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Welcome to Track 6: International Collaboration and Leadership

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Asbestos in South East Asia: Recent developments in Laos PDR

Assoc Prof Dr Phouthone Muongpak

Vice Minister, Ministry of Health, Laos PDR

Phillip Hazelton

Coordinator – Asia campaign to eliminate asbestos-related disease

APHEDA – Union Aid Abroad

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Asbestos in South East Asia: Recent Developments in Lao PDR

Phillip Hazelton

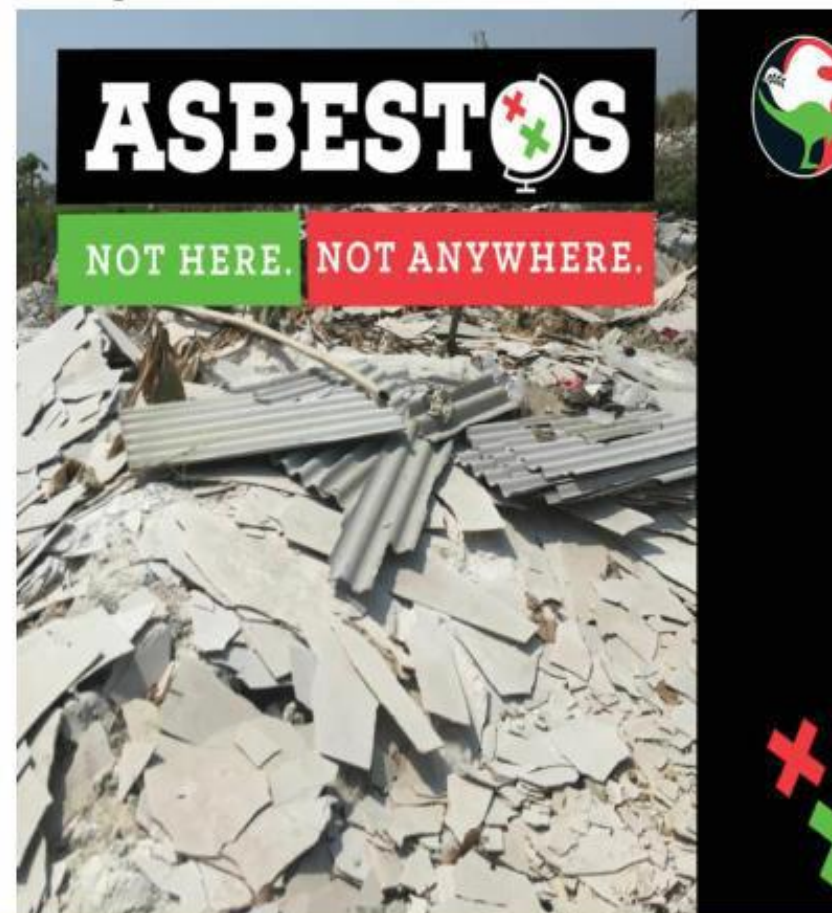
Asbestos Campaign Coordinator (Asia)

Union Aid Abroad - APHEDA



Union Aid Abroad Asbestos Not Here Not Anywhere Campaign

- A campaign for asbestos bans and eliminating asbestos related diseases in Asia and globally
- Part of global campaign network
- Taking lessons of the asbestos tragedy in Australia to organize in Asia and warn Governments, workers and communities
- Defeating the lies, corruption and intimidation of the asbestos industry
- To save over 1 million lives





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Laos Case Study - Campaign highlights

Partners in Laos

- Lao Federation of Trade Unions
- Ministry of Health
- LAOBAN Network

International – WHO, ILO, Australian Embassy, Australian Aid, ABAN, Canadian Embassy, KOSHAS Korea, VNBAN, IBAS.



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Laos Case Study - Campaign highlights

- Awareness raising for workers in factories and nearby communities over 8 years
- Coalition building - International and Local (LAOBAN)
- National Government collaboration
- All leading to MOH Action Plan that is proposing chrysotile ban Dec 2020





Laos Case Study - Asbestos Lobby the only real barrier remaining to a ban and protecting Lao workers and consumers

Since our campaign started lobby tactics have been to spend big to influence, confuse, delay, lie and intimidate

- Direct financial support to Ministry controlling imports
- Lies and misinformation on chrysotile toxicity
- Fund asbestos lobbyist inside that Ministry
- Safe use workshops and international 'safe use' study tours
- Letter of continued use from PM's office
- Developing regulation on 'safe use' technology
- Seek to intimidate other Ministries





Laos Case Study - What can Australia do?

