

Korea Responsible Care Council

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Take the powerful first step toward attainment of the 2020 vision...

Dear Executives and Employees of Member Companies!

The new day of the year 2010, or the year of the tiger has started. It's my fondest wish to see your business and home be filled with health and happiness and to meet your new hope for the great year.

Despite the difficult management environment owing to the global economic crisis, the past year was very significant for RC leadership in Korea.

We have seven new family member companies through RC diffusion via supply chain and have established and proclaimed four strategies and 12 implementation methods to achieve the RC 2020 vision in the Korea Responsible Care Council 10 Year Anniversary Ceremony. In addition, we have successfully realized various projects to 'settle the voluntary management of environment, safety, health and PR of the chemical industry' in the ardent interest and consideration of executives and employees of member companies.

And now we are at the critical point to take the powerful first step toward the attainment of the great RC 2020 vision, which is "the achievement of sustainable development of the chemical industry as a global RC leader".

To be sure, there will be a lot of difficulties awaiting us. Those transnational issues like response to Climate Change, greenhouse gas reduction, stricter domestic and international regulations on the environment and safety will add more burdens on our shoulders. However, I have no doubt in our ability to wisely overcome these challenges as we have done so far.

Yet, we should escape from a passive position against such regulation and social pressure and actively make efforts to improve the environment, safety and health and

make them known to the general public as an opportunity for the chemical industry to earn the trust and love of the public. And at the heart of the endeavor, there will be Responsible Care.

Thus, KRCC sets 2010 as the year of the new beginning for the next 10 years and "uplifting the level of Responsible Care implementation and expanding PR for the chemical industry" as the guiding direction for our project and seeks to conduct the following tasks:

First, we will strive to make a social contribution and raise the awareness of stakeholders. To do so, we continue to carry out the Outreach program and make efforts to let the program be a connection between the government, local community and member companies to induce a positive view of the chemical industry.

Second, we will strengthen the level of RC implementation by members and introduce an objective assessment. By updating 10-year-old RC codes since establishment, we will reinforce relevant parts and increase reliability of RC implementation by adopting an external consultation and assessment program.

Third, we will intensify PR of the chemical industry and of RC activities by the chemical industry. We will actively promote a variety of excellent RC activities to contribute to the recovery of social trust of the chemical industry and publish and distribute PR materials about the chemical industry and RC to improve the understanding of the general public.

Lastly, we will continue to strive to diffuse RC through the supply chain. Based on last year's results, we will promote RC to subcontractors of member companies and focus on RC diffusion in the Korean chemical industry. Moreover, we will prepare an additional education program for easier RC implementation and settlement of new members.

There is a saying 'Teaching of breaking arrows'. As it is not easy to break thin arrows when in a bunch, all our active participation and cooperation will open up the next 10 years of RC and I wish this year to make a powerful leap toward our vision.

2010 Project Plan and Practice Method of Korea Responsible Care Council

Last year, Korea Responsible Care Council(KRCC) set the year 2010 as the starting year for 'attainment of sustainable development of the chemical industry as a Global RC leader' and announced RC 2020 visions including four strategies: ▲ the implementation of product stewardship; ▲ the expansion of communication channel of stakeholder; ▲ the establishment of autonomous management of environment, safety, and health; and ▲ internal stability of RC activities and 12 practice measures.

Accordingly, KRCC will put a priority on 'Enhancement of the level of Responsible Care Implementation and Strengthening the Chemical Industry PR' in 2010 and carry out projects such as: ① social contribution (outreach) and raising awareness of stakeholder; ② activities to reinforce the implementation of RC Fundamental; ③ uplifting the level of RC core practice and seeking an objective assessment of the outcomes; ④ intensifying PR on RC and the chemical industry; and ⑤ promoting information exchange between member companies.

In particular, as 2010 is an important point of time for KRCC to lead the incoming decade based on a decade of experience of the past, KRCC will exert more active responsible care activities with other chemistry companies throughout the world.

◆ Come! Fun World of Chemistry

Continuously organized as a social contribution program of the chemical industry since 2003, 'Come! Fun World of Chemistry' will be held in four regions including Busan, Yeosu, Ulsan, and Seosan this year.

In 2009, the event was limited to the Seosan region (Aug. 22, 2009) due to the spread of the influenza A H1N1. It is planned to be a more novel and educational program for students in 2010.

To do so, we are considering the possible replacement of the chemistry PR video into cutting-edge visual data designed to suit children (animation) for the first time in 8 years, planning to organize more interesting and attention-grabbing science experiments, to increase member companies operation booths with a view to hold the event in a way that makes students more interested in and feel the significance of chemistry.

