As a supplement to the contents of JCIA Annual Report 2016, this pamphlet introduces various data and initiatives relating to the activities of the Japan Chemical Industry Association. Please read it together with JCIA Annual Report 2016.
1-1  Environmental Protection (Prevention of Global Warming) .......................... 01

1-2  Environmental Protection (Industrial Waste Reduction) .............................. 02

1-3  Environmental Protection (Reduction of Chemical Emissions) ..................... 03

1-4  Environmental Protection (Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution and Water Pollution) .......................... 04

1-5  Environmental Protection (Prevention of Soil and Ground Water Pollution, PCB) ............... 05

1-6  Environmental Protection (Environmental Investment and Biodiversity) ................. 06

2-1  Process Safety and Disaster Prevention (Efforts to Prevent Plant Accidents) .............. 07

2-2  Process Safety and Disaster Prevention (Response to Possible Large-Scale Earthquake) ........... 08

3-1  Industrial Health and Safety ................................................................. 09

4-1  Distribution Safety .................................................................................. 11

5-1  Chemicals and Product Safety (Safety Assessment) ..................................... 12

5-2  Chemicals and Product Safety (Information Supply) .................................. 13

6-1  Management System ............................................................................... 14

7-1  Social Dialogue ....................................................................................... 15

7-2  Dialogue with the Community ................................................................... 16

8-1  Members’ Self-Assessment ....................................................................... 17

9-1  Responsible Care Verification ................................................................. 18

Contents

Environmental Protection (Prevention of Global Warming)

**CO₂ Emissions Index**

The “Commitment to a Low-carbon Society” activities by the Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) were launched in FY 2013. Compared with FY 2005, taken as the base year, CO₂ emissions have been reduced by 7,500,000 tons.

**Reduction of Emissions of CO₂ and Four Alternatives to Freon**

When the reduction of CO₂ emissions and the reduction of emissions in the manufacture of four alternatives to Freon (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃) are combined, emissions in 2013 were down 29% from the base years (= 100%).

* Base years: The base year for CO₂ emissions is FY 1990; the base year for estimated emissions associated with manufacturing of HFCs, etc. is 1995 (calendar year).
Progress in Achievement of FY 2015 Target for Final Disposal Volume

In accordance with the Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment (Section on the Establishment of a Sound Material-Cycle Society), JCIA has set a new target since FY 2011 (a reduction in final disposal volume by about 65% from the FY 2000 level by FY 2015) and is making efforts to achieve that goal.

Industrial Waste Volume and Effective Resource Utilization Ratio

Industrial waste volume in FY 2015 was 4,084,000 tons, down 43% from the level in the base year of FY 2000. We are also making positive efforts to encourage sorting and reuse. The effective resource utilization ratio (the ratio to the volume of waste discharged by effectively used resources) increased from 42% in FY 2000 to 67% in FY 2015.

Final Landfill Disposal Volume

The final landfill disposal volume in FY 2015 was 177,000 tons, down 20,000 tons from FY 2014 and down 72% from the FY 2000 level. Furthermore, as well as reducing the final landfill disposal volume, in accordance with legal revisions member companies are strengthening their verification of the proper disposal of waste by, among other things, the issuance, recovery, and verification of industrial waste manifestos and the inspection of final disposal sites.
Emissions of PRTR* Substances
In FY 2015 Emissions of PRTR substances amounted to 11,100 tons, a reduction of about 76% from the FY 2000 level. Because the number of designated substances increased following a revision of the law, the volume of emissions temporarily increased in FY 2010, but since then the downward trend has continued. Emissions into the atmosphere accounted for 93% of the total, and emissions into water areas for 7%. No emissions to soil were reported.

* PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register): The PRTR system is designed to identify, collect and disseminate data on the amounts and sources of a variety of toxic chemicals released to the environment or transferred outside of facilities in the form of waste. PRTR Law: Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof

Emissions of Voluntary Surveyed Substances
The emissions of voluntary surveyed substances was 19,000 tons, resulting in over 66% reduction compared to FY 2000. The breakdown of the emission quantities was 91% for emissions into the air and 9% for emissions into water areas. No emissions to soil were reported.

Note) Change in the number of substances voluntarily surveyed by JCIA:
From FY 2000 to 2009: 125 substances and 1 substance group*
From FY 2010 to 2012: 105 substances and 1 substance group*
From FY 2013 to the current: 89 substances and 1 substance group*
* Chain hydrocarbons with up to 4 to 8 numbers of carbon atoms

VOC* Emissions
Member companies are making tremendous efforts to install equipment and improve processes for controlling emissions of VOCs. The VOC emissions in FY 2015 amounted to 27,500 tons, a 69% reduction compared with FY 2000 level, continuing a significant downward trend.

* VOC (volatile organic compound): VOC is a collective term for a wide variety of volatile organic compounds that turn into gas and enter the atmosphere, including toluene, xylenes and ethyl acetate.
Member companies in Japan have significantly reduced their emissions of air and water pollutants. In particular, member companies not only comply with regulatory standards but also agreements with municipalities. They also set their own voluntary management criteria, which are more rigorous than government standards, to intensify their ongoing efforts to reduce emissions.

Environmental Protection
(Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution and Water Pollution)

Member companies in Japan have significantly reduced their emissions of air and water pollutants. In particular, member companies not only comply with regulatory standards but also agreements with municipalities. They also set their own voluntary management criteria, which are more rigorous than government standards, to intensify their ongoing efforts to reduce emissions.
State of Storage and Disposal of PCB Waste

The actual results obtained from treatment of the PCB wastes are steadily increasing every year. Under the Act on Special Measures for Promotion of Proper Treatment of PCB Waste (enforced on July 15, 2001), companies were obligated to report on the state of storage and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to the prefectural governor and to dispose of PCB waste by July 2016. However, the decree was revised in December 2012, extending the deadline for the disposal of PCB waste to March 31, 2027. Compared with FY 2014, the recorded disposal rates in FY 2015 increased for both high-concentration PCB waste (from 82% to 88%) and low-concentration PCB waste (from 69% to 77%).

Notes: 1. High-concentration PCB waste: Electric equipment, such as transformers and capacitors, that used PCB intentionally as insulating oil before the termination of PCB manufacture (before 1972). Insulating oil contains from about 50% to 100% PCB.
2. Low-concentration PCB waste: a general term for trace-level PCB waste (waste that unintentionally contains PCBs) and for waste containing PCBs at a rate of up to 5,000mg/kg.
Environmental Protection
(Environmental Investment and Biodiversity)

Investment in Environmental Measures

- **Environmental investment**
- **Ratio to sales**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ratio to Sales (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Breakdown of Environmental Investment in FY 2015**

- **Soil and ground water pollution countermeasures**: 0.5%
- **Promotion of greennification**: 0.7%
- **Measures to prevent noise, vibration, and offensive odor**: 1%
- **Measures to reduce emissions of harmful substances**: 3%
- **Industrial waste and recycling measures**: 9%
- **Energy-saving and CO₂-reduction measures**: 31%
- **Water pollution countermeasures**: 15%
- **Atmospheric pollution countermeasures**: 12%
- **Others**: 27.8%

**State of Efforts to Preserve Biodiversity**

- **FY 2013**: 40% already implementing, 33% planning or considering, 27% no plans
- **FY 2014**: 42% already implementing, 30% planning or considering, 28% no plans
- **FY 2015**: 47% already implementing, 30% planning or considering, 23% no plans

**Content of Efforts (%)**

- **Compilation of activity targets**: 65%
- **Establishment of body to oversee and promote activities**: 62%
- **Tree planting and conservation of forest resources**: 62%
- **Conservation of river and ocean resources**: 65%
- **Restoration of lost parts in vicinity or elsewhere**: 14%
- **Collaboration with external bodies, such as other companies, organizations, and NPOs**: 62%
- **Others**: 19%