- Both Laos and Vietnam the frontline of battle in Asia to ban
- Australia seen as lead now regionally and possibly globally in the near future
- Both ban decisions are in danger due to threats and intimidation by exporting countries and the asbestos industry
- Asian governments considering bans need support and experience from ban countries in the region like Australia



Laos Case Study - What can Australia do?

- Help defeat and expose the lies misinformation of the asbestos lobby
- Support awareness raising and advocacy campaigns to build movement for change in Asia
- Link directly with Lao Government on the key technical issues to support their roadmap

www.megaphone.org.au/petitions/no-Australian-money-in-asbestos

NO AUSTRALIAN MONEY IN

ASBESTOS 

NOT HERE.

NOT ANYWHERE.

APHEDA.ORG.AU/ASBESTOS



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Thank you.

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Panel: International perspectives and challenges

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Laurie Kazan-Allen

Coordinator

IBAN Secretariat

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Prof Dr Victor Hoe

Head of Occupational Health

Safety and Environmental Unit

University of Malaya Medical Centre

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Asbestos Situation in Malaysia

Acknowledgement

Peter Tok Seah Keng and Vinura Venugopal

History

- First company (Japan-Australian) - asbestos-cement products – 1963
- ACM
 - Asbestos cement pipes
 - Gaskets
 - Friction materials
 - Asbestos roofing sheets
- Pipe manufacturing exposure
 - Crocidolite – 1975
 - Amosite – 1983

Asbestos imports (Metric ton)

- 1960 – 2,868
- 1970 - 14,321
- 1980 - 32,242
- 1990 - 22,000
- 2000 - 17,711
- 2007 - 3,713