◆ RC Code Revision

KRCC established four codes (Employee Health and Safety, Process Safety, Pollution Prevention, and Emergency Response) and to enter into a six code regime, which is an international trend, it added two codes (Product Stewardship, Distribution) and extended one code from Emergency Response to Community Awareness & Emergency Response.

In terms of the previously established four codes, they require the necessity for revision to be more appropriate to the changed environment as 10 years has passed since establishment. Thus, the KRCC secretariat is planning to seek a revision, which would include correction and implementation of all six RC codes, being mainly led by the Implementation Committee within the council in 2010.

It is expected that this RC code revision would facilitate the practice of RC codes by persons in charge in member companies and give guidance in harmony with other environmental safety regulations and certifications.

◆ Establishment of the basis for 'Third-Party Audit' Program

To raise the external objectivity of the RC code assessment result and to enhance quantitative assessment and quality of RC practices, KRCC started a discussion on third-party audit in 2004 and the secretariat announced the implementation plan(draft) at the annual workshop last year.

However, in accordance with a phase-out implementation plan to maximize cooperation and voluntary participation of member companies, there will be enough discussion and opinion collection with member companies on the issue and will proceed with an emphasis on establishing an actual execution basis for third-party audit. Thus, it will carry out the organization and operation of third-party audit TF, the establishment of third-party audit protocols and procedures, the discussion of the organization of third-party audit team, among others.

Through third-party audit, it is expected to raise standardization of RC activities via improved transparency and reliability of environment, safety, health management system and consultation and information exchanges. Also, KRCC is planning to operate third-party audit to be organized around technical consultation and support rather than audits that would burden member companies.

◆ Strengthened implementation of RC Fundamental Features

Eight Fundamental Features refers to a summary of internationally recommended RC

implementation methods including: ①Guiding Principles, ②Name&Logo, ③Codes&Guides, ④ Indicators, ⑤Communications, ⑥Sharing, ⑦Encouragement, and ⑧Verification.

In Korea, practicing RC is generally confined to ③, or implementation of codes, however, the genuine meaning of practicing RC leads to all 8 methods and consequently greatly transcends the limited scope of safety and health control in a business site.

Thus, the KRCC secretariat would like to check the current status of the implementation of 8 Fundamental Features by members and to continuously pursue 'Guiding principle signature renewal on environment, safety, and health by new CEO'. Furthermore, it plans to recommend proactive use of RC logo and name for PR materials of member companies to encourage various RC practices.

◆ RC PR/Diffusion via Supply Chain

At last year's 10th regular conference (Feb. 27, 2009) Mr. Chong, Bum-shick Chairman of KRCC (the president of Honam Petrochemical Corp.) stressed the diffusion of voluntary environment/safety culture by the adoption and practice of RC by subcontractors.

Consequently, Honam Petrochemical Corp. carried out RC PR and education for its subcontractors and completed the new memberships of 7 companies including Daesung Industrial Gases, Deokyang Energen Corporation, Sundo Chemical, SPG Chemical, Changsin Chemical, Taekyung Chemical, and Hansu.

Based on last year's success, KRCC plans to keep RC PR and diffusion centered on member companies belonging to the board of directors. In addition, it will prepare an additional education and training program to ensure RC practice and prompt adoption within new member companies.

◆ Modification of RC logo

International organizations including WSSD, UNEP, etc. have recognized that RC is a way for the chemical industry to contribute to sustainable development and ICCA (International Council of Chemical Association) and RCLG (Responsible Care Leadership Group) recommend inserting 'Our Commitment to Sustainability' to the existing RC logo in order to visualize the linkage between RC and sustainable development against the backdrop that social awareness of sustainable development is increasingly heightened.

Therefore, the US, Canada, CEFIC(EU), etc. are modifying their RC logos to use and in

consistency with the trend, KRCC seeks to modify its RC logo.

However, as an English sentence would not be grasped by the general public, it is planned to add a Korean expression that can fully convey its original meaning and be known to ordinary people to the existing RC logo.

◆ KRCC Academy - Environment/safety education seminar

KRCC continues to hold the KRCC academy for responsible staff in member companies to obtain updated information on environment/safety, to introduce environment/safety-related policies, to build a network among them.

In 2010, it plans to hold seminars on safety technology improvement and environmental policies, an annual workshop that provides a range of information and lectures, briefing sessions and workshops to establish measures for any current issues that might exert great influence over members.

◆ Reinforcement of RC and the chemical industry PR

The KRCC is planning to extend the use of animation produced for 'Come! Fun World of Chemistry' by introducing it not just to participating students at the event but also the general public for the purpose of intensifying promotion of the chemical industry and RC.

Also, it plans to strengthen media PR on KRCC activities. To do so, it will reinforce local media coverage on KRCC activities and development in cooperation with local member companies and expand PR committee activities within the council to lead coverage of KRCC events on public TV.