**Reference Guidelines**

- **Ministry of the Environment, Private-Sector Engagement in Biodiversity Guidelines**
- **Guidelines of industrial organization, private-sector organization, etc.**
- **Own company guidelines**

**State of Efforts to Preserve Biodiversity**

Regarding biodiversity, 47% of member companies said they were "already implementing” measures and 13% said they were “planning or considering” measures. Furthermore, about half of the member companies already implementing measures said that they took biodiversity into consideration in the procurement of materials.

**Content of Efforts**

Member companies are also aggressively promoting specific activities and activities in collaboration with external organizations, including tree planting and the conservation of forest resources, the conservation of river and ocean resources, the restoration of lost ecosystem parts in the vicinity or elsewhere, the installation of biotopes using green zones at plants, the preservation of water resources, and the protection of endangered species.

**Reference Guidelines**

In conjunction with the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) held in Nagoya in October 2010, Nippon Keidanren and others established the Japan’s Biodiversity Initiatives based on Private Sector Engagement to promote the preservation of biodiversity by companies and launched the Japan Business and Biodiversity Partnership. About half of member companies addressing the issue of biodiversity take part in this partnership. Member companies that are working to address biodiversity issues use this Partnership’s Guidelines and other guidelines as their standards.
Process Safety and Disaster Prevention (Efforts to Prevent Plant Accidents)

**Accident Occurrences (Explosions, fires, leakage, etc.)**

- Number of incidents
- Number of leakage accidents
- Number of explosions and fires
- Number of plant accidents per company

Note: From FY 2009, the number of plant accidents is divided into leakage accidents and explosion/fire accidents. The figures in the bars indicate the number of companies that submitted data.

**Efforts to Prevent Plant Accidents**

In response to the frequent outbreak of incidents at equipment in recent years, many member companies are reviewing and strengthening their plant countermeasures, work management countermeasures, and worker education and training.

**Main Targets of Review Countermeasures (Multiple answers allowed)**

- Equipment
- Work management
- Worker education and training
- Others

Specific Review Examples

Identification of potentially dangerous places, strengthening of inspections, and implementation of countermeasures; review of work standards and management standards; preparation of educational materials based on examples of accidents; strengthening of worker education; etc.

**Reasons for Conducting Prior Plant Evaluations**

- New construction/expansion 46%
- Modification 42%
- Other 3%
- Others 9%

**Prior Plant Evaluations and Management**

All member companies have prior evaluation criteria for plants. In FY 2015, 99% of member companies conducted prior plant evaluation. In 88% of the cases, the motivation was the new construction, expansion, or modification of plants.

**Breakdown of Safety and Disaster-Prevention Investment Amount**

- Measures against aging of facilities 49%
- Measures to improve work safety and work environment 19%
- Earthquake and other natural disaster countermeasures 11%
- Explosion, fire, and leakage countermeasures 13%
- Others 8%
- New construction/expansion 46%
- Enforcement of new laws/revisions of laws 7%
- Other 3%

**Investment in Safety, Security, and Disaster-Prevention Measures**

- Ratio to sales

Note: The figures at the bottom of the bars indicate the number of companies that submitted data.
Process Safety and Disaster Prevention (Response to Possible Large-Scale Earthquake)

Self-Evaluation on Emergency Measures

Following the Great East Japan Earthquake, many member companies have undertaken reviews of their earthquake and tsunami countermeasures. Changes in review items surveyed in a questionnaire conducted immediately after the earthquake during the last four years are shown below, indicating that the state of preparedness for a large-scale earthquake has been steadily improving.