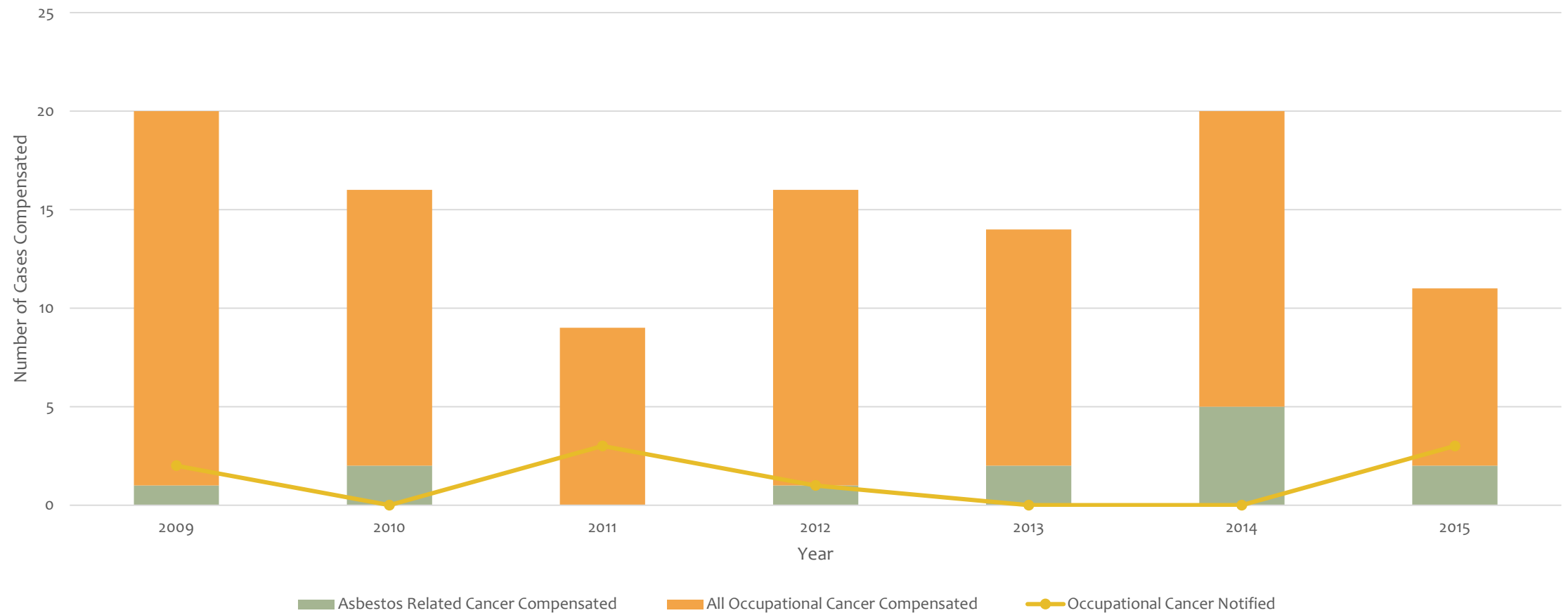
Exposure to Asbestos

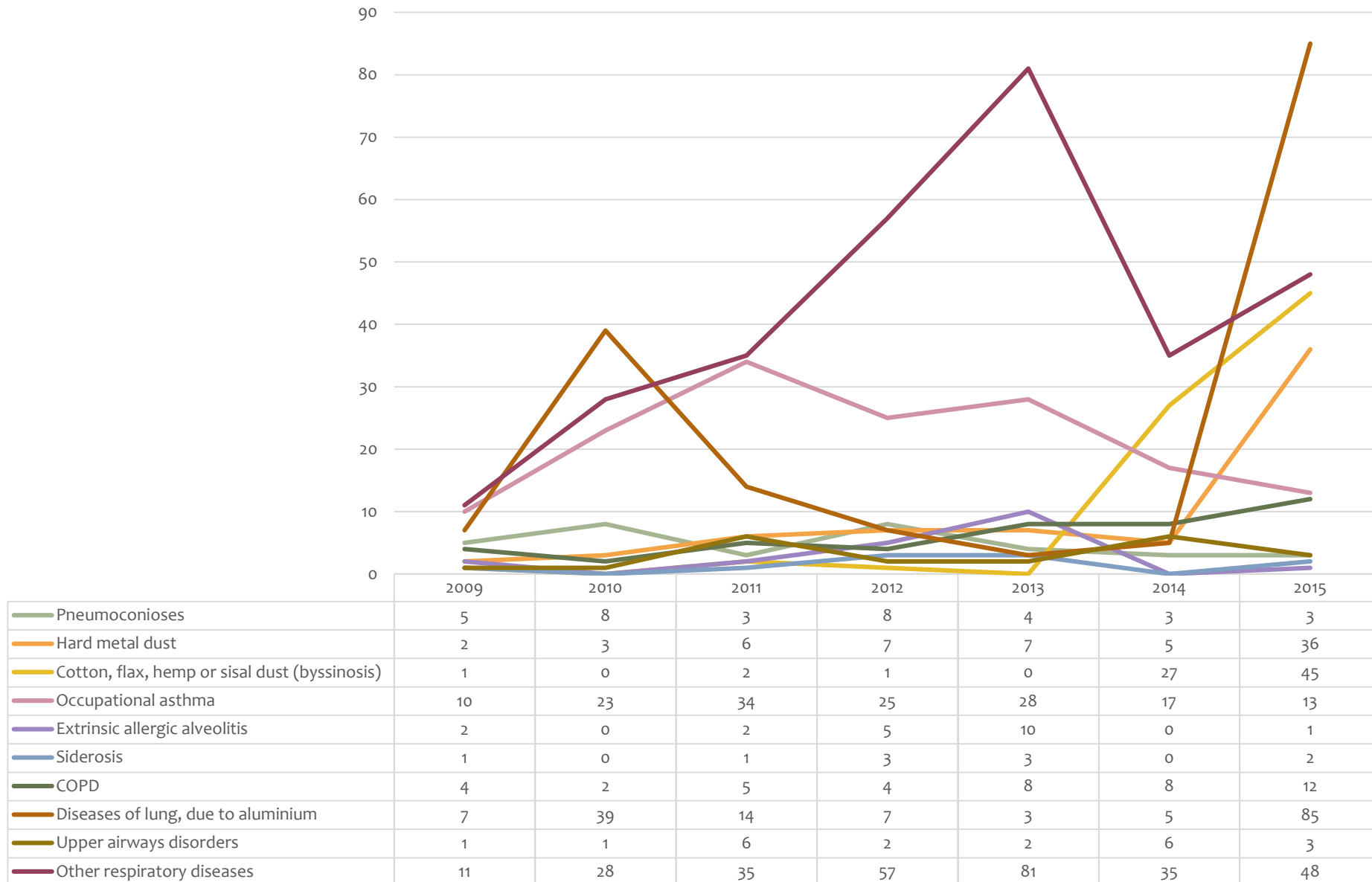
- Workers exposed
 - 1986-2011 ~ 2000
 - Currently ~ 600

