



RESPONSIBLE CARE® STATUS REPORT

2008



## Responsible Care<sup>®</sup> is a commitment between companies and national associations to work together to:

- Continuously improve the environmental, health and safety knowledge and performance of our technologies, processes and products over their life cycles so as to avoid harm to people and the environment.
- Use resources efficiently and minimize waste.
- Report openly on performance, achievements and shortcomings.
- Listen, engage and work with people to understand and address their concerns and expectations.
- Cooperate with governments and organizations in the development and implementation of effective regulations and standards, and to meet or go beyond them.
- And provide help and advice to foster the responsible management of chemicals by all those who manage and use them along the product chain.

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# RESPONSIBLE CARE GLOBAL CHARTER

Responsible Care® is the global chemical industry's environmental, health and safety (EHS) initiative to drive continuous improvement in performance. It achieves this objective by meeting and going beyond legislative and regulatory compliance, and by adopting cooperative and voluntary initiatives with government and other stakeholders. Responsible Care is both an ethic and a commitment that seeks to build confidence and trust in an industry that is essential to improving living standards and the quality of life. The Responsible Care Global Charter arose from an examination of chemical industry practices and performance that has evolved since the mid-1980s, and was shaped by considering the recommendations of independent stakeholders from around the world. The Charter goes beyond the original elements of Responsible Care since its inception in 1985. It also focuses on new and important challenges facing the chemical industry and global society, including the growing public dialogue over sustainable development, public health issues related to the use of chemical products, the need for greater industry transparency, and the opportunity to achieve greater harmonization and consistency among the national Responsible Care programmes currently implemented.

## THE RESPONSIBLE CARE GLOBAL CHARTER CONTAINS NINE KEY ELEMENTS. THEY ARE:

### 1. Adopt Global Responsible Care Core Principles

The Global Responsible Care Core Principles commit companies and national associations to work together to:

- Continuously improve the environmental, health and safety knowledge and performance of our technologies, processes and products over their life cycles so as to avoid harm to people and the environment.
- Use resources efficiently and minimise waste.
- Report openly on performance, achievements and shortcomings.
- Listen, engage and work with people to understand and address their concerns and expectations.
- Cooperate with governments and organisations in the development and implementation of effective regulations and standards, and to meet or go beyond them.
- Provide help and advice to foster the responsible management of chemicals by all those who manage and use them along the product chain.

### 2. Implement Fundamental Features of National Responsible Care Programmes

Each national chemical association establishes and manages its own national Responsible Care programme based on a set of eight common fundamental features. They are:

- Establish and implement a set of Guiding Principles that member companies sign.
- Adopt a title and logo that are consistent with Responsible Care.
- Implement management practices through a series of systems, codes, policies or guidance documents to assist companies to achieve better performance.

- Develop a set of performance indicators against which improvements can be measured.
  - Communicate with interested parties inside and outside the membership.
  - Share best practices through information networks.
  - Encourage all association member companies to commit to and participate in Responsible Care.
  - Introduce and apply systematic procedures to verify the implementation of the measurable elements of Responsible Care by member companies.
- Industry leaders support the national associations in the fulfillment of these fundamental features. The Charter defines specific commitments consistent with the fundamental features.

### 3. Commit to Advancing Sustainable Development

Responsible Care is a uniquely designed initiative that enables the global chemical industry to make a strong contribution to sustainable development. Through improved performance, expanded economic opportunities, and the development of innovative technologies and other solutions to societal problems, the industry will continue taking practical steps to implement initiatives in support of sustainable development. The industry will expand its dialogue with stakeholders to identify additional opportunities to contribute to sustainable development through Responsible Care.

The chemical industry recognizes the important contribution that can be made through capacity building of the sound management of chemicals to achieve sustainable development goals. The industry will continue to support national and international initiatives to advance these goals.

#### **4. Continuously improve and report performance**

Each chemical company that implements Responsible Care is expected to collect and report data for a core set of environmental, health and safety performance measures. Each national association is expected to collect, collate and report this data from its members in each country. The data will also be collated and reported publicly at the international level and be updated every two years at a minimum.

In order to continue to achieve improved performance, each national association that implements Responsible Care will:

- Periodically assess, with the participation of their members, stakeholder expectations for expanded or modified performance reporting or other aspects of performance.
- Commit to providing practical help and support in sharing and adopting best practices to improve environmental, health and safety performance, and other assistance related to Responsible Care implementation needs.

Chemical companies that implement Responsible Care will:

- Adopt a management systems approach to implement their Responsible Care commitments consisting of the internationally accepted elements of Plan-Do-Check-Act.
- Utilize clean and safe technologies and processes when building new plants or expanding their current facilities around the world.
- Go beyond self-assessment of the implementation of Responsible Care and adopt verification processes carried out either by associations, government bodies or other external organisations.

#### **5. Enhance the Management of Chemical Products Worldwide – Product Stewardship**

Product stewardship issues will increasingly shape the Responsible Care initiative in future years. The ICCA will establish a strengthened global programme to evaluate and manage chemical-related risks and benefits by developing a unified product stewardship management system approach. This approach will be in place by 2006.

National associations, working with their member companies, will commit to this concerted global effort by establishing processes for Responsible Care companies to:

- Re-commit to full implementation of current Responsible Care product stewardship commitments, including all existing codes, guidelines and practices.
- Improve product stewardship performance and increase public awareness of the industry's commitments and results.
- Develop and share best practices through mutual assistance.
- Work in partnership with upstream suppliers and downstream chemical users to collaborate on improved processes for the safe and effective uses of chemicals.
- Encourage and sustain support for education, research and testing approaches that will yield useful information about the risks and benefits of chemicals through such initiatives as the High Production Volume chemical testing program and the Long-range Research Initiative.

- Implement enhanced product stewardship commitments consistent with the ICCA's Global Chemicals Management Policy, and periodically assess product stewardship practices in the light of evolving societal expectations for chemical products.

#### **6. Champion and facilitate the extension of Responsible Care along the chemical industry's value chain.**

Responsible Care companies and associations commit to promoting the Responsible Care ethic, principles and practices along their own value chains and communicating the importance of the industry's economic and social contributions.

Chemical companies and national associations commit to increase dialogue and transparency with their business partners and other stakeholders and to expand knowledge and understanding of the management of chemicals. They will also work in partnership with national governments, multi-lateral and non-governmental organisations to define mutual assistance priorities and share access to information and expertise.

The global chemical industry will develop and share information and practices across companies consistent with competition law and other legal requirements.

#### **7. Actively support national and global Responsible Care governance processes.**

The chemical industry, through the ICCA, commits to an enhanced, transparent and effective global governance process to ensure accountability in the collective implementation of Responsible Care. The governance process will be implemented by the ICCA and will incorporate such issues as tracking and communicating performance commitments; defining and monitoring the implementation of Responsible Care obligations; supporting national association governance; helping companies and associations to achieve Charter commitments; and establishing a global process for revoking, when necessary, the Responsible Care status of any company or association that fails to meet its commitments.

#### **8. Address stakeholder expectations about chemical industry activities and products.**

The global chemical industry will extend existing local, national and global dialogue processes to enable the industry to address the concerns and expectations of external stakeholders to aid in the continuing development of Responsible Care.

#### **9. Provide appropriate resources to effectively implement Responsible Care.**

Responsible Care is the signature performance initiative of the chemical industry and will have an increasingly important part to play as a basis for the industry's views in societal and regulatory discussions. Companies participating in Responsible Care must support and meet the requirements of the national programmes and provide sufficient resources for implementation.



## About Responsible Care® & the RCLG

Since its inception in Canada in 1985, Responsible Care has been the chemical industry's premier performance initiative, and by end 2008 was being implemented by 53 chemical associations in all corners of the globe. It embodies the chemical industry's commitment to sustainable development through the development of innovative technologies and other solutions to societal problems, as well as improved environmental, health and safety performance, and expanded economic opportunities. Responsible Care continues to attract interest from new growth regions including the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.

The Responsible Care Global Charter, adopted in October 2004 and launched publicly at the first UN International Conference on Chemicals Management in February 2006, seeks to harmonize, govern and expand the ethic globally. It also launched a new focus on product stewardship throughout the supply chain and promised continued contributions to sustainable development.

By the time of the ICCA CEO Summit in February 2008, 61% of the largest 110 chemical companies belonging to ICCA associations had signed up to the Global Charter. In the past year the ICCA Responsible Care Leadership Group has grown support to over 80%. The RCLG continues to pursue its efforts to achieve additional support for the Charter from leading global chemical firms.

The RCLG seeks to fully implement the Responsible Care Global Charter through its 53 national associations and company members. Key areas of emphasis in 2009 and beyond include:

- Expansion of Responsible Care in China and other parts of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, through mentoring by Responsible Care associations and multi-national companies;
- Provide product stewardship workshops in targeted geographies in support of the Global Product Strategy (GPS) and the Responsible Care Global Charter;
- Strengthen global data collection on key performance indicators regarding Responsible Care and GPS implementation, in support of ICCA's contributions to the UN Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. Through these indicators, develop a more robust picture of the global industry's performance, societal contributions and impacts;
- Provide support to associations to grow, enhance and build their Responsible Care programs;
- Work to establish industry credibility on a global basis through increased transparency and dialogue with stakeholders and external parties

## FOREWORD

The continued growth and development of Responsible Care® brings not only great satisfaction but also new challenges for the International Council of Chemical Associations, its Responsible Care Leadership Group (RCLG) and all member associations and companies who participate worldwide.



Since the 2006 launch in Dubai of the Responsible Care Global Charter (see page 4) at the first UN International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM), our industry's signature performance initiative has taken on added importance. Together with the ICCA's Global Product Strategy (GPS), launched simultaneously in Dubai, it provided an important framework for aligning our industry's activities with the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), adopted at ICCM.

SAICM's Overarching Policy Strategy - the part that deals with the details of SAICM, its principles, scope, and implementation - lists five objectives: risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, capacity-building and technical cooperation, and prevention of illegal international traffic.

These objectives are not only supported by ICCA but are put into practice through the industry's implementation of Responsible Care. Over the past two and half decades the initiative has developed considerably and, particularly since introduction of the Global Charter, has been shaped and strengthened in order to better address certain areas such as governance and risk reduction.

Our group, the RCLG, recognizes that Responsible Care resonates more effectively with stakeholders when it relates to issues that they identify with and that are important to them. So, with ICCM2 in Geneva bringing together many of those stakeholders to debate chemicals management issues and progress on SAICM, we offer this report on our activities and some insight into how they support those five SAICM policy objectives. In particular, the section 'Advancing SAICM through Responsible Care' features a selection of highlights at national and international level.

The Global Charter sets an ambitious vision for Responsible Care over the next decade. This vision includes harmonization of national programs, strengthened governance processes, added transparency through public performance reporting and external

verification processes, together with an increased focus on product stewardship throughout the supply chain.

In addition, the Charter sets out our industry's commitment to advance sustainable development, reinforced by the RCLG's recent adoption of new wording used in conjunction with the Responsible Care logo: 'Our commitment to sustainability' (see above). We are encouraging its use at both company and national level to support its use at international level. Already several Responsible Care associations have taken steps to better align their initiative with sustainable development.

This 2008 Status Report includes comprehensive industry performance statistics from associations that participate in Responsible Care around the globe, including data on worker safety, emissions and discharges, energy and water consumption, and transportation incidents. For the first time, we are reporting data submitted through our new web-based performance reporting system. We are still working on refinements to the system but in the long term it will be a valuable means of simplifying data collection from member associations, as well as providing more accurate data on the performance of the global chemical industry over time. This tool is also being developed to collect important information from associations about their Responsible Care activities and efforts under the Global Product Strategy.