Implementation of Emergency Earthquake Drills

Preparation/Revision of Earthquake Disaster Prevention Guidelines

Backup of Computer Systems and Data

Securing Internal and External Means of Communication

Implementation of Emergency Drills in the Event of a Tsunami

Securing Supply Responsibility

Seismic Diagnosis on Facilities and Reinforcement Work

Protection of Facilities against Tsunamis

Nikkakyo Annual Report 2016 References 08
3-1 Industrial Health and Safety

Occurrence of Occupational Accidents

Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR)

\[
LTIR = \frac{\text{Number of lost time injuries}}{\text{Total working hours (per one million hours)}}
\]

Lost Time Injury Rate: Indicator that shows the frequency of lost time injuries

LTIR Trends

Lost Time Injury Severity Rate: Indicator that shows the severity of occupational accidents

Lost Time Injury Severity Rate* Trends

Overall Severity Rates

Number of Fatalities from Occupational Accidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Calendar year)</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member companies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical industry (MHLW)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing industry (MHLW)</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Efforts to Prevent Occupational Accidents

Review and Strengthening of Countermeasures

Main Targets of Review Countermeasures (Multiple answers allowed)

Specific Review Examples
Promotion of risk assessment; strengthening of danger prediction; strengthening of measures for dangers inherent in the workplace, such as rotating objects; review and compilation of standards; implementation of safety-awareness education; etc.

State of Preparedness for the “Mandatory Risk Assessment of Chemicals” Required by the Revised Industrial Safety and Health Act

Percentage of Member Companies dealing with 640 Substances which require Risk Assessment

Assessment level of Usage status of 640 Substances

Readiness for the Risk Assessment Requirements (at present)
Response to Distribution Accidents

Emergency Contact Arrangements for Distribution Accidents

Mutual Support Partners for Emergencies (Multiple answers allowed)

Emergency Drills with Mutual Support Partners (Multiple answers allowed) (%)

Possession of the Yellow Card and Availability of the Container Yellow Card labeling system

Check of Yellow Card Use

Introduction of Container Yellow Cards labeling system
Prior Safety Assessment

All member companies implement prior safety assessment to specify the safety of chemical substances and evaluate their impact on the health of people handling them and the environment. Prior safety assessment is conducted not only by substance and inside the plant but also more broadly for transportation, use by the customer, disposal, and so on.

Factors Covered by Prior Safety Assessment

Prior safety assessment covers such factors as the health and safety of handlers, explosiveness and inflammability, and the environmental impact of emissions.

Reasons for Implementing Prior Safety Assessment

Almost all member companies implement prior safety assessment every year not only for the development, manufacture, and sale of new substances but also when existing substances are newly introduced or when methods of manufacturing, transportation, use, and disposal are changed.

State of Introduction of Risk Assessment for Chemical Substance Evaluation

A new initiative is the management of chemical substances on the basis of risk assessment. 96% of member companies have already incorporated risk assessment in their chemicals management, a significant increase from the 83% recorded in last year’s survey data.

Targets of Risk Assessment

Risk assessment covers the entire lifecycle of chemical substances, from R&D and manufacturing to disposal.
**Provision of Information on Products**

### GHS Compliance of SDSs in Member Companies

- **Respond only to obligatory substances and products stipulated in Article 57 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act**: 0%
- **Respond to some obligations to make GHS-compliance efforts in the PRTR Act and Industrial Safety and Health Act**: 15%
- **Respond to all obligations to make GHS-compliance efforts in the PRTR Act and Industrial Safety and Health Act**: 85%

### GHS Compliance of Labeling in Member Companies

- **Respond only to obligatory substances and products stipulated in Article 57 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act**: 0%
- **No GHS-compliant labels available because no substances and products to which relevant laws are applicable are manufactured or imported**: 1%
- **Respond to some obligations to make GHS-compliance efforts in the PRTR Act and Industrial Safety and Health Act**: 25%
- **Respond to all obligations to make GHS-compliance efforts in the PRTR Act and Industrial Safety and Health Act**: 74%

### Understanding of Purpose and Use of Supplied Products (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Customers’ intended use</th>
<th>Usage by customers (in terms of safety)</th>
<th>Intended use of final products</th>
<th>Usage of final products (in terms of safety)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80% or over</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% or over</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under 50%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t understand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Status of Environmental Management Systems (EMSs) Certification

The introduction of Environmental Management Systems (EMSs) is steadily increasing: about 90% of the member companies have acquired some kind of EMS certification, such as ISO 14001, for their entire production sector (plants).

