Launching Ina–BAN
From the viewpoint of A-BAN

A-BAN Annual Meeting 2010
October 17, Bandung, Indonesia

Sugio FURUYA

A-BAN: Asian Ban Asbestos Network
JOSHRC: Japan Occupational Safety and Health Resource Center
BANJAN: Ban Asbestos Network Japan
Trend of Asbestos Consumption by Continent 1950–2009

Global Asbestos Consumption 2003-2007

http://www.publicintegrity.org/investigations/asbestos/consumption/

ASIAN BAN ASBESTOS NETWORK – YEYONG CHOI
Asian Asbestos Consumption 2003-2007

http://www.publicintegrity.org/investigations/asbestos/consumption/

ASIAN BAN ASBESTOS NETWORK – YEYONG CHOI
## Top 10 Asbestos Consuming Countries in 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Asbestos Consumption (tonnes)</th>
<th>% of World Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>554,419</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>359,973</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>348,538</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>185,625</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>98,641</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>78,037</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>69,291</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>64,330</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>58,109</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>49,998</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Total</td>
<td>2,095,387</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Top 10 Asbestos Consuming Countries in 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Asbestos Consumption (tonnes)</th>
<th>2009%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>China</strong></td>
<td>565,313</td>
<td><strong>28.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>India</strong></td>
<td>340,544</td>
<td><strong>17.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Russia</strong></td>
<td>276,821</td>
<td><strong>14.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brazil</strong></td>
<td>140,272</td>
<td><strong>7.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thailand</strong></td>
<td>102,739</td>
<td><strong>5.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uzbekistan</strong></td>
<td>98,635</td>
<td><strong>5.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indonesia</strong></td>
<td>82,302</td>
<td><strong>4.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vietnam</strong></td>
<td>80,875</td>
<td><strong>4.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ukraine</strong></td>
<td>63,600</td>
<td><strong>3.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kazakhstan</strong></td>
<td>40,217</td>
<td><strong>2.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Total</strong></td>
<td>1,977,069</td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indonesia: Asbestos Consumption 1950-2009

Asbestos Exporter to Indonesia
Source – Central Board of Statistics
Indonesia: Steps towards a Total Ban

1985 - *Crocidolite* was banned by a Minister of Manpower regulation No.Per-03/Men/1985 on Asbestos Safety Usage

2005 - Round table meeting between MOT, MOI, MOE, MOH and MOM – no official consensus
Asbestos Misinformation Campaign by Industry and Canada
In 1971, Tatsuta of NICHIAS set up a joint company JEIL ASBESTS in Korea with its Asbestos textile plant.

In 1990, JEIL CHEMICAL set up PT JEIL FARJAR INDONESIA with its asbestos textile plant.

PT Nichias sinijaya agent of TOMBO in Indonesia announced on national newspaper on November 2, 2009 that since 31 October 2006 they didn't produce asbestos product. If there is tombo product it is piracy product.
Korean started survey in Cibinong since 2007, then Japanese and Indonesian joined.

By Yeyong
Jeil Parjar Indonesia

By Yeyong
AMROAV 2008 in Manila, Philippines
Asia Asbestos Conference 2009 (AAC2009) in Hong Kong
Detecting Asbestos Victims

By Darisman
Asbestos Brochure 2009

Apa Itu Asbestos

Asbestos adalah bahan kimia yang biasa digunakan dalam berbagai industri. Contohnya, asbestos sering digunakan dalam produsen berbagai material seperti kain, plafon, dan penutup dinding. Asbestos adalah bahan kimia yang tidak mudah dicabut atau hancur. Tetapi, dalam diet asbes, bisa beracun bila asbes digunakan dalam industri manufaktur dan pembuatan.

Hormon dan kesehatan

Asbestos dapat menyebabkan kanker dan masalah lainnya pada tubuh. Meski demikian, risiko kanker tersebut tergantung pada jumlah asbes yang dihinggapi. Asbestos dapat menyebabkan kanker paru-paru, kanker laring, kanker hidung, dan kanker usus.