The RCLG is grateful for the dedication and hard work of many thousands of industry colleagues the world over who ensure that Responsible Care continues to evolve and to strengthen internally as well as through the value chain and through dialogue with industry's stakeholders.

In the knowledge that the job is ongoing, we welcome your feedback and thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

ICCA Responsible Care Leadership Group



## ADVANCING SAICM THROUGH RESPONSIBLE CARE®

This chapter highlights a selection of international, regional and national Responsible Care developments at chemical associations around the world. The examples are intended to illustrate the work that associations undertake in order to support and enable chemical companies – working with their suppliers, customers and service providers – to be safe and responsible stewards of their processes and their products. The examples also provide insight into the global scope of the initiative, and show how Responsible Care associations are helping build out ICCA's support for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the five key objectives listed under its Overarching Policy Strategy:

- risk reduction
- knowledge and information
- governance
- capacity-building and technical cooperation
- prevention of illegal international traffic



**Risk reduction** is an essential part of chemicals management. Responsible Care was founded on a commitment to achieve continuous improvement in industry's health, safety and environmental performance. Industry has made great strides over the past 24 years since the launch of Responsible Care, but recognizes that the drive for improvement remains just as important today.

#### ■ RESPONSIBLE CARE APPLIED TO LOGISTICS

The European Chemical Industry Council's (Cefic) Safety and Quality Assessment System (SQAS) is used to evaluate the safety, security, quality and environmental standards of chemical producers' logistics service providers. It is a means for continuous improvement and therefore an important element of Responsible Care applied to logistics operations. The success of the scheme is reflected in its continuing spread to Responsible Care associations outside Europe, including those in Brazil, South Africa and, most

recently, China. Cefic supports its expansion by providing training, experience sharing, and licensing the European system to benefit global chemical producers. SQAS now covers all key service providers in the land-logistics chain: road transport companies, intermodal operators and terminals, rail carriers, rail tank car maintenance workshops, packaged goods warehouses and tank cleaning stations. A similar scheme, ESAD, has been developed for chemical distributors, in co-operation with the European Chemical Distributors Association. The same concept has also been applied for sea and barge transport through the Chemical Distribution Institute and the European Barge Inspection Scheme.

#### ■ COOPERATION IN CZECH REPUBLIC

The Czech Republic chemical industry association, SČHP ČR, and the energy and chemical industry sector trade union, ECHO, have cooperated on a range of issues since the foundation of the SČHP ČR in 1992. In 2007, the two bodies signed a Multilateral Cooperation Agreement covering occupational health and safety, environmental protection and Responsible Care. The active involvement of ECHO includes its participation in the Responsible Care National Assessment Panel and verification of individual companies' Responsible Care activities by a second party, thus helping ensure companies are fulfilling their commitment to the initiative including that of continuous performance improvement. ECHO says that these cooperative efforts are leading to real improvements for workers in the Czech chemical sector.

#### ■ IRELAND'S PROCESS SAFETY SCHEME

PharmaChemical Ireland introduced a scheme for 2008 under which it circulates process safety alerts. These alerts, posted on the PCI website, allow the sharing of information between member companies that could help prevent similar incidents at other sites. It is expected that this will develop into a valuable best practice tool for the industry. The association will hold a process safety workshop in 2009 at a member company site to enable lessons learned to be shared by all participants.

#### ■ NEW TRAINING CENTER FOR INDIA

The Indian Chemical Council (ICC) plans to launch the Indian Process Safety Center by mid-2009. The new center will be headed up by a leading expert in process safety and offer formal training in process safety management to ICC member companies. ICC believes that the training will have a substantial impact in reducing risk in the operation of member company plants.

#### ■ AUSTRALIA DEVELOPS PROCESS SAFETY GUIDANCE

In 2007 Australia's Plastics and Chemicals Industry Association, PACIA, endorsed a strategy for promoting improved health and safety performance among members through encouraging the monitoring and evaluation of process safety performance. Two important information resources were the UK Health and Safety Executive 'Developing process safety indicators: a step-by-step guide for chemical and major hazard industries, 2006', and the US Center for Chemical Process Safety Leading and Lagging Metrics, 2007. In consultation with member companies and the input of several leading companies in this field, PACIA developed guidance on Process Safety - Developing Key Performance Indicators. The guidance describes the common 'lag' KPIs in use and provides examples of lead indicators, thus providing a start point for operators to develop process safety KPIs, tailored to their site. It is published as a web-based resource on the PACIA website to enable the guidance to be easily updated and maintained.

#### ■ CONTRACTOR AUDITING IN FRANCE

French chemicals association UIC manages a voluntary system developed with trade unions for registration of contractors working on UIC member companies' high tier Seveso sites. The agreement, ratified by the UIC together with several associated federations and four employee trade unions, states that certain requirements must be met to both reinforce and improve safety at work and involves an auditing process that recognizes approved contractors which are listed on a database. More than 2200 recognition certificates have been awarded to contractor companies throughout France covering a wide range of services, from maintenance to logistics and construction.

#### ■ SUPPORTING CHEMICAL SAFETY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

South Africa's Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA) has established a chemical sector website with government and labor that provides links to international chemical safety sites and is also establishing a list server for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region to exchange views on chemical safety. CAIA partnered with South Africa's Department of Trade and Industry, the Plastics Federation of South Africa, the Chemical, Energy, Paper, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers Union, the United Association of South Africa, and the South African Chemical Workers Union on development of the Chemissa website. Links guide the user to sites providing information on SADC countries, their chemical companies, international market information, health and safety including Responsible Care, legislation and other topics.

Experience sharing, networking, mutual assistance and **capacity building** are embedded in Responsible Care. Associations and companies share **knowledge and information**, expertise, and best practice at local, national, regional and international level through the global Responsible Care network and beyond through their engagement with the authorities, governments, supply chain partners and other stakeholders.

#### ■ CLOSE COOPERATION IN CHILE

Members of the Responsible Care Committee of Chilean association Asiquim take part in a range of events focused on environment, health and safety (EHS) and have ongoing communication with relevant public and private organizations. It takes part in development of EHS regulations and supports implementation of international conventions (eg Rotterdam, Basel, Stockholm and Chemical Weapons). Voluntary agreements have been signed with government agencies. Asiquim member companies, working with the authorities, have agreed to the substitution of heavy metals in paints and toluene in adhesives; and to implementation of an information system to avoid appropriation of chemicals to manufacture illegal drugs.

#### ■ INDONESIA RAMPS UP GHS ACTIVITY

In 2009, Indonesia's Responsible Care association, KN-RCI, continues to push ahead with its implementation strategy for the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including practical training and technical assistance for both member and non-member companies, underway since 2007. Training is also being provided for other stakeholders such as awareness-raising workshops for industries and government agencies, held in cooperation with government authorities. Several programs are being implemented in cooperation with Japanese organizations JETRO and AOTS covering regular workshops, training and seminars for companies and government officers from various ministries. A number of participants have completed GHS advanced level training and GHS instructor training in Japan. KN-RCI is an active participant in the GHS implementation team coordinated by the National Agency for Drug & Food Control and chairs the National Coordinating Committee on GHS.

#### ■ LONGSTANDING PARTNERSHIPS IN GERMANY

A strong and long term relationship between industry and organized labor in Germany has facilitated close cooperation on the industry's Responsible Care initiative. The chemical workers union IG BCE, the national chemicals association VCI, and the chemical employers' associations BAVC first reached an agreement on environmental protection more than 20 years ago. Over the years this cooperation has been extended to include training courses on in-plant environmental protection. During the past two decades, over 145 seminars with over 3,700 participants have been organized. Responsible Care has been a key focus of these seminars, together with the general principles of environmental law, safety at work and product responsibility. Since 2000 IG BCE, BAVC and VCI have held regular meetings on Responsible Care to exchange experience, inform and discuss projects, and talk about current developments and strategies to promote Responsible Care. In a clear reflection of the importance of Responsible Care to the partners, it has been made a compulsory part of training for chemical industry laboratory technicians and chemical technicians since the year 2000. This compulsory inclusion of a voluntary industry initiative in vocational education and training is unique in Germany.

#### ■ ITALIAN TRADE UNION INVOLVEMENT

Italian trade unions are actively involved in the national Responsible Care program run by Federchimica. Trade union representatives participate as observers in the Federchimica Responsible Care Steering Committee and take part in Responsible Care events. The chemicals association has an agreement with INAIL (Italian Public Insurance for Injuries and Professional Disease) under which the insurer offers reduced premiums to Responsible Care companies.

#### ■ SUPPLY CHAIN FOCUS FOR BRAZIL

Building capacity through the supply chain is an important part of Responsible Care activities for national association Abiquim. It has an agreement with the national distributors association to promote alignment of Responsible Care with their Responsible Distribution program, and is working with the national coatings industry association to promote alignment with their Coatings Care initiative. Abiquim has also initiated discussions with the national associations for the automotive and electronics sectors to promote Responsible Care to their members.

#### ■ PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP WORKSHOPS

A series of capacity building workshops focusing on ICCA's Global Product Strategy, the Responsible Care Global Charter and product stewardship was launched in 2008 and will continue throughout 2009. Led by ICCA's Chemical Policy & Health Leadership Group (CP&H LG) working closely with the RCLG, both industry and national authorities are benefiting from the awareness-raising and training that is built into the workshops. Several of the European events received EU funding while others are backed by ICCA.

Events have been held in Colombia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Croatia and the Slovak Republic; and in 2009 further workshops are taking place in Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Russia, Argentina and Japan. The workshops have proved successful in attracting participants from neighboring countries as well as reaching local industry, and furthermore are providing opportunities for networking and best practice sharing. For example, a November 2008 seminar in Sofia, Bulgaria discussed chemicals management, Responsible Care, product stewardship and REACH and drew participants from the Netherlands, Turkey, Croatia, Russia, Slovakia, Poland, Brussels and Serbia.

#### ■ NEW ZEALAND SPEARHEADS SRI LANKA PROJECT

The New Zealand Chemical Industry Council is representing the RCLG in discussions launched in 2008 with the National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) of Sri Lanka which is seeking to participate in Responsible Care. Primarily funded by the UN Industry Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the Norwegian government, NCPC delivers industry training courses, educational workshops, and conducts Cleaner Production performance audits. Most members are SMEs. The RCLG has committed to collaborate with NCPC and, after a successful workshop held in late 2008, to provide financial support for further Responsible Care workshops over the next few years.

#### ■ SPREADING THE WORD ON GHS

The Responsible Care network has proved valuable in turning ICCA's support for the GHS into concrete action. New Zealand was the first country to fully implement the GHS, and the chemical industry council, NZCIC, has worked closely with government and the authorities on development and implementation of national legislation. NZCIC expertise has been essential in ensuring compliance and enforcement. Overseas, the Council has worked hard to ensure its experience and knowledge is put to good use through being shared with many other countries and chemical associations throughout Asia Pacific and beyond. South Africa's Chemical and Allied Industries Association, meanwhile, has developed GHS implementation guidance for SMEs which will be shared through the ICCA at international level. CAIA has been a driving force behind GHS implementation in South Africa. The GHS has been incorporated into a draft regulation which, at end March 2009, was ready for promulgation. And GHS is an important issue for the extensive capacity building activities of the Japan Chemical Industry Association (see below).