Trend in Adoption of Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (OSHMSs)

The number of member companies introducing Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems (OSHMSs) is steadily increasing as well; the ratio of members with such systems is now 64%. Furthermore, the establishment of such systems is verified by the acquisition of external certification, such as OHSAS18001, or internal auditing with reference to the standards of such organizations as the Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA).

Verification of System's Establishment (Multiple answers allowed)

External Certification Acquired (Multiple answers allowed)

Reference Standards for Self-Certification (Multiple answers allowed)

Global Reporting Initiative

GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) is a non-profit organization whose mission is to develop globally applicable guidelines for global sustainability reporting. Companies have started to adopt sustainability reporting, including not only environmental but also social and economic dimensions, according to the indicators developed by the GRI.
Social Dialogue

Publication of Responsible Care Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Regularly Issued</th>
<th>In the Planning Process</th>
<th>No Plans to Publish</th>
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</thead>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
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<td>FY 2012</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2013</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2014</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publication of Site Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Contents Coverage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2010</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2011</td>
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<td>FY 2013</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2014</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contents of Responsible Care Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Coverage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RC-related management policy, declaration, philosophy, etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC-related management setup and organization</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial waste</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy saving and global warming prevention</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRTR, harmful atmosphere-polluting substances</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atmospheric pollution countermeasures, water pollution countermeasures</td>
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<tr>
<td>General content</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency response inside and outside company at time of serious accident</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prior safety evaluation of facilities</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consideration of safety at affiliate companies, such as safety education</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General content</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General content</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of information through material safety data sheets, etc.</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior safety evaluation of chemical substances</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Response to distribution accidents (setup, training)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of Yellow Cards and labeling</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present state of employee education relating to RC and plans</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialogue with the local community</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publication of Responsible Care Reports

The ratio of member companies issuing Responsible Care Reports in FY 2015 was about 90%, almost the same as in previous years. If group publications are included, the ratio rises to about 100%.

Publication of Site Reports

More than 30% of the member companies issued local site reports. This trend has remained the same for the last few years.

Contents of Responsible Care Reports

Most of the reports carried the result of activities in the six main areas of Responsible Care, namely, environmental protection, process safety and disaster prevention, occupational health and safety, chemicals and product safety, distribution safety, and social dialogue. In particular, at a time when global environmental problems are attracting the attention of society, all of the reports carried the results of activities in the category of environmental protection.
7-2 Dialogue with the Community

### Implementation of Regional Dialogue Meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas where implemented in FY 2015</th>
<th>Areas where implemented in FY 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niigata-Kita, Yamaguchi-Nishi, Kawasaki, Sakai &amp; Semboku, Oita, Iwakuni &amp; Otake, Toyama &amp; Takaoka</td>
<td>Yamaguchi-Higashi, Osaka, Chiba, Aichi, Yokkaichi, Kashima, Okayama, Hyogo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Community Activities

#### Means of Communication (Multiple answers allowed)

- Participation in community events: 99%
- Volunteer activities: 93%
- Acceptance of plant visits: 83%
- Organization of discussion forums: 79%
- Science classes: 67%
- Lectures: 57%
- Other: 7%

#### Agenda Items in Discussion Forums (Multiple answers allowed)

- Safety matters: 82%
- Pollution matters: 79%
- Plant operation: 75%
- Chemical substance matters: 62%
- Other: 43%

---

### Other Community Activities

**Implementation of Regional Dialogue Meetings**

Responsible Care Committee holds dialogue meetings with local communities once every two years in areas where there is a concentration of member company sites, especially chemical complexes.