Ina-BAN Preparation Committee 2009

By Darisman
BWI Jakarta Conference 2010
Amiante: des photos embarrassantes pour une mine québécoise


PHOTO: MUHAMAD SARIYANTO, COLLABORATION SPÉCIALE

Isabelle Duchey
La Presse

Penché au milieu d’un dépotoir, un enfant fouille les déchets à mains nues. Gérant l’amiante en grappes de grands sacs pour récupérer du plastique, des planches et des morceaux de clément. Leurs sacs portent le logo de LAB Chrysotile.
RI urged to form local anti-asbestos group

Representatives from more than 10 countries are slated to attend the annual Ban Asbestos Network conference in Bandung, West Java, on Oct. 17, to support the launch of a branch in Indonesia.

Indonesia Work Safety and Security Network local coordinator Darisman said that Indonesia was a big importer of asbestos and could expect to see an increase in the number of people suffering from asbestosis.

Asbestos is a naturally occurring silicate mineral that became popular among manufacturers and builders in the late 19th century because of its ability to absorb sound, average tensile strength and resistance to heat, electrical and chemical damage.

However, inhalation of asbestos fibers can cause serious illness, including malignant lung cancer, asbestosis, a type of pneumoconiosis, and mesothelioma, a rare cancer associated with amphibole asbestos exposure.

A ministerial decree in 2001 categorized asbestos as dangerous building material but it did not ban its use, and set a “tolerable” limit of 0.2 millimicrons per fiber. In other countries, asbestos density is limited to 0.001 millimicrons per fiber.

According to reports, Indonesia imported 40,000 tons of asbestos in 2006 and an estimated 30,000 tons in 2006. It is generally used for roofing and in brake linings.
Congratulations on Launching Ina-BAN!

with a good memory of our late brother Yeheskiel PRABOWO who passed away for lung illness caused by his job career on 27th of August 2009 with his age 39 years old.

By Yeyong
International Developments - 1

- **2006 ILO** “The Resolution Concerning Asbestos”

- **2006 WHO** Policy Paper on “Elimination of Asbestos-Related Disease”

- **2007 ILO/WHO** “Outline for the Development of National Programmes for the Elimination of Asbestos-Related Diseases”

- **2006 ISSA** “Asbestos: Towards a Worldwide Ban”
  [http://www.issa.int/engl/homef.htm](http://www.issa.int/engl/homef.htm)

- **2009 World Bank Group** “Good Practice Note: Asbestos: Occupational and Community Health Issues”
ILO Resolution 2006 said "the elimination of the future use of asbestos is the most effective means to prevent future asbestos-related diseases and deaths" and "the Asbestos Convention, 1986, should not be used to provide a justification for, or endorsement of, the continued use of asbestos."

WHO Policy Paper 2006 also said "the most efficient way to eliminate asbestos-related diseases is to stop the use of all types of asbestos." It also indicated the importance of "to establish registers of people with past and/or current exposures to asbestos."

ILO/WHO Outline 2007 facilitated all governments to develop National Programmes for Elimination of Asbestos-Related Diseases. This includes a model of National Asbestos Profile and you can use this as the first step for your investigation.

WBG's Good Practice 2009 is very good introduction when you think how to safely deal with the existing asbestos.
International Developments - 2

- 2010.3.11 Parma Declaration on Environment and Health
  5th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health, European Region, 11 March 2010, Parma, Italy
  http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(10)60420-5/fulltext

- 2010.6.9 MERCOSUR Declaration on Asbestos
  MERCOSUR Declaration on Asbestos, XXVIII Meeting of Health Ministers of the State Parties and Associated States of MERCOSUR, 9 June 2010, Buenos Aires, Argentina
  http://www.ibasecretariat.org/lka_furth_supp_asb_ban.php

- 2010.6 WHO “New Factsheets on Asbestos”

- 2010.9.6 ILO “Position on Safety in the Use of Asbestos”
- **Parma Declaration** on Environment and Health - Ministers on Environment and Health from more than 50 European countries including Russia declared to develop by 2015 national programmes for elimination of asbestos-related diseases in collaboration with WHO and ILO.

- **MERCOSUR Declaration** on Asbestos - Health Ministers from 9 South American countries declared to develop and effectively implement national policies that advance the prohibition of the import, mining, production and trade of asbestos and products containing asbestos.