#### ■ JAPAN'S CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS

The Japan Chemical Industry Association and its Responsible Care Council, JRCC, have been actively implementing capacity building programs overseas in collaboration with the Japanese government since 2001. Responsible Care has been a key topic, with the focus on areas such as verification, management systems implementation, safety and best practice sharing, as well as

introducing the initiative to industry and other stakeholders in countries that do not yet participate. Another focus has been GHS implementation with projects continuing into 2009 and beyond. Over the years, Responsible Care associations, their member companies and the authorities of a number of countries in the ASEAN region have benefited from these activities including Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. JCIA has also introduced Responsible Care to stakeholders in Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam.

#### ■ SPREADING THE WORD IN BULGARIA

The Responsible Care Committee of Bulgaria's BCCI exchanges best practices with other countries on a regional basis and is participating with Turkey in a partnership project financed by the European Commission to introduce Responsible Care to Romania and Croatia with the eventual objective of mentoring the two countries towards RCLG membership. At national level, members of the committee have active dialogues with several ministries, the authorities and trade unions on development of EHS legislation and as part of efforts to help companies comply with new regulations.

#### ■ FINLAND'S MENTORING ACTIVITIES

The Chemical Industry Federation of Finland KT-RY has been particularly active in its support for the introduction of Responsible Care to new countries. Finnish know-how played an important part in the introduction and development of national Responsible Care programs in the Baltic countries Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania which were accepted as RCLG members in 2004. And Finland has been key to development of Russia's Responsible Care program with the signing of an agreement in 2005 that promoted cooperation in improving occupational and environmental safety and supported the introduction of best practices in Russian companies. KT-RY mentored introduction of Responsible Care to industry bodies and chemical companies in Russia, as well as its RCLG application, in a cooperation spanning nearly three years involving the Russian Chemists Union, the Russian Chemical Workers Union, the Chemical Industry Federation of Finland, and the Chemical Worker's Union of Finland.

#### ■ MEMBER SUPPORT IN THE USA

The American Chemistry Council (ACC) sponsors numerous workshops on Responsible Care implementation, including an annual Responsible Care conference attended by approximately 400 industry professionals over the past several years. Workshop topics range from security and product stewardship to implementing Responsible Care management systems. Monthly conference calls are held with all Responsible Care Coordinators to exchange information and share solutions. Virtual mutual assistance activities also take place on the Council's website, where Responsible Care ideas and examples of excellence are exchanged. Through the ACC's Responsible Care Partnership Program, Responsible Care is extended through the chemistry industry's supply chain. Around 70 Partner companies are implementing Responsible Care.

#### ■ WORKING WITH REGULATORS IN SINGAPORE

The Singapore Chemical Industry Council's (SCIC) Responsible Care program has strong support from regulatory authorities such as the National Environment Agency, Ministry of Manpower and the Singapore Civil Defense Force. Regular dialogue sessions are held with various agencies and joint emergency exercises with member companies.

The Responsible Care Global Charter reinforces **governance** of the initiative. Many chemical associations have already taken steps to better align their program with the Charter such as revising and updating Responsible Care Guiding Principles, strengthening verification processes, and making Responsible Care a condition of association membership.

#### ■ CANADA STRENGTHENS COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

In 2008 the Canadian Chemical Producers Association (CCPA) approved a new Responsible Care ethic to more clearly position the initiative as the industry's approach to the environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainability. Based on the new Responsible Care Ethic & Principles for Sustainability, a task force is preparing options for membership approval for upgrading the codes, guidance, management systems, verification, and performance measurement aspects through 2011. This will build the 'architecture' of Responsible Care, and reflect the expectations for social responsibility, innovation, inherently safer products, resource conservation and so on. Product stewardship aspects are being introduced into CCPA's Memorandum of Understanding process for working with federal and provincial governments and key environmental NGOs to address issues of concern. CCPA manages Responsible Care up and down the supply chain by forming coalitions with associations representing raw material and energy suppliers, distributors, chemical users, etc. on an ad hoc basis to address common interests in stewardship and public policy.

## ■ REINFORCING GOVERNANCE

National chemical associations around the world are revising their Responsible Care guiding principles to better align with the Responsible Care Global Charter and industry's drive towards sustainability. This includes associations in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Spain, the UK and USA among others, that have already updated their Guiding Principles. More associations – currently around a third of the RCLG – have also made Responsible Care a condition of membership: those in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, the UK, USA and Uruguay.

## ■ VERIFICATION SNAPSHOTS

Substantial progress has also been made on the issue of third party verification of Responsible Care, with several associations introducing this element of additional governance, and taking steps to harmonize the process with other verification audits.

All members and Partner companies belonging to the **American Chemistry Council (ACC)** must undergo third party verification of Responsible Care, and use the Responsible Care Management System® (RCMS) to drive environmental, health, safety and security performance. The RCMS incorporates best practices from around the world and is subject to independent third party certification. In addition ACC has developed an integrated Responsible Care and ISO 14001 approach known as RC14001 that is also subject to third party auditing and has been 'exported' by several ACC member companies to their sites overseas.

In South Africa, the **Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA)** has fully implemented third party verification of Responsible Care. The first round of verification audits of mature Responsible Care signatory members was in 2007 with re-verification required every 2 years. Verification audit protocols are aligned and compared with ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 management systems to allow for integrated audit procedures. Independent verification of hauliers is also well established.

Brazil's **Abiquim** introduced mandatory third party verification in 2005. Verification is carried out by teams comprising ISO-certified auditors, community leaders and member company professionals. Companies can also request to have customer representatives involved in the process. Abiquim verification enables companies to go through an integrated audit which can provide ISO or equivalent certification, as well as verifying Brazil's quality and excellence standard PNQ.

The **New Zealand Chemical Industry Council** operates a self/third party site assessment and accreditation system, known as PRINCE. It enables employers (particularly those operating SMEs which comprise 95% of all businesses) to comply with New Zealand's performance based workplace EHS protection legislation, including the GHS. PRINCE Accreditation is available to both members and non-members. National EHS performance assessment and reporting requirements are being progressively incorporated. More than 350 sites participate including chemical manufacturers and importers, distributors, the Armed Forces, retailers and laboratories. Free advice is given to hospitals, schools and the emergency services.

In the Netherlands, the Board of national chemicals association **VNCI** has made a commitment to mandatory third party verification of Responsible Care for companies by 2010.

The **Indian Chemical Council (ICC)** has introduced a compulsory audit by a team made up of ICC Responsible Care experts and industry peers for sites of Responsible Care members before they can use the Responsible Care logo. Around a dozen companies have so far qualified to use the logo and others have been specifically advised by ICC on areas for improvement that must be addressed before a second audit.

Around 150 representatives from industry and its stakeholders attended a workshop on Responsible Care verification funded by the RCLG in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia held in conjunction with the **10th Asia Pacific Responsible Care Conference** and the 35th ASEAN Chemical Industries Council (ACIC) Conference, late 2007. Speakers provided detailed case studies illustrating the different approaches to third party verification of Responsible Care that is practiced in the USA, Japan and New Zealand, highlighting the benefits and sharing experience with other chemical associations and their member companies.

Extension of Responsible Care to new geographies, partner organizations, and up and down the supply chain, combined with improving SME involvement, helps our industry **build capacity** and achieve the SAICM objectives.

#### ■ RUSSIA SIGNS UP

The most recent addition to the International Council of Chemical Association's Responsible Care Leadership Group (RCLG) is the Russian Chemists Union (RCU), the 53rd association to be accepted as a member of the global alliance. The successful application was heard at the group's 2007 meeting in Paris, France which was attended by delegates representing over 40 chemical associations from Europe, Asia Pacific, the Americas and Africa. It marked a significant step forward in ICCA's goal to extend the industry initiative to all major chemical producing regions. ICCA is also engaged with associations in the Middle East and China (see below). Together with the Russian Chemical Industry Workers' Union (RCWU), the RCU is responsible at national level for development of Responsible Care. The initiative is supported by the Russian authorities and has been adopted by 33 of the country's largest chemical companies with some 230,000 employees, representing around 60% of total production in 2007. While its Responsible Care program is still at an early stage of implementation, the RCU has developed a set of Core Principles and is making good use of the experience of fellow member associations to help implement Responsible Care at participating companies. These companies have begun reporting on performance indicators, enabling RCU to define indicators and track progress. RCU is also working on development of the product stewardship aspects of its Responsible Care program, including integration of the Global Product Strategy.

#### ■ ADVANCES IN CHINA

In China, the Hong Kong-registered Association of International Chemical Manufacturers (AICM) is working increasingly closely with the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association (CPCIA) to implement Responsible Care. Through a memorandum of understanding signed in 2002 on bilateral cooperation, particularly on Responsible Care, the two associations and leading multinationals promote the initiative to local chemical companies, government agencies and related stakeholders. A 2008 highlight involved the signing of the 'Beijing Manifesto' by 24 leading

multinational companies – AICM members – committing them to implement Responsible Care in China. An RCLG member since 1992, AICM has held several Responsible Care conferences in China over the years. This helped to build a sound foundation for the more recent active involvement of the Chinese authorities, industry organizations, chemical manufacturers and others in the value chain, and to the recent endorsement of Responsible Care by China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. In 2007 AICM and CPCIA held a major Responsible Care conference in Shanghai focused on chemicals management and product stewardship, attracting around 600 participants, and will hold another joint event in October 2009. Launch of a CPCIA Responsible Care pilot program involving 13 enterprises and 4 chemical industry parks in China took place in 2007. Currently more than 40 state-owned chemical manufacturers are implementing Responsible Care, helped by local-language guidance materials produced jointly by experts from AICM and CPCIA. The association is also working with SMEs through its member company-led '1+3' program, and a Responsible Care leadership program, the first of its kind to be held in cooperation with business school CEIBS. AICM is organizing the first 'open house' event in 2009, when member company sites will open to the public.

#### ■ MIDDLE EAST INTEREST

The Gulf Petrochemicals and Chemicals Association (GPCA), based in Dubai, UAE, is actively promoting Responsible Care to its members and has been in dialogue with the RCLG for over two years. Established in 2006, GPCA has seen rapid growth with its eight founding companies swelling to over 140 members in 2009. The GPCA sees Responsible Care as an effective chemicals management tool for both the region's chemical companies and their value chain partners. Assistance and mentoring is being provided to GPCA by the national chemical associations of Belgium and the USA, and by the European Chemical Industry Council, Cefic.

#### ■ ICCA SIGNS MOU WITH ICCTA

In March 2009, ICCA and the International Council of Chemical Trade Associations (ICCTA) signed an agreement to closely cooperate in the promotion of, respectively, Responsible Care and Responsible Distribution. Both parties are actively promoting their initiatives in countries across the globe. ICCA believes the dialogue between chemical manufacturers and distributors on the responsible handling and use of chemicals is essential to strengthening industry's commitment to Responsible Care and Responsible Distribution along the supply chain. The ICCA-ICCTA cooperation also addresses Global Charter goals by introducing the initiatives in countries with emerging chemical sectors.

#### ■ SUPPLY CHAIN AGREEMENT IN EUROPE

Cefic and the European Chemical Transport Association, ECTA, signed an agreement in 2008 to launch Responsible Care in the European chemical land transport sector. ECTA will develop and coordinate a Responsible Care program in line with the fundamental features of Responsible Care (see Appendices). This includes reporting on key performance indicators and the setting up of a verification process to prove Responsible Care implementation. The ECTA program will be the first regional Responsible Care program worldwide and reflects ICCA's commitment to spread the initiative through the supply chain by working in partnership with others.

#### ■ FOCUS ON SME INVOLVEMENT IN BRAZIL

Abiquim is working with state chemical industry federations to develop a new initiative - PreparAR, a 'gateway' to Responsible Care. It is intended for use by chemical SMEs which belong to state chemical industry federations but not to Abiquim, as a means of helping them develop better EHS&Q management systems and, eventually, prepare them for full Responsible Care commitment. Abiquim members act as supporters in the clusters/cells system used to share information and provide support for the SMEs involved. The program is being piloted in 2009 with 30 companies - five Abiquim companies are setting up 'clusters', each with five SMEs - and will be offered in full in 2010.