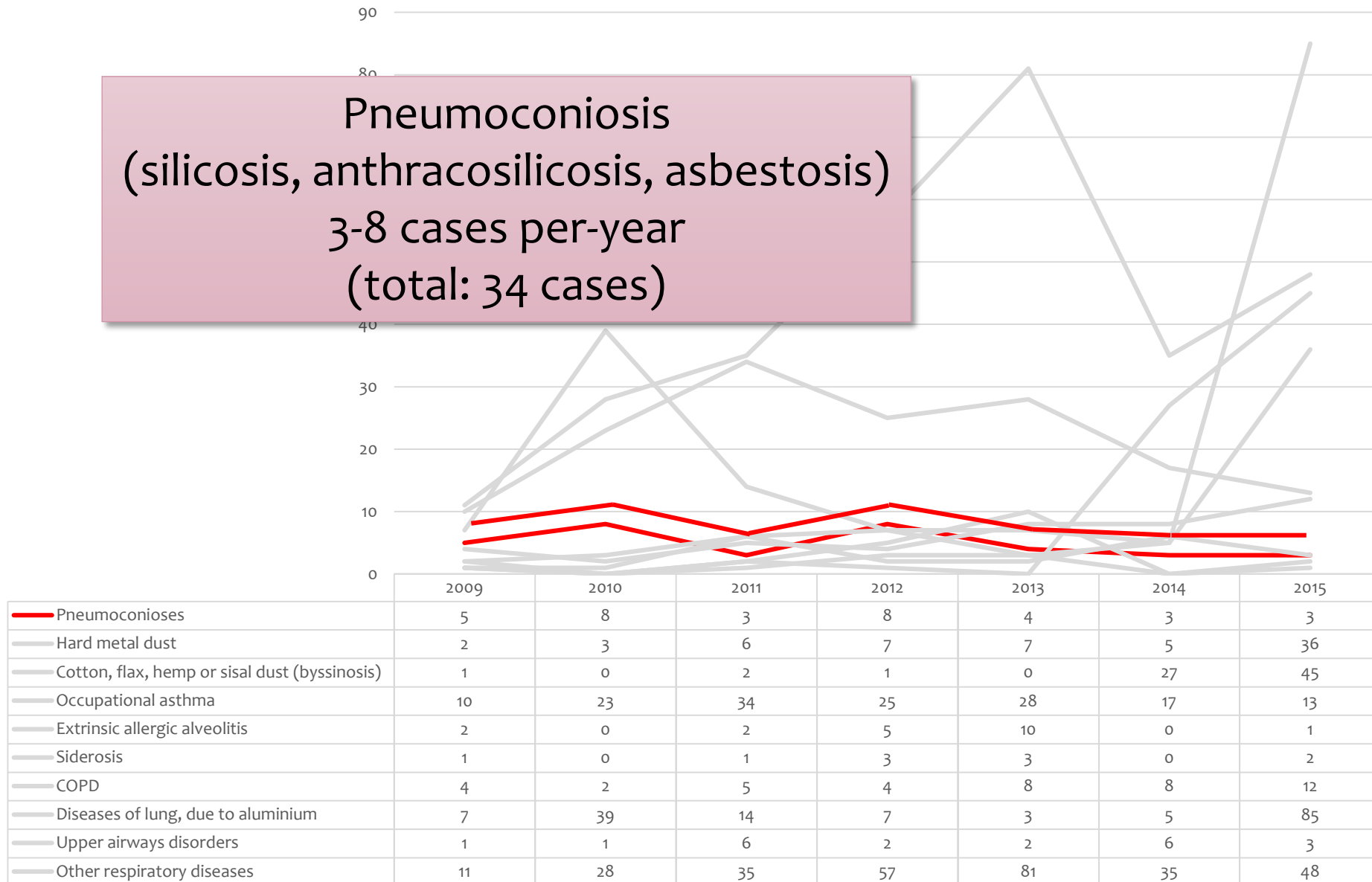
Asbestos-Related Diseases (ARD)