In addition, it plans to publish and distribute RC leaflets that contain brief PR on RC and the chemical industry so as to be utilized in RC PR and/or introduction in the secretariat or member companies.

To the day when the chemical industry earns public trust and love, the KRCC will carry on the activities of 'Korea's RC implementation and diffusion, heightened PR for the chemical industry' and continuously make its best efforts to listen to various voices of members and those engaged in the chemical industry and subsequently reflect them in Korea's RC projects.

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The Meaning of the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Climate Change Convention

Cho, kap-ho
 KOCIC Chairperson for E&CC(Energy & Climate Change Group)
 Director of KRCC / Vice President of LG Chem

1. Conference Overview

For two weeks from December 7, 2009, the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP-15) to the Climate Change Convention was held in Copenhagen, Denmark. The conference is an international meeting organized by UNFCCC(United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and around 40,000 people from delegates from convention countries, from international organizations and various NGOs among others, attesting to the tremendous interest in the issues of climate



<Meeting with the minister of environment>

change. At the end of the conference, it drew attention that the heads of 110 countries directly participated in the meeting and in the case of Korea, the government delegation was led by the minister of environment and a large group of people from industry, NGO, and media also joined the conference. I participated in the conference as part of the Korean industry delegation to observe the conference and joined an exclusive meeting held with the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Knowledge Economy, members of the National Assembly, and the press group to deliver the chemical industry's position and share ideas on current issues.

UN secretary general Ban Ki-moon stated in the opening ceremony that this conference is a gathering for countries to write a new future. He stressed the reinforcement of a mid-term reduction target by developed countries, limitation on emission increases vis-à-vis the estimate of developing countries, implementation framework, finance and technology support and transparent and fair governance, and asked to adopt a fair, ambitious and comprehensive agreement. He emphasized the laying of a foundation for a legally binding climate treaty by 2010 and insisted upon the continuation of the Kyoto regime.

The UNFCCC where the heads of around 100 states came together initially encountered difficulties from the confrontation between developed and developing countries but finally reached a conclusion in the form of the Copenhagen Accord. However, as this accord does not

have binding powers and ceases to be a political agreement, the remaining key sensitive issues between developed and developing countries, will require continued negotiations for a final settlement in 2010

2. Negotiation process

At the first week of the negotiation, there was no substantial progress in negotiations due to several incidents such as leakage of the first draft of the Danish chairman, the war of nerves between developed and developing countries, and boycotts by developing countries. But on the last day of negotiations, Denmark circulated a draft for statements made from the discussions of representative countries of individual sub-groups to the key 25 countries including Korea to hold a draft adjustment meeting. After that, the leaders of the major 25 countries including Korea, the US, Germany, France, Russia, and Brazil convened to discuss the draft for statements to reach an agreement. However, rather than being adopted, the heated discussion resulted in taking note of the Copenhagen Accord at the conference, thereby settling on a less legally binding compromise.

On the other hand, President Lee, Myeong-bak of Korea made a keynote speech titled 'Taking Action Together'. While President Lee stressed the humanism and historic significance of the Copenhagen meeting, he also accentuated that it is necessary to have a 'Me First' spirit that turns 'You First' into 'Me First' so as to solve the problems of climate changes. He suggested our efforts on responding to climate change be based on 'Me First' spirit, or in other words, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) registry that promotes transparent and autonomous participation of the developing countries. He proposed establishment of a global partnership organization that encompasses both the developed and developing countries by taking into account the fact that 'how to' reduce greenhouse gas is as important as 'how much' to reduce. In addition, he announced the establishment of a Global Green Growth Institute at the early 2010s and expressed his wish to host the 18th conference of the parties 15 (COP-15) to the Climate Change Convention in Korea in 2012 to support the successful launch of the Post-Kyoto Regime.

3. Brief summary of the Copenhagen Accord

Approved as the final outcome of the conference, 'Copenhagen Accord' is no more than a political agreement without any legal binding power on the reduction targets of developed countries and reduction activities of developing countries. It promised to prolong the previous

pledge to be completed by last year and to make it a legally binding accord by 2010. Both developed and developing countries refused to make a decision in the form of figures that might burden their own countries. The level of reduction target proposed by the developed countries was 16~23% of the level of 1990, which are far below the figures recommended by the current IPCC, or 25~40% of the level of 1990 and they opposed an additional rise in the target. Developing countries also refused to make a commitment that might burden their countries. (i.e. deleting a sentence of 'to globally achieve 50% reduction against that of 1990 by 2050'.)

Developed countries agreed to maintain the Kyoto regime during the next commitment period, while the US and developing countries promised to implement reduction activities within a new but non-binding framework. The reduction targets of developed countries will be recorded in Appendix I by country, while voluntary reduction activities will be reflected in Appendix II by country and each country will be registered by the end of January.