#### ■ PROMOTING RISK ASSESSMENT WITH SMES

In February 2009 Cefic became an official partner of the EU-OSHA (European Agency for Health & Safety at Work) Healthy Workplaces campaign on risk assessment. The campaign aims to reduce work-related accidents and illnesses by focusing on the assessment of health and safety risks through systematic examination of what can cause injury or harm, hazard elimination, and preventive or protective measures to control risks. Cefic is promoting risk assessment in workplaces through its prisme<sup>2</sup> ("Promoting Responsibility in SMEs") project, launched in cooperation with the European Mine, Chemicals and Energy Workers Federation, EMCEF. The project is designed to involve small businesses in Responsible Care through tailored workshops on environment, safety, health and product safety management and is being piloted in the Czech and Slovak Republics, Germany, Greece, Spain and the United Kingdom.

### ICCA's increased focus on product stewardship through its Global Product Strategy and the Global Charter will strengthen efforts to prevent illegal international traffic.

#### ■ PARTNERSHIPS AID ASSOCIATION EFFORTS

Through partnership programs such as that implemented in the US by the American Chemistry Council and other national associations, industry works with companies in the value chain including those dealing with difficult-to-manage waste. In another area, ICCA has worked closely with the Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons to enforce industry's commitment to the Chemical Weapons Convention. Other activities include:

- After the government's introduction of India's 2006 Chemical Weapons Control Rules, the Indian Chemical Council (ICC) together with the Ministry of Chemicals held several workshops for chemical clusters to introduce the legislation to member companies whose products are directly or indirectly affected. ICC continues to provide support to these companies to help ensure they are in compliance. In 2008 the government amended legislation covering hazardous waste management to incorporate the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal as per the Basel Convention. ICC, working with other industry associations, has conducted an awareness campaign amongst its member companies to help ensure implementation of the new rules.
- Together with its Australian counterpart PACIA, New Zealand's Chemical Industry Council seeks to harmonize trans-Tasman chemical trade and control regulations together with efforts to inhibit the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture.
- The Slovak Republic's Zväz chemického a farmaceutického priemyslu (ZCHFP) has an agreement with the national Drug Control Unit that monitors irregular trading of a selected list of chemicals.



## PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP & ICCA'S GLOBAL PRODUCT STRATEGY

Product stewardship – the industry's management of health, safety and environmental performance of chemical products throughout their entire lifecycle – is an important pillar of Responsible Care®. The ICCA's Global Product Strategy (GPS), launched together with the Charter at the 2006 International Conference on Chemicals Management in Dubai, builds on and extends product stewardship and is pivotal to industry's implementation of the UN-led Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

Over the past three years, the Responsible Care Leadership Group (RCLG) has worked closely with the Chemical Policy & Health Leadership Group (CP&H) and taskforces involved in developing and promoting the GPS to chemical associations and companies around the world. A Responsible Care survey carried out in 2008 showed that over 80% of associations and their members were aware of the GPS, and that more than two-thirds of these associations are already implementing the product stewardship components of GPS (see panel). These associations also provide an important network for the ICCA to reach out to companies worldwide on GPS implementation.

With GPS, ICCA commits to continually improve procedures for the safe and environmentally sound use of chemicals in commerce within its global membership in balance with existing national and regional regulatory requirements. The objective of these efforts is to improve industry performance and reputation, and position the chemical industry as a constructive contributor to the implementation of SAICM. Over the past year, ICCA has made significant strides toward implementation of GPS.

A key achievement of the GPS to date has been the development of a comprehensive set of global guidelines for product stewardship which were approved by the ICCA Board of Directors in 2007. These guidelines provide Responsible Care associations with an important tool to help with the development of their own regional or country-specific product stewardship programs, to be implemented by member companies. The guidelines provide practical help to all those in the chemical chain of commerce, particularly those with less product stewardship expertise or fewer resources at their disposal. In 2009, the RCLG will begin tracking national association progress in implementing the guidelines.

In parallel, the CP&H Leadership Group has defined a "base-set" of hazard and exposure information for chemicals in commerce and developed best practices recommendations on how to improve safety assessment processes, specially focused on developing economies. ICCA's chemical management and product stewardship efforts will become increasingly transparent. ICCA is committed to reporting on approximately 15-20 more product stewardship

parameters in the future. These measurement and reporting efforts will contribute to our own commitment to continuous improvement. They will also enable the global community to evaluate the progress that the chemical industry has made, and will continue to make, to achieve the goals of SAICM.

By 2020, through a combination of voluntary industry initiatives and government mandated programs ICCA member companies aim to have:

- Established a base set of hazard information adequate to conduct safety assessments for chemicals in commerce;
- Enhanced the global capacity to implement safety assessment practices and management procedures, especially in developing countries;
- Shared relevant product information with co-producers, governments, and the public;
- Worked across the value chain so that suppliers and customers can effectively evaluate the safety of their products and enhance their performance;
- Made product safety summaries on chemicals publicly available; and
- Extended its monitoring and reporting structure by including additional metrics to quantitatively track progress and support continuous improvement in the sound global management of chemicals.

ICCA is currently developing a mechanism to make relevant information available to co-producers and to the public in an understandable, targeted form to improve environmental, health and safety performance and increase confidence in the safe handling of chemicals in commerce. Along the way ICCA will conduct GPS awareness building workshops, basic product stewardship workshops and value chain outreach activities to provide capacity building for SMEs in our industry, and as well to downstream customers and governments in developing countries.

As the panel shows, the various components of the GPS strengthen key product stewardship aspects of Responsible Care: from improving ways in which the chemical industry cooperates on product stewardship issues with customer and supplier industry groups, to tracking industry performance and reporting to the public; and from working in partnerships with stakeholders, to enhancing communications activities.

Further information on the ICCA's Global Product Strategy is available in the ICCA Review 2007-08 which can be viewed at [www.icca-chem.org](http://www.icca-chem.org).

## Global Product Strategy Goals

1. Develop global guidelines for product stewardship
2. Develop a management system approach
3. Define a tiered process for completing risk characterization and risk management recommendations for chemicals in commerce
4. Improve product stewardship cooperation with industry groups and companies and address product challenges throughout the chemicals value chain
5. Develop partnerships with inter-governmental organizations and other interested stakeholders
6. Make relevant product stewardship information available to the public
7. Participate in scientific inquiry to address new and emerging health and environmental concerns
8. Develop a process to communicate internally and externally
9. Develop global advocacy principles

## INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

Every chemical association signed up to Responsible Care® is required to respond to an annual questionnaire. The responses enable the RCLG to measure association progress in implementing Responsible Care.

The basis of these questionnaires has historically been the eight fundamental features (see Appendix 1) expanded into 'milestones'. With the 2006 launch of the Responsible Care Global Charter, the RCLG revised the questionnaire to align it with the commitments industry makes through the Charter. All 53 member association CEOs or equivalent have signed a Declaration of Support for the Charter, committing their organization to encourage and facilitate the implementation of Responsible Care within their membership, and to take an active part in strengthening the initiative worldwide and supporting the Charter.

This is only the second time that associations have been required to respond to a questionnaire based on the Responsible Care Global Charter commitments, and the first time that RCLG conducted the survey through its new online reporting tool. For these reasons, data collection is uneven across the 53 member associations and it is not possible to directly compare some elements with previous implementation surveys. In addition, not all associations responded to all questions. The variations in response are typical bearing in mind the step-change involved through commitment to the Charter and are being addressed by the RCLG. We expect to see improvements in response rates with future surveys, and of course hope to be able to demonstrate real progress on Charter implementation at our member associations. The introduction and implementation of the Responsible Care Global Charter is expected to facilitate significant improvement in the implementation of the Responsible Care fundamental features in general and more specifically on the areas of performance reporting, product stewardship and verification in the coming years.

Progress within the 53 associations is measured using a scale of three status levels: No progress to date, developing plan and fully implemented. This scale allows for demonstration of progress even when elements are not fully implemented. In the future, a fourth criterion will be added - updating implementation – to allow the demonstration of continuous improvement beyond basic implementation. In general, there is progress in implementing the Global Charter worldwide. For example, in the past, the Responsible Care discipline at the lowest level of development was product stewardship. Industry and society's ongoing focus on chemicals management means product stewardship continues to be an important and challenging element of Responsible Care, and special emphasis is being placed by the RCLG to help associations and member companies develop guidelines and best practice for the industry worldwide. Indeed the introduction of the ICCA's Global

Product Strategy (GPS) goes a long way in articulating the work that has been commencing around product stewardship since 2006. Furthermore, the RCLG has begun to collect additional data in this area to better discern progress and identify areas for improvement.

### Some highlights of our survey include:

- Out of the 50 countries surveyed, 76% have published all the required guidelines for implementation.
- In 2008, 88% of the 50 associations reporting indicated that they have modified their Responsible Care Guiding Principles to make them consistent with the Global Charter, an 18% improvement since 2006.
- Nearly 50% of all associations now have physical chemical plant security provisions as part of their Responsible Care initiative, up 15% since 2006.
- There is a general trend toward improvement in collection and public reporting of industry performance at the national level.
- 85% of 48 reporting associations are holding periodic meetings for companies to assist each other in pairs or other smaller group settings, to exchange best practices. Another 10% are developing this capability.
- 71% of 49 reporting associations publish a newsletter to assist members in performance improvement.
- 48% of 50 reporting associations have mechanisms in place to obtain input on issues/concerns from interested external parties. Another 28% are making progress in this respect.
- 45% of 49 reporting associations indicate that they have a process in place ending with the removal of a member for failure to meet the established Responsible Care commitments.
- There remains considerable improvement opportunity for product stewardship implementation and measurement. While 70% of the 50 responding associations have a product stewardship program in place, only 35% have a mechanism for measuring their members' product stewardship performance.

The survey of individual associations' implementation is already being used internally for benchmarking and to identify those that would benefit from the help that the RCLG may be able to provide. For example, product stewardship workshops have been developed for associations and member companies in South America, Asia and Eastern Europe. It will also help identify those associations where the ICCA/RCLG requires more information to demonstrate continuous improvement in implementation and thus qualify for ongoing membership of Responsible Care.

# PERFORMANCE REPORTING

Since openness is a vital part of Responsible Care<sup>®</sup>, the communication of performance improvement to customers, suppliers, local communities, regulators, employees, shareholders and the general public is a focus of this report.

**Under the Responsible Care Global Charter, companies commit to collect and report data for a core set of environmental, health and safety performance measures, while each RCLG association is expected to collect, collate and report this data from its members. Following on from the data presented in the 2002, '05 and '07 reports, our fourth round of global performance reporting, covering the 2006-2007 period, involved similar challenges: Some associations are not able to provide data and others provide only partial figures. Efforts to encourage all associations to report for the upcoming years will continue as will the improvement of the quality of the data reported – a process which, amongst other things, will promote sharing of best practices in the spirit of Responsible Care.**

In order to monitor, benchmark and communicate the achievements of the chemical industry at local, national, regional and global level, we have begun a comprehensive assessment of our EHS performance, based upon common definitions. Agreement and collection of data based on a core set of quantitative Indicators of Performance is the first step in achieving the objectives of measuring, improving and sharing of performance results.