- 2nd Ministerial Regional Forum on Environment and Health in Southeast and East Asian Countries was held on July 15, 2010, Jeju, Korea (http://www.environment-health.asia/mf2.cfm). **Jeju Declaration** has no mention on asbestos. But "Environment Forum on Asbestos" was organized by Korean Ministry of the Environment as a side event.
WHO/ILO outline for the development of national programmes for elimination of asbestos-related diseases
- Review of human carcinogens (metals, arsenic, dust and fibres) by WHO's International Agency for Research on Cancer (external site)
- IARC Monographs Supplement 7: Asbestos
- IPCS Environmental Health Criteria 203: Chrysotile Asbestos
- IPCS Environmental Health Criteria 53: Asbestos and other natural mineral fibers
- International Chemical Safety Data Card for Chrysotile
- International Chemical Safety Data Card for Crocidolite
- Air Quality Guidelines, chapter 6.2: Asbestos
- Asbestos - hazards and safe practices for clean up after earthquake
- Asbestos - hazards and safe practice for clear-up after tsunami
- Cancer Control, WHO Guide for Effective Programmes, Prevention
- Determination of airborne fibre number concentrations
- Action is needed on chemicals of major public health concern

WHO Asbestos Factsheet
**ILO Position on Asbestos**


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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Document</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date issued</td>
<td>06 September 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit responsible</td>
<td>Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (SAFEWORK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjects</td>
<td>occupational safety and health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Download</td>
<td>English - pdf 15 KB</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Further Information**

- C162 Asbestos Convention, 1986
- C139 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974
- Resolution concerning asbestos, 2006
Regional Priority Goal 4: Preventing disease arising from chemical, biological and physical environments

iii We will act on the identified risks of exposure to carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxicants, including radon, ultraviolet radiation, asbestos and endocrine disruptors, and urge other stakeholders to do the same. In particular, unless we have already done so, we will develop by 2015 national programmes for elimination of asbestos-related diseases in collaboration with WHO and ILO.
MERCOSUR Declaration on Asbestos

XXVIII Meeting of Health Ministers of the State Parties and Associated States of MERCOSUR, 9 June 2010, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Ministers of Health from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru expressed the commitment of their Ministries to take steps, involving other competent areas of their governments, to develop and effectively implement national policies that advance the prohibition of the import, mining, production and trade of asbestos and products containing asbestos, in those countries of MERCOSUR and the Associate States which have not yet enacted this prohibition.
Jeju Declaration on Environment and Health

2nd Ministerial Regional Forum on Environment and Health,
15 July 2010, Jeju, Korea
http://www.environment-health.asia/mf2.cfm

- No mention on asbestos.
- “Environment Forum on Asbestos” was organized by Korean Ministry of the Environment as a side event.
Regional / Global Initiatives - 1

- **GAC2000**, Osasco, Brazil
  from Japan, Korea, India, Malaysia, Hong Kong …

- **GAC2004**, Tokyo, Japan
  42 delegates from 13 Asian countries/regions
  20 victims (support) groups from all over the world

- **AAC2006**, Bangkok, Thailand
  from more than 10 Asian countries/regions

- 2006 South Asia Asbestos Workshop, Chittagong, Bangladesh
  from Bangladesh, India, Hong Kong, Japan

- 2007 Yokohama International Conference, Japan
  from Korea, Hong Kong, Thailand

- 2008 Seoul/Busan International Conference, Korea
  from more than 10 Asian countries/regions

- **AAC2009**, Hong Kong → launching A-BAN
  from more than 10 Asian countries/regions
Asian Ban Asbestos Network

Asian Ban Asbestos Network (A-BAN) was established at AAC2009 on April 27, 2009, in Hong Kong.