As a compromise to the proposal for the permission for international verification of voluntary reduction activities that had been refused by China, the countries inserted a sentence saying 'international discussion and analysis are allowed to the extent that it does not infringe upon national sovereignty while being based on national verification'. The voluntary reduction activities by developing countries shall be reported (every two years) through the existing country report while internationally supported voluntary reduction activities shall be registered to a NAMA registry that was proposed by Korea and be internationally measured, reported and verified(MRV). In terms of finance, the concrete level of contribution by each country was not settled and mitigated to a lesser target that developing countries will annually support a total of \$30 billions between 2010 and 2012 and a total of \$100 billions between 2013 and 2020.

4. Key issues of Future Negotiation

To look at the key issues for upcoming negotiations, what draws our attention is whether or not to lift the mid-term reduction target of developed countries. Next spring, the US Senate is supposed to confirm the level of the mid-term greenhouse gas reduction target on the Clean Energy Act. In addition, another major issue includes whether or not to raise the mid-term reduction targets in developed countries and for the conditional targets, what is at stake is if it is possible to remove the conditions.

Next issue is related to securing a legally binding power for reduction targets for developed and developing countries. While the US maintains that both developed and developing countries

should equally be subjected to legally binding reduction targets, developing countries are of the stance of legally binding reduction targets applied only to developed countries.

The third issue is whether or not to permit verification of voluntary activities of developing countries such as China. The US Senate insists upon the necessity of international verification to secure reliable reduction activities of China whereas China is strongly opposed to the idea on the basis that it is impossible to allow it because of the fear of sovereignty infringement.

The last issue revolves around the level of financial support for developing countries by developed ones. Emerging critical issues include the proportion of public/private funding of financial expenditure and how to assign financial burdens among developed countries in case of support for developing countries.

5. Conclusion

At present, it can be said that the possibility of Korea's entry into the Annex I countries, the most relevant matter of Korean industry, is low. The Copenhagen Accord states that the current Annex I and non-Annex I country system will be maintained. The mid-term reduction target Korea announced can be registered into Appendix II for voluntary non-Annex I countries. For this, it allows international discussion and analysis to the extent that does not infringe upon national sovereignty while being 'domestically measured, reported and verified'.

As for the most apprehensive matter, or national competitive issues, we belong to the same category as China so that it seems that there will be no direct damage to competitiveness in competing industries such as metals, and petrochemicals. It is true that there is an expressed disappointment for failing to achieve an expected outcome in the two-week conference. However, while this conference went through twists and turns that could have resulted in the worst situation of breaking the fundamental framework of the Climate Change Convention, it can be recognized as a half success in that it reached an accord and left room for further negotiation.

Though it is not easy to forecast the international trend on the Climate Change Convention, it is necessary to make an accurate analysis and proper response to the national policies and to make efforts to sharpen the competitive edge and seize new business opportunities for the Korean government's will to implement low carbon and green growth policies is strong aside from the international trend.

Communication with Residents and Community Service Activities

Honam Petrochemical Corp. Yeosu Plant

Honam Petrochemical Corp. would like to introduce an essential part of the sustainability report: this is social contribution activity, or in other words, engaging in communication with residents and performing community service activities.

To accomplish the vision 'Top-tier Asian chemical company', we have strengthened the foundation for continuous growth. HPC recognize the business activity as 'Corporation's Social responsibility' and reflect our responsibility in our business decision-making.

HPC have intensified social contribution, and organized 'Deliberation committee of social contribution', by promoting systematically, with backup organization structure in each workplace. To make everyone enjoy their life and live bountifully, we are promoting social contribution since 2007. In particular, we expect our contribution to not just serve as one-time event or simple and tangible contribution, but expect it to be sustainable for mid and long term so that we pursue systematical strategy under the Roadmap. Moreover, to activate the local economy, we are expanding the local purchase of resource and equipments, and reducing the conflicts with local residents by solving their problems.

In the future, HPC will make continuous contributions for local development under the collaboration with local residents, and become a well-respected enterprise by members of community amongst socially responsible business management.



1. Sharing Culture

◆ Matching Grant and Fraction system

We have introduced a fraction system and matching grant to incite employees from CEO to officers, so that they can participate in social contribution activities and to expand the donation culture through the whole society. In particular, the fraction system, which requires employees to donate less than 1000 won from their payment, and matching grant system, which the corporation make the equal donation fund as much as the employees have contributed, are representative social contribution program of HPC since all the employees participate in both programs.



<Donation Made to a Charity,
A Beautiful Store Organization>

◆ Supporting Development Funds for Local Community Near Our Plants

We are delivering development fund to local community near the plants annually and we also provide scholarships to excellent pupils and best students.