At the global level, the ICCA Responsible Care Leadership Group agreed to present the first ICCA performance indicators, country by country, in 2001. We also embarked on our objective to gradually introduce further parameters with the addition of data covering energy and water consumption, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and distribution incidents. And in 2007, for the first time, we aggregated our data to form our first picture of global industry performance over time. In this edition, we are expanding on this effort with additional data points collected in the following year.

As the first industry to embark on global performance reporting, the data presented here is still somewhat fragmented. It has been compiled by ICCA, and reviewed internally for quality assurance but it has not been through any formal external review process. Although we have achieved common reporting definitions, there remain some national differences in definitions, largely dependent on the national regulations in place. An example of this is varying definitions of a distribution incident or what constitutes a “lost workday” due to an injury. Despite these subtle differences, we provide herein the most complete dataset available for our industry with a commitment to continuously improve the way we measure, report and engage in dialogue about our performance.

The Indicators chosen for this report, covering the years 2000 - 2007, are:

## Safety:

- Number of fatalities.
- Lost time injury rate, expressed as number of lost time accidents with at least one day out of work per million working hours.

## Environment:

- Emissions to air: sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), expressed as tonnes.
- Discharges to water: chemical oxygen demand (COD), expressed as tonnes of oxygen.
- Greenhouse gas emissions, expressed as millions of direct and indirect metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents emitted.
- Greenhouse gas intensity, expressed as metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents used per million metric tons of production.

## Resources:

- Energy consumption, expressed as metric tons of fuel oil equivalent used.
- Energy intensity, expressed as metric tons of fuel oil equivalents used per million metric tons of production.
- Water consumption, expressed as millions of cubic meters of water consumed, with returns credited.

## Distribution:

- Number of transport incidents

## Reference parameters:

- Number of employees in the chemical industry reporting.
- Annual turnover and production for the chemical industry reporting.

## Fatalities

The Global Responsible Care Core Principles commit companies to continuously improve performance so as to avoid harm to people. So it is with deep regret that our industry continues to see fatalities among its workforce. Although by comparison to other manufacturing sectors our fatality rate is very low, even one fatality must be regarded as one too many. Our goal is zero fatalities. We recognize there is still much to do in safety management across the industry if we are to achieve this target.



## Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR)

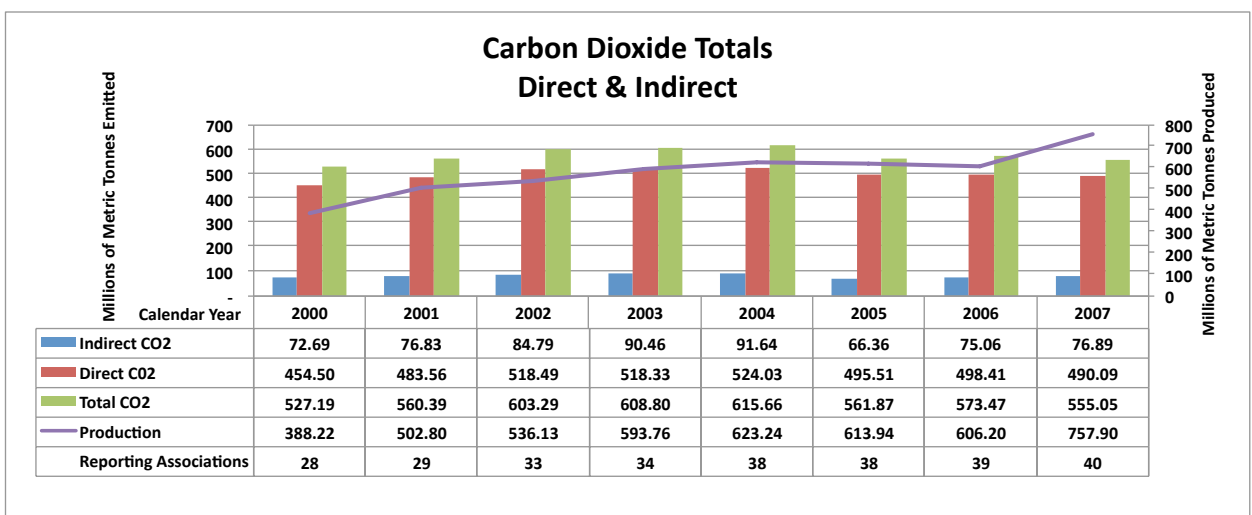
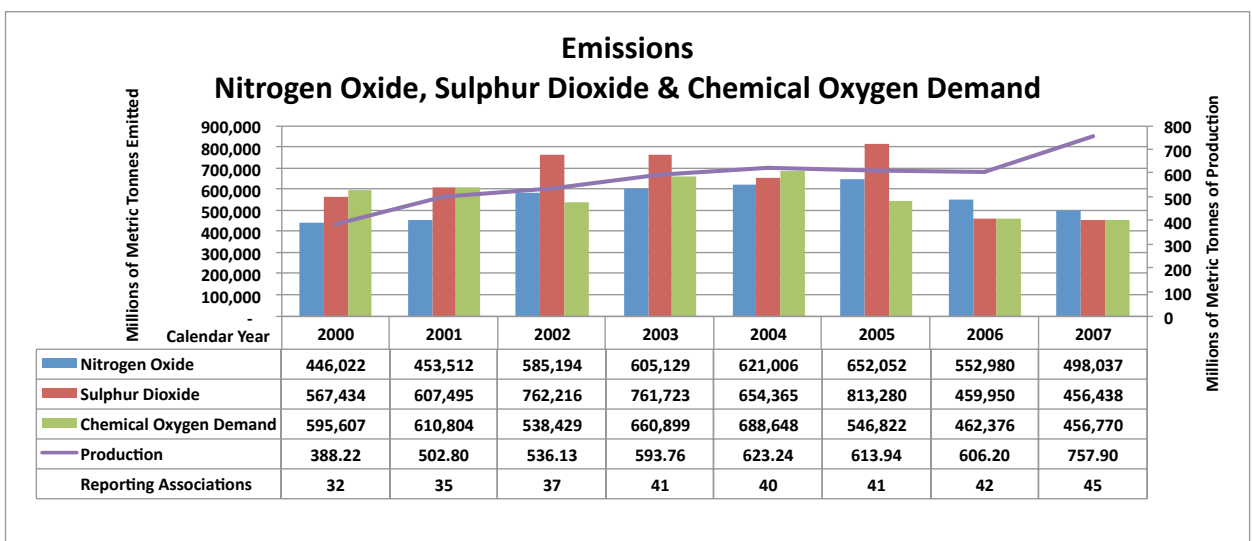
Whilst this safety indicator is the best known of all EHS indicators, differences in culture and legislation in the different countries do not allow a full comparison between the figures. With a considerable number of the RCLG countries reporting, this measure is made with significant confidence in the data. Even as the industry's production volumes increase and more countries report, there is a steady downward trend in lost workday cases. Even with such a trend, there is considerable scope for improvement.

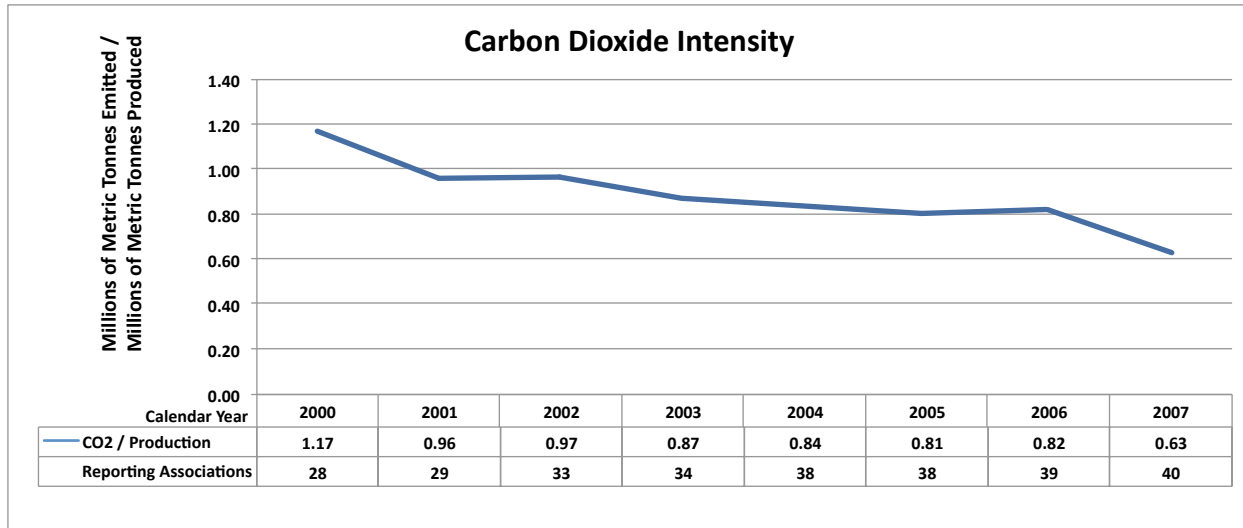


## Environment

Although it is not possible to compare the emissions to air or the discharges to water between associations since it depends on the type of chemical installation, total production and many other factors, it is possible to compare trends. We can see that overall, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and COD emissions are decreasing in most categories, as production is increasing. Companies and federations are encouraged to collect data and publish their own reports taking into account these defined core parameters, and adding other parameters to reflect national or local concerns. These parameters are also among the most broadly and consistently measured and reported among the RCLG associations.

Two of the more recent additions to Responsible Care reporting are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents) emissions and intensity. Even though reported chemical industry production has increased by 95%, reported CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by Responsible Care associations have risen by only 5%. There has also been a dramatic rise in the number of associations now tracking this important parameter, which will enable ICCA to better understand our industry's impacts, and to engage more meaningfully in future climate change discussions.