- Medical Surveillance of 1000 workers 1995-1997
 - 2 cases of asbestosis
 - 1 case of bronchial cancer
- MoH OH Admission Report 1993-2003
 - 21 cases of mesothelioma (ICD C45)
 - 8353 cases of malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (ICD C34) (42.8% of occupational cancer reported)
- Malaysia National Cancer Registry (2003-2005)
 - No cases of mesothelioma
- Malaysia National Cancer Registry (2007)
 - 5 cases of mesothelioma

Occupational Cancer Cases







International Instruments

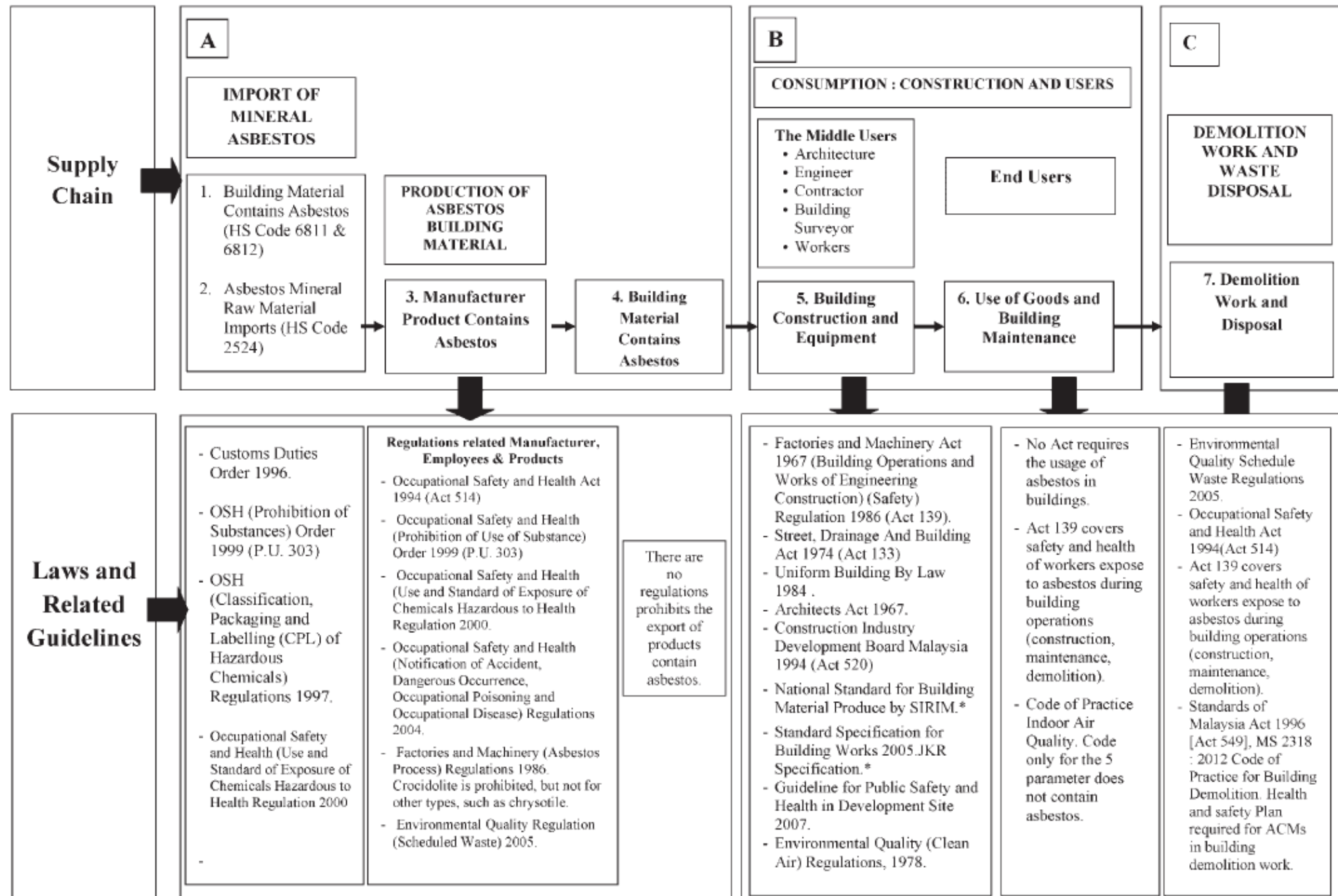
- Have not rectified the Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162)