2. Social Welfare (Volunteer Activity)

◆ General Volunteer Programs in Sister Village(Once in Farm, Once in a Sea Village)

HPC has set up sisterhood relationship with farming and fishing communities and substantially helped them throughout many activities, such as renovating houses, mending public facilities, cleaning the village, medical & immunize activities, and selling their regional products. Moreover, we have expanded the interactions and understanding through participating in village events and invitation events. Since 2008, we are striving to strengthen ties with communities, through expanded interaction.

◆ Invitation of Sisterhood Village Residents and Supporting Tourism for Elders

In every May, we are supporting and operating tourism for elders, above 65 years old, who live in the sisterhood villages and we also invite residents to our plants for sightseeing along with little presents for them.

◆ **Compliment Festival Presents to Sisterhood Villages**

We deliver presents door-to-door for every house in the community during the harvest festival and New Year's Day.

◆ **Support to Create New Jobs in Sisterhood Community**

To provide jobs to the local residents, we give weeding tasks around the plants twice a year.

◆ **Renovate House of Love**

The fraction fund, accumulated with employee's donation, is donated to the volunteer activity committee, which will restore and rebuild the poor houses of sisterhood villages.

◆ **The Year-End Social-Minded Activities**

At the end of every year, we retrieve and evaluate the whole activities we have done for a year and we give donations and supplies for wintering to local community and social welfare facilities. We also plan a special event to express our gratitude to residents. Although winter is cold, volunteers of HPC have hearts warm enough to share love with local residents at the end of year.

◆ **Make a Donation to Local Social Welfare Facilities**

We visit 7 different social welfare facilities within the local community, other than Namsan nursing home, and we give our warm-hearts by providing them firewood, sidedishes, and other necessities. In addition, we also participate in their regional events, so that we could collect any difficulties they are confronting due to their poor facilities and reflect them in our supportable documents.



<Sisterhood Village Party for Elders>



<Prevention of Epidemics Around the Plants>



<Visit to Namsan Sanatorium>

◆ **Preparation of Kim-chi with Love**

Wives of our employees often prepare Kim-chi with cabbages and radishes cultivated from Eco-friendly organic farming and deliver them to each household so that no one from the village is left out and can have warm winter.



<Preparation of Kim-chi with Love>

◆ **Deliver Rice with Love**

In every May, the month of family, we deliver rice with love and do other social activities for the community. Particularly, we deliver rice with other supplements as a group, consisting of 2 people in each team, to disabled people, solitary old people, children leading family, and other needy people. The budget of this activity was prepared by the prize of innovative activity. In the future, we will continue to operate the social activities to realize better world with all the neglected classes of people.

3. Social Welfare (Fostering Future Generation)

◆ **Seoul Field Trip for Children of Indigent Level**

HPC tried to inspire hope and dream to young children who suffered from economic crisis through a field-trip to Seoul every year. We have invited children in Nakdo for two nights and 3days trip, and provided opportunities for them to experience various cultures including Presidential Residence, IMAX movie theatre, observatory, the Cheonggye creek, Kyungbok palace, Youngsan war memorial hall and Lotte World.



<Seoul Field Trip for Children of Indigent Level>

◆ **Local School Field-Trip**

We are operating field-trip programs as one of the educational support, for kindergartners, elementary and middle school students in the local society.

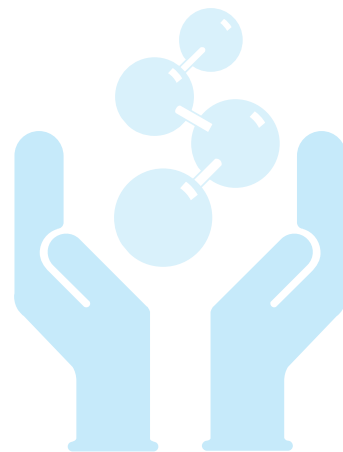
4. Loving Environment

◆ Local Community's Nature Purification Activity

HPC is participating in environment-friendly activities step by step. Firstly, we started environment-friendly activity for local society in at a watercourse, mountain, and road. Then we expanded our purification activity in a reservoir, waterway, coast, mountains and roads.

◆ Gardening Yeosu with Plants

In 2012, there will be Yeosu international exhibition opening for local residents and thus all the employees are voluntarily involved in planting trees and purifying the public places, including, watercourse, parks,



● Bayer Korea Shifts to a New CEO

Pursuing "Science for a Better Life," Bayer Korea announced on July 1st, 2009 that it appointed Friedrich-Wilhelm Gause, the current CEO of Bayer HealthCare Korea, as the CEO of Bayer Korea Co., Ltd. and the president of Bayer Group in Korea. It is predicted that the new CEO will focus on mid and long term strategy development for the domestic business of Bayer Korea, drawing upon his abundant strategic marketing experience in Korea and overseas markets.