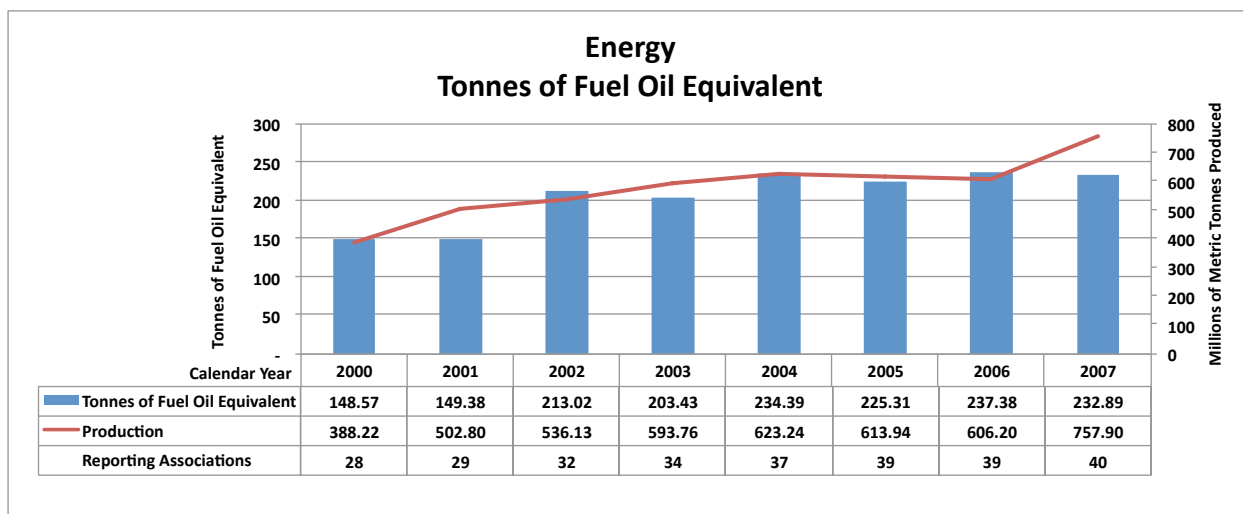




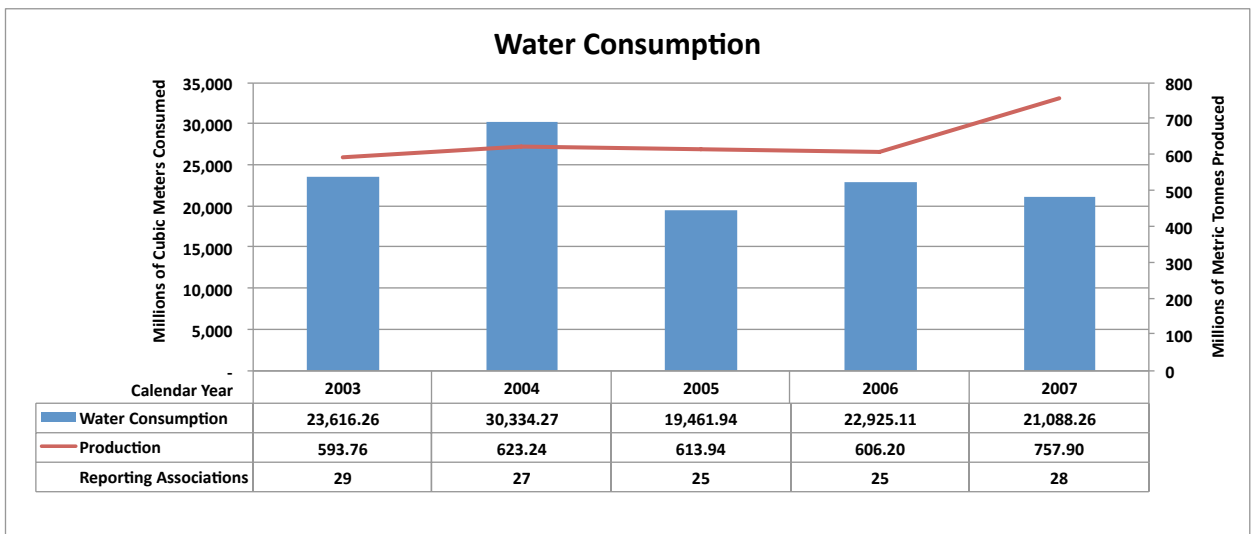
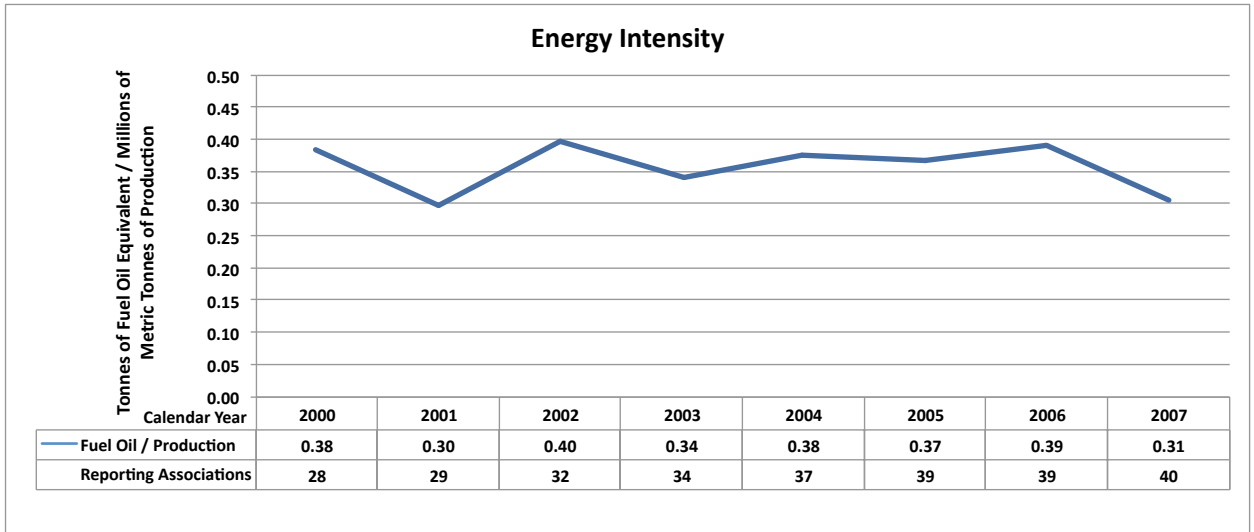
## Resources

Minimization of our footprint for future generations is a tenet of sustainability as well as Responsible Care. For this reason, RCLG associations track and report energy use, and water consumption. The chemical industry is extremely energy-intensive and there is clearly work to be done in this area. However, despite its energy use, the industry contributes significantly to downstream energy savings in the form of more fuel-efficient homes and vehicles, solar panels and wind power turbine solutions, for example.

The RCLG published data on water consumption in its last report so this is the second time of reporting on this indicator. In some parts of the world, water conservation is of vital importance to a country's population and its economy. In others, where water resources are not under pressure, it has not been regarded as a priority. In the past, associations in these countries did not require their member companies to report on this indicator. Now that water consumption has been identified as a key performance indicator at the global level, it is anticipated that the number of associations reporting will increase.

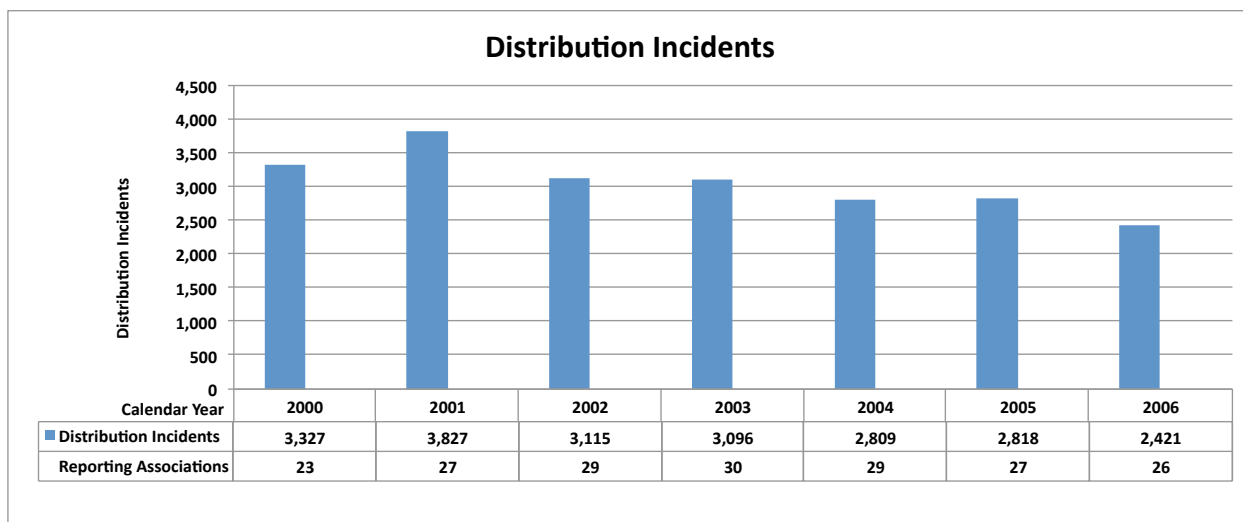


Resources *Continued*



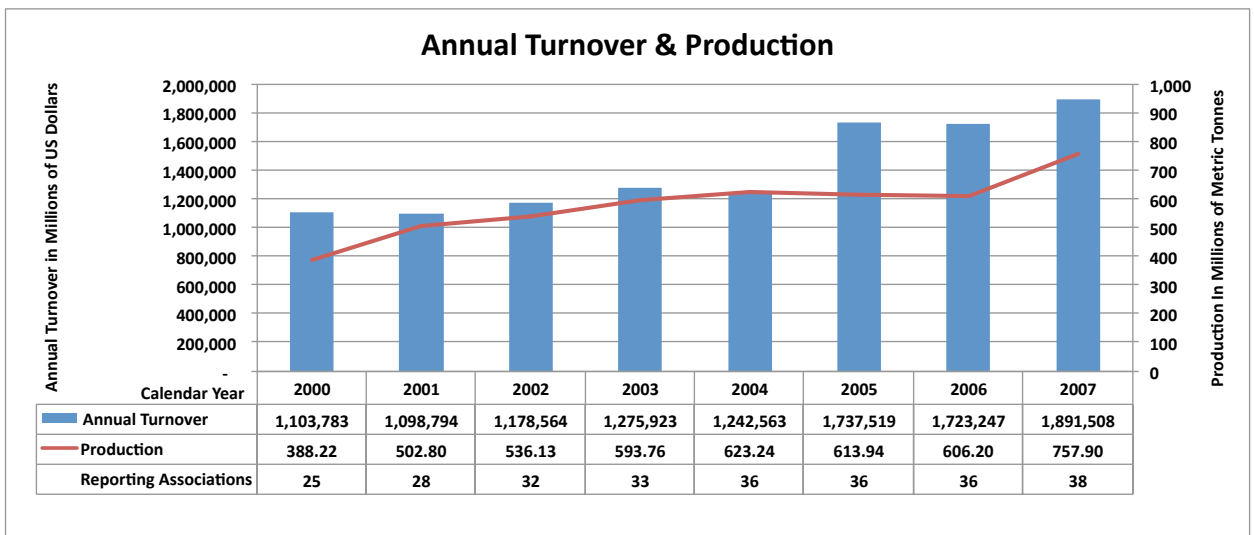
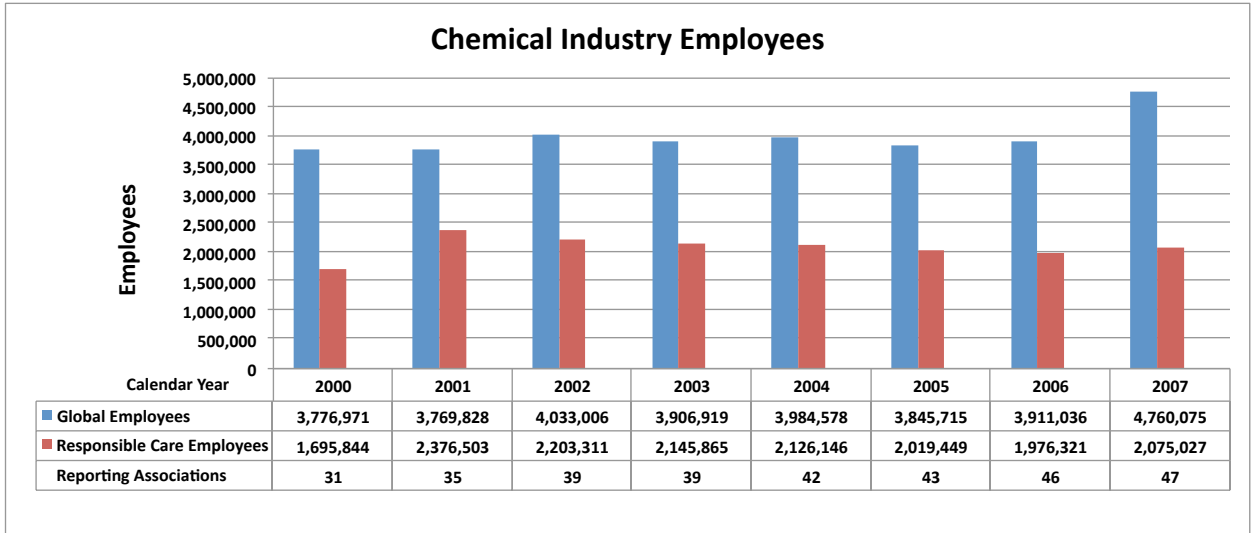
## Distribution

This report includes data on incidents involving the transport of dangerous goods and the amount of materials transported. Data for 2005 and 2006 was received from 26 countries and there is a very gratifying reduction in the number of incidents over the period. The chart shows a general decline in the number of incidents, despite a 15% increase in tonnes distributed over the same time period.