Legislation

- Custom Duties Order 1996
- FMA (Asbestos Process) Regulation 1986
- OSH (Prohibition of Substances) Order 1999
- OSH (Use and Standard of Exposure of Chemical Hazard to Health) Regulation 2000
- OSH (Classification, Labelling and Safety Data Sheet of Hazardous Chemicals) Regulation 2013
- EQ (Schedule Waste) Regulation 2005

Legislation

- FMA (Building Operation and Works of Engineering Construction)(Safety) Regulation 1986
- Street, Drainage and Building Act 1974
- Uniform Building By Law 1984
- Architect Act 1976
- Construction Industrial Development Board Malaysia (1994)
- National Standard of Building Materials (SIRIM)
- Standards Specification of Building Works (JKR) 2005
- Guideline for Public Safety and Health in Development Site (2007)
- EQ (Clean Air) Regulation 1978
- Code of Practice: Demolition of
- Building (Malaysian Standard/MS 2318 (P) 2010) under Standards of Malaysia Act 1996 [Act 549].



Thank you

Prof Dr Victor Hoe

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ResearchGate: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Victor_Hoe

Publication List: <http://www.researcherid.com/rid/B-5190-2010>



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Prof Bui Thi An

Director of IRECO

Vietname Ban Asbestos Network

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VIỆN TÀI NGUYÊN, MÔI TRƯỜNG VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN CỘNG ĐỒNG – IRECO

INSTITUTE FOR RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

KINH NGHIỆM TRONG VẬN ĐỘNG DỪNG SỬ DỤNG AMIĂNG TRẮNG TẠI VIỆT NAM

*Sharing experience about policy advocacy on stop the use of
Chrysotile in Vietnam*



Dr. Bui Thi An

National Assembly member term 13 –
The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

NỘI DUNG TRÌNH BÀY

1. Quá trình vận động dừng sử dụng amiăng tại Việt Nam
2. Hệ lụy từ Amiăng trắng đến môi trường, sức khỏe và kinh tế của Việt Nam
3. Các kết quả đã đạt được
4. Phương hướng tiếp theo



MAIN CONTENT

1. The process on the policy advocacy to ban the use of asbestos in Vietnam
2. Consequences of Chrysotile to the environment, community's health and economic of Vietnam
3. Up to date results
4. What next

1

QUÁ TRÌNH VẬN ĐỘNG DỪNG SỬ DỤNG AMIĂNG TẠI VIỆT NAM

*THE PROCESS ON THE POLICY
ADVOCACY TO BAN THE USE OF
ASBESTOS IN VIETNAM*



Cấp làm chính sách – *Policy Maker Level*

Nhà làm luật, chính trị gia

Policy makers, Law makers, Politician



Các nhà khoa học

Scientists



Giới truyền thông

Media & Press



Người tiêu dùng - *Consumers*

Cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số, vùng nông thôn, miền núi...

Community of ethnic minority at rural areas, mountainous areas, etc.

2

HỆ LỤY TỪ AMIĂNG TRẮNG ĐẾN MÔI TRƯỜNG, SỨC KHỎE VÀ KINH TẾ CỦA VIỆT NAM

*CONSEQUENCES OF CHRYSOTILE TO
THE ENVIRONMENT, COMMUNITY'S
HEALTH AND ECONOMIC OF VIETNAM*

MÔI TRƯỜNG

Việt Nam là 1 trong 10 quốc gia sử dụng amiăng nhiều nhất thế giới

- Sử dụng vật liệu chứa amiăng từ năm 1970
- 1,000,000m² tấm lợp được sản xuất mỗi năm
- Mỗi tấm lợp chứa chứa khoảng 9 đến 11% amiăng trắng
- Lượng nhập khẩu amiăng trắng khoảng 50.000 đến 70.000 tấn/năm (Đứng thứ 4 thế giới)



→ Cần xử lý thế nào và hệ lụy tới môi trường sẽ lớn đến đâu với lượng chất thải amiăng từ khối lượng amiăng trắng trên?