**Other Community Activities**

Besides these meetings, member companies endeavor to promote communication with the local community by participating in and supporting community events and volunteer activities, hosting plant visits for local residents and elementary and junior high school students, and giving lectures at schools and civic groups. In FY 2015, 79% of member companies created opportunities for exchange with local residents, and dialogues were conducted on a total of 790 occasions in 159 areas.

**Agenda Items in Discussion Forums**

The discussions often involved matters closely related to the local community, such as safety (accident- and disaster-prevention measures, etc.), pollution, chemical substances, and plant management (the construction of new facilities, site changes, etc.).
### Details of Self-Assessment Scores (Average scores for all member companies based on a five-level assessment system)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessed Item</th>
<th>Important Items</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>EP</th>
<th>PS</th>
<th>OSH</th>
<th>DS</th>
<th>CPS</th>
<th>SD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification of striking environmental aspects, identification of dangerous and harmful factors, etc.</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal and other requirements</td>
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<td>Objectives</td>
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<td>Plans</td>
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<td>Education and training</td>
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<td>Revisions by management</td>
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</table>

### Details of Self-Assessment Scores (Average scores for all member companies)

On a scale of 5, scores in the 4-point range were recorded for all of the important items in the categories of management system and occupational health and safety, showing that the PDCA cycle is rotating at a high level in these categories.

In the category of environmental preservation, more efforts should be made to improve communication and operation management.

In the category of process safety, enhanced communication is desirable. In the category of distribution safety, there are issues especially in the response to emergency situations.

In the category of chemical product safety, the improvement of operation management is desirable.

In the category of social dialogue, there are still many issues, such as objectives, education and training, and inspection and monitoring.

### Change in Comprehensive Assessment

#### Management System

Regarding trends over the last three years, in the category of management system, the ratio of member companies replying “very satisfactory” or “just about satisfactory” has maintained a high level of over 90%.

#### Environmental Protection

In the category of environmental protection, the ratio of member companies replying “very satisfactory” or “just about satisfactory” has maintained above 90%.

#### Process Safety and Disaster Prevention

In the category of process safety and disaster prevention, the ratio of member companies replying “very satisfactory” or “just about satisfactory” has maintained above 90% and on an upward trend.
In the category of occupational health and safety, the ratio of member companies replying “very satisfactory” or “just about satisfactory” has remained above 90%, and the ratio replying “very satisfactory” is now approaching 70%.

In the category of distribution safety, the ratio of member companies replying “very satisfactory” or “just about satisfactory” accounts for more than 80%.

In the category of chemicals and product safety, the ratio of member companies replying “very satisfactory” or “just about satisfactory” is almost 90%.

In the category of social dialogue, the ratio of member companies replying “very satisfactory” or “just about satisfactory” accounts for more than 70%.

In FY 2015, 11 companies underwent a responsible care verification (10 for verification of reports and 1 for verification of actions). The total number of companies that have undergone an RC verification is 185 (140 for verification of reports and 45 for verification of actions).


Verification of actions (1 company): Nihon Nohyaku Co., Ltd.
Access

Kayabacho Station (Tokyo Metro Hibiya and Tozai Lines)
Walk straight ahead from Exit No. 3 and turn right at the Shinkawa 1-chome Intersection.
Approximately 3 minutes on foot

Kayabacho Station (Tokyo Metro Hibiya Line)
Walk straight ahead from Exit No. 1, turn left at the intersection with the Family Mart store, and then turn left at the Reiganjima Intersection.
Approximately 3 minutes on foot

Hatchobori Station (JR Keiyo Line)
Approximately 8 minutes on foot from Exit No. B1

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