● Record of LG MMA's Environment, Safety, Health Related External Awards during the Second Half of 2009

• Re-designated as an Environmentally-friendly Business

LG MMA was able to earn re-designation of its status as an environmentally-friendly business (recognized by the Ministry of Environment in 2004 and July 17th in 2009) for the second time based on the CEO's direction of environmentally friendly business management, LG MMA's appropriate treatment of pollutants, active practice of preventive environmental management, and environmental improvement through the concerted participation of all employees.

• A Medal for Merit by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security

Commemorating the 47th Fire Fighting Day in last Nov 9, 2009, LG MMA's Yeosu plant has received a medal for merit from the Ministry of Public Administration and Security for its contribution to the development of fire fighting administration such as the operation of a self-protecting fire fighter team.



• Award from the Ministry of Environment

Last Dec. 31, LG MMA Yeosu plant has received an award from the Ministry of Environment for its environmental management, interest, and continuous efforts in promoting lower carbon emissions and green growth.

● Eka Chemicals Korea-Donation Ceremony of Citizen's Amenities in Eunpa, Gunsan

Eka Chemicals Korea, a leading chemical manufacturer in the Gunsan Industrial complex, donated citizens' amenities such as a pagoda and benches in the Eunpa Tourist attraction and recreation area on Sep. 11, 2009. This is the most popular area for Gunsan residents, and will be a great convenience for both Gunsan residents and the many tourists visiting Gunsan.



During the donation ceremony, Mr. Lee, Jae-hoon, General Manager said, "We will strive to become a business that returns corporate profits to society. We want to be able to take a step closer to the residents of Gunsan through consistent technology development and make a continuous effort for Gunsan residents." After the ceremony, all Eka Chemicals Korea employees used garbage bags and cleaning tools to clean up the various filth and waste spreading from Mulbit Bridge to the parking lot at the entrance of the Eunpa Tourist spot.

● Honam Petrochemical Corporation's Late 2009 News on Daesan Plant

• Reassessment of PSM (Process Safety Management) Level

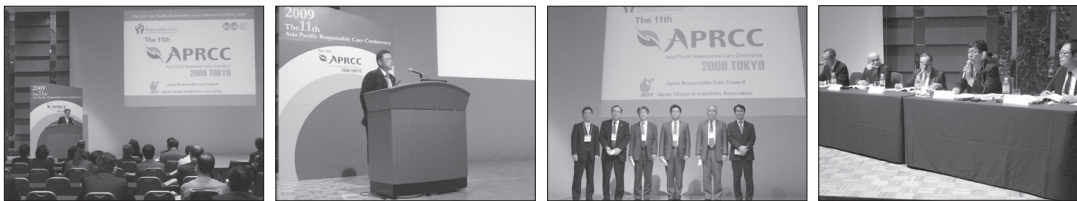
The Daesan Plant of the Honam Petrochemical Corporation prepared for PSM reassessment for about 14 months from August 2008 to October 2009. It offered continued repetitive education, guided check-ups for assessment subjects, monitored progress, and complemented insufficient parts through PSM subcommittee activities. In the Oct 2009 PSM level reassessment, the plant won the top score, a total of 94.1, became the first site to make a dramatic improvement from M Level to P Level, and selected as an autonomous safety management business site. The plan has an obligation of guided check-up by the Ministry of labor for four years.

• Environmental Award for Application of Environmentally Friendly Engineering

Honam Petrochemical Corporation's Daesan Plant introduced RTO facilities that retrieve CO₂ incinerated in EG plants and applied Pure Oxygen Engineering techniques, a form of environmentally friendly engineering that was independently developed by the plant intended to retrieve CO₂ emitted to air. These facilities were presented during the Climate Change Convention to demonstrate the company's efforts to tackle the problem of global warming. This effort was recognized by the Ministry of Environment and consequently won "an achievement award for cultivating environmentally friendly industry and low carbon, green growth."

● Participation in APRCC 2009

Discussing the direction of RC in Asia Pacific Region, APRCC (Asia Pacific Responsible Care conference) 2009 was held in Tokyo, Japan from Oct. 18 to 21, 2009. Under the theme of “Sustainable Development and Product Stewardship,” about 200 RC practitioners from various countries gathered to discuss current environment, safety, and health issues and share a range of information. Three companies including <Process Safety Session> The Quantitative Risk Assessment of Samsung Total(Jaehak Lee, General Manager), <Greenhouse Gas Reduction Session> LG Chem’s strategy on climate change(In Park, Team Leader), <Occupational Health and Safety Session> Safety culture in Honam Petrochemical Corp.(Young-Sam Kong, General Manager) made presentations related to the conference’s theme.