*Many national chemical associations issue annual Responsible Care reports detailing health, safety and environmental performance. Contact information can be found in the RCLG Member Associations listing in this report.*

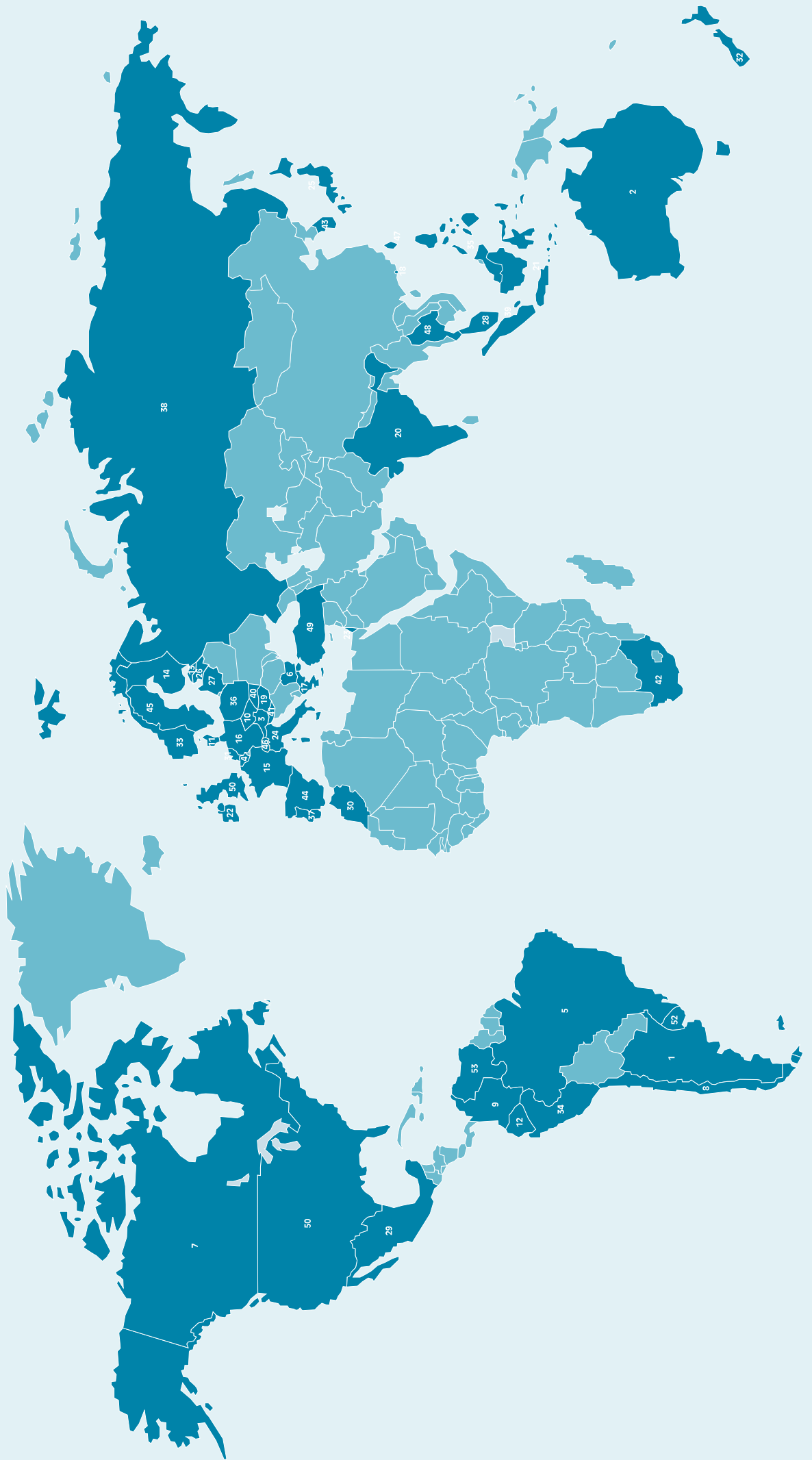
## Reference Parameters



## RCLG MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS DIRECTORY

This listing of the 53 organizations that participate in the ICCA's Responsible Care initiative provides address and contact information for each member association. More comprehensive data on national Responsible Care programs can be found in our 2005 and 2007 status reports, available on the ICCA website [icca-chem.org](http://icca-chem.org) and [www.responsiblecare.org](http://www.responsiblecare.org)

- |                    |                   |                 |                     |                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Argentina       | 12. Ecuador       | 23. Israel      | 34. Peru            | 45. Sweden         |
| 2. Australia       | 13. Estonia       | 24. Italy       | 35. Philippines     | 46. Switzerland    |
| 3. Austria         | 14. Finland       | 25. Japan       | 36. Poland          | 47. Taiwan, ROC    |
| 4. Belgium         | 15. France        | 26. Latvia      | 37. Portugal        | 48. Thailand       |
| 5. Brazil          | 16. Germany       | 27. Lithuania   | 38. Russia          | 49. Turkey         |
| 6. Bulgaria        | 17. Greece        | 28. Malaysia    | 39. Singapore       | 50. United Kingdom |
| 7. Canada          | 18. Hong Kong SAR | 29. Mexico      | 40. Slovak Republic | 51. United States  |
| 8. Chile           | 19. Hungary       | 30. Morocco     | 41. Slovenia        | 52. Uruguay        |
| 9. Colombia        | 20. India         | 31. Netherlands | 42. South Africa    | 53. Venezuela      |
| 10. Czech Republic | 21. Indonesia     | 32. New Zealand | 43. South Korea     |                    |
| 11. Denmark        | 22. Ireland       | 33. Norway      | 44. Spain           |                    |



## RCLG MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS DIRECTORY

### ARGENTINA

Cámara de la Industria Química y Petroquímica – CIQyP  
Av. Córdoba 629 - 4p, CP: C1054AAF, Capital Federal  
Contact: Héctor Mario Benavidez  
Tel: +5411 4313 1000/1059  
Fax: +5411 4312 4773  
E-Mail: hbenavidez@ciqyp.org.ar  
ambiente@ciqyp.org.ar  
Web Site: www.ciqyp.org.ar  
Adopted Responsible Care: 1992

### AUSTRALIA

Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association - PACIA  
PO Box 354, Cammeray, NSW 2062  
Contact: Stephen Holland  
Tel: +61 2 9438 2273  
E-Mail: sholland@pacia.org.au  
Web Site: www.pacia.org.au  
Adopted Responsible Care: 1989

### AUSTRIA

Austrian Chemical Industry - FCIO  
Wiedner Hauptstrasse 63, A-1045 Vienna  
Contact: Dominique Schröder  
Tel: +43 0 5 90 900 - 3373  
Fax: +43 0 5 90 900 - 280  
E-Mail: schroeder@fcio.wko.at  
Web Site: www.fcio.at  
Adopted Responsible Care: 1992

### BELGIUM

essenscia  
80 boulevard Auguste Reyers, 1030 Brussels  
Contact: Isabelle Chaput  
Tel: +32 3 348 9767  
Fax: +32 2 231 13 01  
E-Mail: ichaput@essenscia.be  
Web Site: www.essenscia.be  
Adopted Responsible Care: 1992

### BRAZIL

Associação Brasileira da Indústria Química - ABIQUIM  
Av. Chedid Jafet 222, Bloco C, 4o Andar, Vila Olimpia,  
São Paulo, SP  
Contact: Marcelo Kós Silveira Campos  
Tel: +55 11 21484700  
Fax: +55 11 21484724  
E-Mail: marcelo@abiquim.org.br  
Web Site: www.abiquim.org.br  
Adopted Responsible Care: 1992

### BULGARIA

Bulgarian Chamber of the Chemical Industry – BCCI  
Al. Stamboliiski blvd. 205, 1309 Sofia  
Contact: Liliana Dombalova  
Tel: +359 2 920 05 73  
Fax: +359 2 920 05 73  
E-Mail: ld@bccci2001.com  
Web Site: www.bccci2001.com  
Adopted Responsible Care: 2002

### CANADA

Canadian Chemical Producers' Association – CCPA  
Suite 805, 350 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario  
Contact: Brian Wastle  
Tel: +1 613 237 6215  
Fax: +1 237 237 4061  
E-Mail: brwastle@ccpa.ca  
Web Site: www.ccpa.ca  
Adopted Responsible Care: 1985

### CHILE

Asociacion Gremial de Industriales Químicos de Chile -  
ASIQUIM  
Andrés Bello 2777 Of. 501, Las Condes, Santiago  
Contact: Sergio Barrientos  
Tel: +562 2033350  
Fax: +562 2033351  
E-Mail: sbarrientos@asiquim.cl  
Web Site: www.asiquim.cl  
Adopted Responsible Care: 1994

### COLOMBIA

Colombian Plastic Industries Association – ACOPLASTICOS  
National Business Association of Colombia – ANDI  
Colombian Safety Council – CCS  
Calle 73 No. 8-13 Torre A Piso 7. Bogotá, D.C.  
The above organizations promote Responsible Care through the  
Responsabilidad Integral (RI) Committee. Membership of the  
associations includes other sectors as well as chemicals.  
Contact: Ana Elvia Pardo de Castro  
Tel: +57 1 3268599 / +57 1 3268500 Ext 2341  
Fax: +57 1 3473198 / +57 1 3473628  
E-Mail: apardo@andi.com.co /  
gerencia@responsabilidadintegral.org  
Web Site: www.responsabilidadintegral.org  
Adopted Responsible Care: 1994

#### CZECH REPUBLIC

Association of Chemical Industry of the Czech Republic – SCHP CR  
Delnická 12, 170 00 Praha 7  
Contact: Ladislav Špacek  
Tel: +420 266 793 574  
Fax: +420 266 793 578  
E-Mail: ladislav.spacek@schp.cz  
Web Site: www.schp.cz  
Adopted Responsible Care: 1994

#### DENMARK

Association of Danish Process Industries – PI BF  
DI, DK-1787 Copenhagen V  
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# Appendix 1

## Responsible Care Fundamental Features criteria for associations

Responsible Care is the global chemical industry's environmental, health and safety initiative to drive continuous improvement in performance. It achieves this objective by meeting and going beyond legislative and regulatory compliance, and by adopting cooperative and voluntary initiatives with government and other stakeholders.

The fundamental features describe the required components of Responsible Care. These can be tailored to meet the specific culture and needs of the country or political territory implementing the ethic. The criteria associated with each stage of implementation of the features are detailed in the following pages. These have been defined by the ICCA Responsible Care Leadership Group to assist its member chemical associations in their effort to reliably and consistently assess the stage of their implementation of each feature.

An association will be deemed to have reached a stage when it is operating in compliance with substantially all of the criteria. Complete satisfaction of all criteria is not required for placement in that stage.

The involvement and support of a company's Chief Executive Officer is critical to the establishment of the Responsible Care ethic within an organization. In this context the CEO is defined as the most senior management person operating in the country or political territory.

Community involvement is desirable as early as practicable in the establishment of each fundamental feature because it will improve the relevance of processes introduced and because it contributes directly to the accomplishment of a primary Responsible Care objective.