ENVIRONMENT

Vietnam is one among top 10 countries using Asbestos the most

- Started to use asbestos since 1970
- 1,000,000m² of fibro cement roof sheet produced per year
- Each roof sheet contain 9 - 11% of Chrysotile
- Annually importing amount reach 50.000 to 70.000 tons (Rank 4th globally)



→ How big the consequence will be to the environment with the asbestos waste from the huge amount of Chrysotile?

SỨC KHỎE CỘNG ĐỒNG

- 1,000,000m² tấm lợp được sản xuất mỗi năm
- Dân số đạt 96 triệu. Trong đó hầu hết người tiêu dùng là đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số, vùng sâu vùng xa.
- Khả năng chẩn đoán, theo dõi và điều trị các bệnh liên quan đến amiăng, đặc biệt là ung thư trung biểu mô còn rất hạn chế



→ Hậu quả đối với sức khỏe cộng đồng sẽ như thế nào với thực trạng trên?

COMMUNITY's HEALTH

- 1,000,000m² of fibro cement roof sheet produced per year
- Total population reach 96 million. Most of the consumer is ethnic minority people who living at mountainous areas.
- The capability of Vietnam to diagnose, monitor and treatment of ARD and especially Mesothelioma are still very limited



→ How big the consequence will be to the community's health with the current status in Vietnam on the asbestos issue?

KINH TẾ

3,600 AUD

Thu nhập bình quân của người Việt Nam năm 2019 vào khoảng

12,500 AUD

Chi phí tối thiểu để điều trị một ca ung thư Trung biểu mô mà bệnh nhân phải chi trả.



→ Chi phí quá lớn cho ca điều trị bệnh ung thư trung biểu mô và các bệnh liên quan đến amiăng

ECONOMIC

3,600 AUD

Is the **GDP** in 2019 of a Vietnamese **annually**

12,500 AUD

Total cost to treat a **Mesothelioma** case in Vietnam which victim has to pay.