● 2009 Annual RC Workshop

The Korea Responsible Care Council held the 2009 Annual RC workshop from Nov. 26 to 28, 2009 in the Jeju KAL hotel. About 50 participants attended, including President Lee, Bo-won. The workshop is held every year to seek the shared development of the chemical industry, and to promote information exchange and the network establishment of executives and employees of member companies and RC coordinators. This year’s workshop held presentations and debates on various themes including RC practice cases, the response of the chemical industry on climate change, chemical substances management, leadership, etc.



● The 3rd General Affairs Committee in 2009

The KRCC opened its 3rd General Affairs Committee at 4 p.m. on December 18, 2009 in the KRCC Conference Room with General Affairs Chairperson Ju Hyun Kim(Honam Petrochemical Corp.) and four other committee members present.



In the meeting, reports were made on the achievements and closing accounts of 2009 and proposals were presented on business plans and budgets for 2010 and modification of RC Logo and re-election of board members, which were all under discussion by the board of directors and at the general meeting.

● Commemorative Ceremony for 10 Year Anniversary of Korea Responsible Care Council

Korea Responsible Care Council held the KRCC 10 Year Anniversary Ceremony in Dynasty Hall, Hotel Shilla at 11 o'clock on Wednesday Oct. 28, 2009. About 150 people attended, including CEOs of member companies and RC coordinators. The Chairman, Mr. Bum-shick Chong, stressed in his speech that industries that are dismissed by the public cannot expect further development: it is necessary for the chemical industry to achieve sustainable development through RC activities to regain trust and to be fully and fairly evaluated and recognized for its social and economic contributions. He declared his vision of "achieving sustainable development of the chemical industry as global RC leaders", as the vision for RC 2020, and then presented his "4 Strategies and 12 Implementation Measures".

● Event Overview

- Date & Time: 11:00~13:00, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 2009
- Venue: Dynasty Hall, Hotel Shilla (2nd floor)
- Sponsors: 16 companies affiliated with the Board of Directors of KRCC
- Participants: 150 executives and employees from companies and government agencies related to environment, safety, and health
- Details
 - ① **Ceremonial Speech** (Bum-shick Chong, Chariman, KRCC)
 - ② **Congratulatory Address** (Vice Minister of Ministry of Environment, Chairman of KOCIC, Vice chairman of RCLG)

③ Ceremonial Video Message

- Brian Wastle (Vice President, Canadian Chemical Producers' Association)
- S.K.Hazra (Chairman, Indian Chemical Council)
- Bernhard Thier (Responsible Care Manager, CEFIC)
- Debbie Jackson (Leader of Communication Group, ICCA)
- Ulrich Lehner (President, Value chain Industry)
- Kenny Sun (Chairman, Association of International Chemicals Manufacturers)

④ Appreciation Plaque & Contribution Plaque Award

- Appreciation Plaque (6 people, including previous chairmen, representatives from the government and relevant organizations, etc.)

1st chairperson Jeong-Ho Lee, 2nd chairperson Ki-Ho No, 3rd Chairperson Won-Joon Huh, Director of Chemical Substance Dept., Ministry of Environment, Technical Executive of the Korea Gas Safety Corporation, Chief of Expert Technology Team of Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency

- Contribution plaque (6 people from member companies)

Moo-Young Hwang(Site Leader of Ulsan Latex Plant, Dow Chemical Korea, Ltd.), Kyong-Ok Kim(Head of RCSD Team, BASF Korea), Young-Sam Kong(General Manager, Honam Petrochemical Corp.) In Park(Team Leader, LG Chem, Ltd.), Young-Chan Kim(Director, Korea Petrochemical Industry Association)

⑤ Film featuring 10 years of Korea RC and the 10 years ahead

- ⑥ **Vision Declaration Ceremony:** Declared vision of "achieving sustainable development of the chemical industry as global RC leaders," as the vision for RC 2020 and presented "4 Strategies and 12 Implementation Measures."

- ⑦ **Toast Proposal** (1st chairperson Jeong-Ho Lee)

⑧ Luncheon & Closing

*Briefing on international RC trends before luncheon (Yasumi Shiozaki the vice-president of RCLG)



회원사 (List of Member Companies)