The clue to A-BAN's overall purpose is in the name; specific objectives include:

- facilitate a total asbestos ban in Asia as soon as possible;
- take steps to reveal the hidden epidemic of asbestos-related diseases in Asian countries;
- reveal the widespread asbestos contamination of Asian infrastructures;
- stop the international transfer of the asbestos industry;
- obtain justice for all asbestos victims, family members and affected communities;
- achieve an asbestos-free society in Asia and globally.
A-BAN Personnel

● Co-chairs
  Prof. Domyung Paek, Seoul National University, Korea and BANKO
  Prof. Takehiko Muramaya, Waseda University, Japan
  Mr. Apo Leong, Asia Monitor Resource Centre (AMRC), Hong Kong
  Mr. Jagdish Patel, Peoples Training and Research Centre (PTRC), India
  Mr. Apolinar Tolentino, Building and Wood Workers’ International (BWI) Asia Pacific

● Coordinator
  Mr. Sugio Furuya, Ban Asbestos Network Japan (BANJAN), Japan

● Vice Coordinators
  Mr. Yeyong Choi, Ban Asbestos Network Korea (BANKO), Korea
  Mr. Sanjiv Pandita, Asia Monitor Resource Centre (AMRC), Hong Kong
  Ms. Madhumitta Dutta, Corporate Accountability Desk - The Other Media, India
  Mr. Anup Srivastava, BWI South Asia

● Advisors
  Mrs. Laurie Kazan-Allen, International Ban Asbestos Secretariat (IBAS), UK
  Dr. Barry Castleman, Environmental Consultant, USA
  Ms. Fiona Murie, BWI, Switzerland
  Mr. Pat Preston, UITBB (Trades Union International in the Building, Wood, Building Materials and Allied Industries), Australia
Let you join A-BAN!

- E-mail group: a-ban@googlegroups.com
  Please subscribe by sending e-mail to 2009aban@gmail.com

- Video Clip (and Brochure, etc.)
  http://www.youtube.com/anroav

- Skydrive Storage:

- A-BAN will support your local initiative by:
  - Sending our member(s) (we would like to join your efforts at our own expenses, please let us know your plan),
  - Contributing small (not big) financial support,
  - Analyzing samples (BANKO: FE-SEM and EDS, BANJAN: PLM, etc),
  - (Double) Checking the diagnoses of asbestos diseases,
  - Organizing joint (multinational) action, and
  - Other measures.
Regional / Global Initiatives - 2

- 2009.9  A-BAN 1st Meeting, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- 2009.12  OEHNI International Conference, Delhi, India
- 2010.2  Indian colleagues organized protests against Quebec trade mission lead by Premier in Mumbai and Delhi.
- 2010.3  Turin International Conference, Italy
- 2010.4  MTUC/BWI Asbestos Workshop, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 2010.6.24 / 7.1  Global Campaign “Stop Canada! Death Export” in 10 countries including Korea (Seoul and Busan), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Philippines and Japan.
- 2010.8  BWI South East Asia Pacific Regional Conference, Jakarta, Indonesia
- 2010.9  Visiting Europe (Work Hazards Conference in UK, Belgium and Germany)
## Summary: Banning Asbestos in Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries already introducing ban in some way</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2004 (with few exceptions, Industrial Safety and Health Act)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>2007 (with few exceptions, Industrial Safety and Health Act)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1989 (raw asbestos, Environment Protection and Management Act)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>2008 (construction materials, Toxic Substances Management Act)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>1994 (administrative rules by the Ministry of Development)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries setting goals to achieve ban in some way</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>By 2012 (voluntary phase-out plan developed in 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>By 2015 (voluntary phase-out plan developed in 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>By 2018 (draft code of practice 2008, will be front loaded by new law)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>By 2020 (APEARD developed in 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao</td>
<td>By 2020 (drafted regulation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries starting discussion/consideration</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>From 2008/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>From 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries not yet establishing ban policy</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
for the future strategy/action planning

• Increase of countries introducing ban on asbestos
  – Particular emphasis may be on the Philippines, Malaysia and …

• Coalition / alliance building at national and regional level
  – BANJAN, BANKO, No More Asbestos in Hong Kong Alliance (2009 June)
  – Ina-BAN (2010 October)
  – India and Philippines, others

• Detection of/outreach to possible core activists/organization
  – More inputs from you are needed.

• Detection and empowerment of asbestos victims and their families
  – Groups of asbestos victims and their families exist in Japan, Korea and India, and occupational victims groups in Hong Kong and Taiwan are supporting asbestos victims and their families.

• Joint surveys and campaigns
  – Nichias meeting will be held soon (Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan …)

• Global networking
  – We already have good contact points in Europe, N & S America and how to strengthen?

• Others