It is not necessary to proceed at the same pace through the stages of each feature. Implementation of Guiding Principles and Name and Logo protection will usually precede and Verification will often lag the implementation of other features. The implementation schedule overall can reflect the unique culture and situation of the country or political territory.

Protection of the global integrity of Responsible Care is a key ICCA objective. Consequently early attention to protection of its name and logo by the association is encouraged.

### Fundamental features criteria

#### Initiating

The association is considering a plan or program to implement the feature, but has not yet begun to implement it.

#### Developing

The association is in the midst of developing a plan or program that establishes the feature.

#### Implementing

The association has completed the development of the plan or program to establish the feature and has in place the persons and/or processes necessary to maintain the feature and proceed with its continuous improvement.

### 1. Guiding Principles

#### Initiating

- Responsible Care board leadership group formed.
- Member interest/support surveyed.
- Commitment mechanism decided.
- Intentions communicated internally to ICCA.
- International models reviewed by leadership group.

#### Developing

- Working party formed and meeting.
- International models reviewed.
- Draft guiding principles published.
- Feedback from members being received.
- Viable level of CEO support confirmed.

#### Implementing

- Agreed guiding principles confirmed by association board.
- Document distributed to all CEOs.
- Signed commitments (or alternative) being returned by CEOs.
- Follow up on outstanding members commenced.
- Member company contacts/coordinators appointed.

### 2. Name, Logo

#### Feature summary

Adoption of a title and logo, which clearly identify national programs as being consistent with and part of the concept of Responsible Care.

#### Initiating

- International standard reviewed by the leadership group.
- Name and logo adopted as appropriate.
- Intentions communicated internally to ICCA and feedback obtained.
- Rules for use of name and logo developed by working group.

#### Developing

- Rules adopted by the leadership group.
- Rules communicated to member companies.

#### Implementing

- Name and logo in routine use.
- Member companies observing established rules.
- Observance monitored.
- Only members of association are using Responsible Care name and logo.

### 3. Codes, Guides

#### Feature summary

A series of Codes, Guidance notes or Checklists to assist companies to implement the commitment of Responsible Care to achieve continuous health, safety and environmental improvements.

#### Initiating

- International models reviewed by leadership group or working party.
- Mechanisms to be used formulated.
- Working party to establish overall structure formed and meeting.
- Member companies surveyed on draft proposals.
- Process for input from interested parties defined.
- Draft timetable published.

#### Developing

- Code structure (or equivalent) confirmed by CEOs.
- Individual code working groups established and meeting as appropriate.
- Draft codes or guidance developing and published in accordance with timetable.
- Member company feedback obtained.
- Interested party inputs incorporated as per agreed process.

#### Implementing

- Codes/guide published to timetable.
- Training sessions for member company coordinators held.
- Code or guidance implementation by members in progress.
- Mechanisms in place for inter-company sharing of experience.

### 4. Indicators

#### Feature summary

The progressive development of indicators against which improvements and performance can be measured.

#### Initiating

- International models reviewed by leadership group or working party.
- Mechanisms to be used formulated.
- Interested party issues/input included.
- Member companies surveyed on draft proposals.
- Draft timetable published.

#### Developing

- Appropriate working parties formed.
- Draft indicators agreed by member CEOs and interested parties.
- Timetable for implementation agreed.
- Member companies informed.
- Indicator reporting mechanisms agreed.
- Training for member companies conducted.
- Indicator measurements commenced by members to the timetable.

#### Implementing

- Indicator reporting commenced.
- Continued interested parties comments obtained.
- Indicators part of company sharing discussions.
- Indicators made public.

### 5. Communications

#### Feature summary

An on-going association and member company process of communication on health, safety and environmental matters with interested parties inside and outside the membership.

#### Initiating

- International models reviewed by leadership group or working party.
- Mechanisms to be used formulated.
- Process for formal input from external interested parties including government established.
- Special consideration given to local community input/concerns.
- Member companies surveyed/informed.
- Media relationships considered.

#### Developing

- External interested party input process functioning.
- Proposals for local communication formulated.
- Member company CEO agreement obtained.
- Training for member companies conducted.
- Pilot trials of local communications commenced.
- Target timetables/milestones set.
- Government kept informed.
- Media appropriately involved.

### Implementing

- Interested party input process reviewed and updated as appropriate.
- Implementation of local processes proceeding to targets.
- Regular feedback from interested parties obtained. Issues addressed.
- Government reaction monitored and addressed.
- Media contact maintained.
- Responsible Care communications are part of company communications strategy.
- Internal and external feedback or surveys of Responsible Care awareness being obtained by most companies or by association.

## 6. Sharing

### Feature summary

Provision of forums in which company CEO and Responsible Care coordinators can share views and exchange experiences on implementation of the commitment.

### Initiating

- Leadership group meeting regularly.
- International models reviewed by the leadership group.
- Mechanisms to be used formulated.
- Member company input obtained.

### Developing

- Appropriate working parties and peer review groups established.
- Sharing mechanisms agreed.
- Timetable for meetings established.
- Company Responsible Care coordinators fully trained and functioning.

### Implementing

- Regular CEO and Responsible Care coordinator sharing meetings held.
- Newsletter/communications commenced. Feedback obtained.
- Regional steering groups considered.
- Mutual aid/mentor partnerships considered
- Specific issue working groups established.
- Participation in international industry sharing arrangements undertaken.

## 7. Encouragement

### Feature summary

Consideration of how best to encourage all association member companies to commit and participate in Responsible Care.

### Initiating

- International models reviewed by the leadership group.
- Mechanism to be used drafted with emphasis on positive incentives and benefits.
- Possible encouragement and sanction considered.
- Member company input obtained.

### Developing

- Working group established to recommend incentives/sanctions.
- Criteria for implementation of incentives/sanctions established.
- Positive incentives/benefits emphasized.
- Performance indicators and criteria for dealing with poor performance communicated to CEOs.

### Implementing

- Performance indicators monitored for both high and low performers.
- Mechanisms are in place to recognize high performers and assist less advanced companies.
- Processes for dealing with persistent poor-performers in place.

## 8. Verification

### Feature summary

Systematic procedures to verify the implementation of the measurable (or practical) elements of Responsible Care by the member companies

### Initiating

- International certification models and ICCA guidelines reviewed by leadership group.
- Mechanisms to be used formulated.
- Member company input obtained.

### Developing

- Interested party inputs obtained.
- Verification procedures meeting ICCA guidelines are drafted.
- Member companies surveyed on draft proposals and trials underway.
- Timetable for implementation of verification procedures decided.

### Implementing

- Verification (internal or external) procedures in use.
- Verification results used to continually improve Responsible Care implementation efforts.
- Verification results communicated by companies or association to interested parties.



## Appendix 2

### Membership acceptance

#### Application for Responsible Care Leadership Group membership and endorsement of a national association for Responsible Care implementation

##### Philosophy

The Responsible Care Leadership Group's intent is to spread the implementation of Responsible Care as broadly as possible within the chemical and allied industries and to be inclusive of new country participation.

The Responsible Care Leadership Group has an obligation to the global industry to ensure that the national associations that it endorses are representative, committed and capable.

Application for Responsible Care Leadership Group membership is not an audit or examination. Nor is it necessary to have substantial Responsible Care features in place at the time of application.

The Responsible Care Leadership Group is committed to assist an applicant to develop its most effective Responsible Care implementation plan by sharing the experiences of recent and longer established member associations.

The Responsible Care Leadership Group requests the information below to ensure that it protects the integrity of Responsible Care and best spreads its implementation.

##### Membership/endorsement criteria

- The association is the nation's primary chemical association.
- The association represents significant chemical production and/or distribution in the country.
- The association's Board has taken action to formally ratify Responsible Care.
- A significant number of the association's members have committed to implement the initiative.
- An ICCA mentor endorses the applicant's acceptance based on detailed knowledge of the implementation program proposed by the association and the ICCA Guidelines for associations implementing Responsible Care.

##### Application information required

- National association members list and their indicative coverage in aggregate of the total and allied industry supply in the country (including as appropriate, industrial, agricultural, specialty, pharmaceutical and other chemical products).
- Details of the proportion of the above national association members that have signed a commitment to implement Responsible Care.
- Details of how the National Association Board has ratified or confirmed its commitment to Responsible Care implementation and to compliance with the ICCA fundamental features of Responsible Care.
- Details of actions completed, key plans for Responsible Care implementation over the next 6-12 months and the association resources available for these plans.
- Indicative plans for implementation of the eight Responsible Care Fundamental Features.
- Examples of any Responsible Care materials currently available for use in promotion of the ethic to companies and for their use in its implementation. (These could include Guiding Principles, publicity materials, draft code(s), etc.)

15 May 1997 - Responsible Care Leadership Group



## Appendix 3

### Partnership agreements

#### INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL ASSOCIATIONS - Statement of Principles

##### Responsible Care partnerships

The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) supports the extension of Responsible Care throughout the chemical manufacturing community and to sectors allied with the chemical industry (chemical transporters, distributors, traders, users, etc.).

To this end, the ICCA encourages all national chemical associations that have been approved to administer Responsible Care to expand participation in the initiative within their borders. This should be done either by encouraging associations whose members have an interest in chemicals to become partners in Responsible Care, or by recruiting companies with such interests to become involved directly in the Responsible Care initiative.

The national chemical association that has been approved by the ICCA to administer Responsible Care shall be responsible for approving the partnership arrangements with prospective partner associations and companies. At a minimum such prospective partner associations or companies must operate their Responsible Care programs under the same commitment and standards upheld by the member association. However, the application of Responsible Care can be tailored to their specific operations, and determined appropriate by the member association.

The national chemical association that has been approved by the ICCA to administer Responsible Care retains responsibility for the integrity of the Responsible Care process, logo and trademarks, and ensures that the prospective partner association or company will use the Responsible Care logo and trademarks according to ICCA guidelines. Misuse of the Responsible Care logo or trademarks by partner associations or companies will be addressed by the national chemical association that has been approved by the ICCA to administer Responsible Care.

##### Guidelines for Responsible Care partnerships

The national chemical association that has been approved by the ICCA to administer Responsible Care will apply the following guidelines in establishing partnerships with associations and companies within their borders:

- Ensure that the primary business of the prospective partner involves chemical manufacturing, transportation, distribution, trading, or use, (or is an association that represents companies involved in these businesses).
- Ensure that prospective partners maintain the integrity and public credibility of Responsible Care by following through on the commitments contained in the initiative.
- Ensure that the expectations of chemical industry stakeholders are being addressed by the partner association or company through its implementation of Responsible Care.
- Ensure that prospective partner associations or companies:
  - demonstrate senior level support for the Responsible Care ethic;
  - commit to carry out the Responsible Care process, thereby maintaining a consistent approach to advancing health, safety and environmental performance improvement in a fashion that is responsive to public input;
  - adhere to national guidelines for using the Responsible Care logos and trademarks.
- Ensure that partner associations or companies demonstrate their ability to adequately resource their support for implementing Responsible Care.
- Ensure that partner associations or companies report annually on the progress of implementing and maintaining Responsible Care.
- Ensure that partnerships must remain consistent with ICCA policies.
- Ensure that the ICCA secretariat is kept informed of all partnerships.
- Develop a partnership agreement which encapsulates these guidelines.





Responsible Care® is the chemical industry's global voluntary initiative under which companies, through their national associations, work to continuously improve their health, safety and environmental performance, and communicate with stakeholders about their products and processes.



The International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), worldwide voice of the chemical industry, serves as the guardian of Responsible Care globally, monitoring its implementation and ensuring its integrity. Today, 53 chemical industry associations are active in Responsible Care.