일반회원/ Full Members

- ◆ ㈜공리양행 Connell Bros. Company, Ltd.
- ◆ 금호미쓰이화학(주) Kumho Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.
- ◆ 금호석유화학(주) Korea Kumho Petrochemical Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 금호폴리켐(주) Kumho Polychem Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 금호피앤비화학(주) Kumho P&B Chemicals, Inc.
- ◆ 남해화학(주) Namhae Chemical Corp.
- ◆ 대림산업(주) Daelim Industrial Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 대성산업가스(주) Daesung Industrial Gases Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 대한유화공업(주) Korea Petrochemical Industry Co., Ltd.
- ◆ ㈜덕양에너지 Deokyang Energen Corporation
- ◆ 동서석유화학(주) Tongsoh Petrochemical Corp., Ltd.
- ◆ 동우화인켐(주) Dongwoo Fine-Chem Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 유한회사 듀폰 Dupont(Korea) Inc.
- ◆ 랑세스코리아(유) LANXESS KOREA Co., Ltd.
- ◆ ㈜로엔드하스코리아 Rohm and Haas Korea Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 머크(주) Merk Limited-Korea
- ◆ 바이엘코리아(주) Bayer Korea Ltd.
- ◆ ㈜바커케미칼코리아 Wacker Chemicals Korea, Inc.
- ◆ 삼남석유화학(주) Samnam Petrochemical Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 삼성BP화학(주) Samsung-BP Chemicals Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 삼성석유화학(주) Samsung Petrochemical Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 삼성정밀화학(주) Samsung Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 삼성토탈(주) Samsung Total Petrochemicals Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 선도화학(주) Sundo Chemical. Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 쉵커코리아(주) Schenker Korea Ltd.
- ◆ ㈜아케마 ARKEMA
- ◆ 약소노벨아마이드(주) Akzo Nobel Ltd.
- ◆ 애경유화(주) Aekyung Petrochemical Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 앳슈랜드코리아화학(주) Ashland Korea Foundry Products
- ◆ ㈜에보닉데구사코리아 Evonik Degussa Korea Ltd.
- ◆ 에보닉카블랙코리아(주) Evonik Carbon Black Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 에보닉헤드워터스코리아 Evonik Headwaters Korea Co., Ltd.
- ◆ ㈜SH에너지화학 SH Energy & Chemical. Co., Ltd.
- ◆ SK에너지(주) SK Energy Co., Ltd.
- ◆ SK케미칼(주) SK Chemicals Co., Ltd.
- ◆ SKC(주) SKC Co., Ltd.
- ◆ SPG케미칼(주) SPG Chemical Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 에어프로덕트에이씨티코리아(유) Airproduct ACT Korea Ltd.
- ◆ 엑손모빌케미칼코리아 ExxonMobil Chemical Korea
- ◆ LG DOW 폴리카보네이트(주) LG DOW Polycarbonate Ltd.
- ◆ LG MMA(주) LG MMA Corp.
- ◆ ㈜LG화학 LG Chem Ltd.

- ◆ 여천NCC(주) Yeochun NCC Co., Ltd.
- ◆ OCI(주) OCI Company Ltd.
- ◆ 용산화학(주) Yongsan Chemicals, Inc.
- ◆ 이네오스코리아 INEOS Korea Ltd.
- ◆ 이수화학(주) Isu Chemical Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 제일모직(주) Cheil Industries Inc.
- ◆ GS칼텍스 GS Caltex Corp.
- ◆ 창신화학(주) Chang Shin Chemical Co., Ltd
- ◆ ㈜카프로 CAPRO Corp.
- ◆ 케이알코폴리머(주) KR Copolymer Co., Ltd.
- ◆ ㈜케이피케미칼 KP Chemical Corp
- ◆ KPX케미칼(주) KPX Chemical Co., Ltd.
- ◆ KPX화인케미칼(주) KPX Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.
- ◆ ㈜코오롱 Kolon Industries, Inc.
- ◆ 태경화학(주) Taekyung Chemical. Co. Ltd.
- ◆ 폴리미래(주) PolyMirae Company Ltd.
- ◆ 한국다우케미칼(주) Dow Chemical Korea Ltd.
- ◆ 한국다우코닝(주) Dow Corning Korea Ltd.
- ◆ 한국바스프(주) BASF Company Ltd.
- ◆ 한국알콜산업(주) Korea Alcohol Industrial Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 한국에카화학(주) Eka Chemicals Korea Co., Ltd.
- ◆ 한국허큘레스화학(주) Hercules Korea Chemical Co., Ltd.
- ◆ ㈜한수 Hansu Ltd.
- ◆ ㈜한주 Hanju Corp.
- ◆ 한화석유화학(주) Hanwha Chemical Corp.
- ◆ 호남석유화학(주) Honam Petrochemical Corp.
- ◆ ㈜효성 Hyosung Corp.

준회원/ Associate Members

- ◆ 대한석유협회 Korea Petroleum Association
- ◆ 한국비료공업협회 Korea Fertilizer Industry Association
- ◆ 한국석유화학공업협회
Korea Petrochemical Industry Association
- ◆ 한국정밀화학산업진흥회
Korea Specialty Chemical Industry Association
- ◆ 한국클로르알칼리공업협회
Korea Chlor-Alkali Industry Association
- ◆ 한국화학물질관리협회
Korea Chemicals Management Association
- ◆ 한국화학시험연구원
Korea Testing&Research Institute for Chemical Industry