).
  - (2) Administrative organizations on chemical management.
  - (3) Overview of laws and regulations on chemical management and the implementation systems.
  - (4) Ratification status of different treaties on chemicals and the implementation of collateral measures in the country (ex.: POPs Conventions, PIC Conventions, and so on).
  - (5) Progress of GHS(Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labeling of Chemicals) implementation.
3. Industrial structure and handling of chemicals: About 1 sheet
  - (1) Overview of the industrial structure.
  - (2) Current situation of the chemical industry and user industries handling chemicals.
  - (3) Chemical production, import, and export volumes (or values) and the breakdowns.
4. Health and environmental problems caused by chemicals: About 1 sheet
5. Problems in the operations of chemical management systems and measures to be taken including current conditions of infrastructures necessary for the smooth operations of chemical management systems (Securing and fostering of competent human resources, both in quality and quantity, construction of organizational systems, development of web-based information provision systems, and collaboration with the industrial world): About 1 sheet
6. Challenges and Expectation: About 1 sheet
  - (1) Specific challenges which you or your office face in the area mentioned in 2.-5.
  - (2) Your specific expectation to this course, in the context of the challenges mentioned in (1).
  - (3) Other specific challenges and expectation, if any.
7. Attach reference materials as appropriate.

#### <Note>

Each participant is requested to make a 20-minutes presentation of his/her country report in the first stage of the Program. It is highly advisable to use audiovisual aids, such as slides, pictures, MS Power Point to facilitate the presentation more effective. Equipment for those

visual aids (e.g. Multi-system video player, slide projector, OHP, Power Point XP) is available at JICA training center.

## **Annex 2: Action Plan**

### **1. Purpose**

The purpose of the Action Plan is to seek solutions to your problems regarding a chemical management system in your country by making the best use of the knowledge obtained through the course.

### **2. Items expected in the Action Plan**

- (1) Country name, Participant's name, Date of Submission.
- (2) Title: Indicate your scope or aim of the Action Plan, or problems to be solved.
- (3) Background:
  - (a) Pick up the current legal / administrative systems or situations regarding chemical management from your country report.
  - (b) Pick up some health or environmental problems from your country report.
- (4) Problems: Address one or two operational problems regarding a chemical management system from your country report. Clearer problems you addressed, more feasible solutions you could find.
- (5) Clues and hints to solve the problems
  - (a) The title of the lectures, including site visits, related to the problems mentioned in (4) above.
  - (b) The clues and hints to solve the problems found in the lectures.
- (6) Solutions: Propose some solutions based on, or taking into account, the clues and hints obtained.
- (7) Strategy: Describe specific actions and steps towards the solutions.
- (8) Implications: Estimate, if possible, approximate cost of implementing the Plan, and discuss possible implications of the implementation.

### **3. Volume and form of the Action Plan**

- (1) Approximately 4-page text in A4-sized paper is expected.
- (2) Slides prepared by MS PowerPoint are also welcomed.
- (3) Putting flow charts, graphs or pictures in the Plan is recommendable.
- (4) Participants should focus on your familiar field in your Action Plan. It is advisable to do so.

### **4. Presentation**

At the end of the course, you are requested to present your Action Plan. For the presentation, it is preferable to prepare the material by power point.

## ***Annex 3: List of Preferable Organizations/Institutions Expected to Participate in the Seminar***

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

- Sector of Industry, Minister of Energy, Mining and Industry
- Minister of Environment and Tourism

### **China**

- Department of Pollution Prevention and Control, Ministry of Environmental Protection
- Chemical Registration Center, Ministry of Environmental Protection

### **India**

- Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
- Hazardous Substances Management Division / Control of Pollution Division / Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment & Forests
- Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation ( Formerly Department of Explosives ), Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labor Institutes (DGFASLI), Ministry of Labor.

### **Indonesia**

- Ministry of Industry (Director in charge: DG Manufacturing Industry Basis)
- Ministry of Environment (Director in charge: IV (Deputy for Hazardous and Waste Management))

### **Malaysia**

- Department of Environment (DOE), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Sectoral Policy and Industrial Services Division, Ministry of International Trade and Industry

### **Myanmar**

- Myanmar Paper & Chemical Industries, Ministry of Industry 1
- Ministry of Forest

### **Philippines**

- Board of Investments, Department of Trade and Industry
- Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources

## **Annex 4: For Your Reference**

### **JICA and Capacity Development**

The key concept of underpinning JICA operations since its establishment in 1974 has been the conviction that “capacity development (building)” is central to the socioeconomic development of any country, regardless of the specific operational scheme one may be undertaking, i.e. expert assignments, development projects, development study projects, training programs, JOCV programs, etc.

Within this wide range of programs, Training Programs have long occupied an important place in JICA operations. Conducted in Japan, they provide partner countries with opportunities to acquire practical knowledge accumulated in Japanese society. Participants dispatched by partner countries might find useful knowledge and re-create their own knowledge for enhancement of their own capacity or that of the organization and society to which they belong.

About 460 pre-organized programs cover a wide range of professional fields, ranging from education, health, infrastructure, energy, trade and finance, to agriculture, rural development, gender mainstreaming, and environmental protection. A variety of programs are being customized to address the specific needs of different target organizations, such as policy-making organizations, service provision organizations, as well as research and academic institutions. Some programs are organized to target a certain group of countries with similar developmental challenges.

### **Japanese Development Experience**

Japan was the first non-Western country to successfully modernize its society and industrialize its economy. At the core of this process, which started more than 140 years ago, was the “*adopt and adapt*” concept by which a wide range of appropriate skills and knowledge have been imported from developed countries; these skills and knowledge have been adapted and/or improved using local skills, knowledge and initiatives. They finally became internalized in Japanese society to suit its local needs and conditions.

From engineering technology to production management methods, most of the know-how that has enabled Japan to become what it is today has emanated from this “*adoption and adaptation*” process, which, of course, has been accompanied by countless failures and errors behind the success stories. We presume that such experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, will be useful to our partners who are trying to address the challenges currently faced by developing countries.

However, it is rather challenging to share with our partners this whole body of Japan’s developmental experience. This difficulty has to do, in part, with the challenge of explaining a body of “tacit knowledge,” a type of knowledge that cannot fully be expressed in words or numbers. Adding to this difficulty are the social and cultural systems of Japan that vastly differ from those of other Western industrialized countries, and hence still remain unfamiliar to many partner countries. Simply stated, coming to Japan might be one way of overcoming such a cultural gap.

JICA, therefore, would like to invite as many leaders of partner countries as possible to come and visit us, to mingle with the Japanese people, and witness the advantages as well as the disadvantages of Japanese systems, so that integration of their findings might help them reach their developmental objectives.



***CORRESPONDENCE***

For enquiries and further information, please contact the JICA office or the Embassy of Japan. Further, address correspondence to:

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