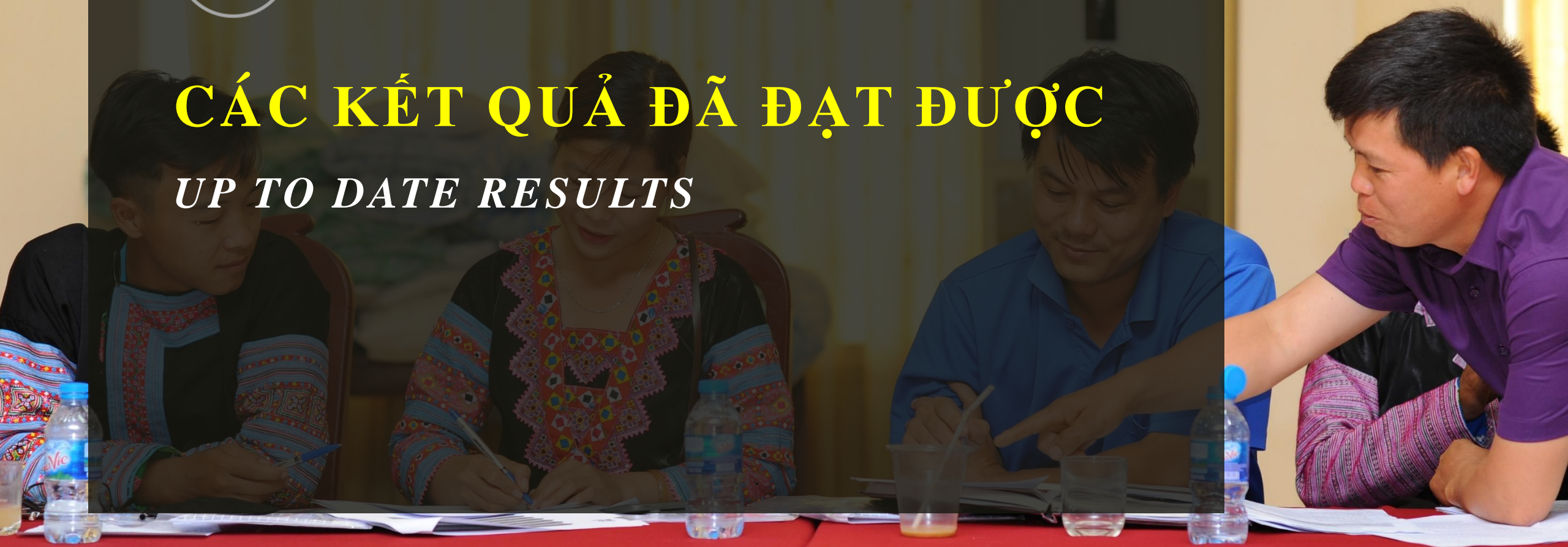


→ The huge cost to treat mesothelioma & ARD cases will become an economic burden

3

CÁC KẾT QUẢ ĐÃ ĐẠT ĐƯỢC

UP TO DATE RESULTS



1

Việt Nam đã có bước chuyển biến trong việc bỏ phiếu đưa amiang trắng vào Phụ lục 3 tại COP (6, 7 & 8): 2013 (Phiếu chống) – 2015 (Phiếu trắng) – 2017 (Ủng hộ)

Vietnamese Government make a big change on voting to put Chrysotile to annex 3 at COP (6, 7 & 8): 2013 (Vote No) – 2015 (Abstain) – 2017 (Vote Yes)

2

Chính phủ ra nghị quyết (2018) yêu cầu xây dựng LỘ TRÌNH để DỪNG sử dụng amiăng trắng ở Việt Nam CHẬM NHẤT vào năm 2023.

*In 2018, the Government issues a resolution on requesting to develop the **ROADMAP TO BAN** the use of Chrysotile in Vietnam **LATEST BY 2023**.*

4

KẾ HOẠCH TIẾP THEO

WHAT NEXT



LIÊN ĐOÀN LAO ĐỘNG TỈNH NGHỆ AN



APHEDA

AMİÄŒĞ TRÄŒĞ VÄ SÜC KHÖE M

CHRYCOTILE ASBESTOS AND LA
E RISK AND NEXT STEPS TO ELIMINATI

1

Thúc đẩy việc ban hành lộ trình dừng sử dụng amiăng trắng tại Việt Nam chậm nhất vào năm 2023

Pushing the release of roadmap to ban by 2023

2

Dán nhãn độc hại trên tấm lợp Fibro xi măng.

Hazardous labelling on asbestos containing roof sheet

3

Đưa các chất thải có chứa amiăng trắng vào là chất thải nguy hại trong Luật Môi trường. Làm tiền đề cho việc xử lý chất thải amiăng trong tương lai

Putting asbestos waste into the hazardous waste list in the Environment law. Then make guideline to do the asbestos waste disposal and removal

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
XIN CHÂN THÀNH CẢM ƠN SỰ HỖ TRỢ CỦA
IBAS, ABAN & ASEA



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Dr Anna Suraya

**Director, Fit2Work, Occupational Medicine
and Environmental Study Centre**

Indonesia Ban Asbestos Network

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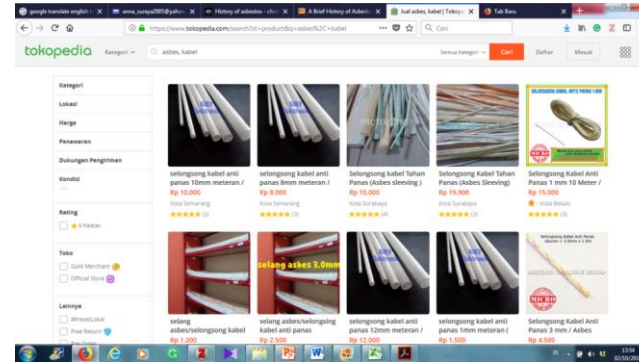
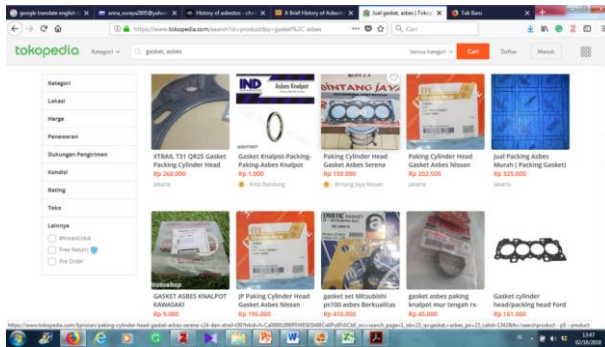
ELIMINATION OF ASBESTOS-RELATED DISEASES IN INDONESIA

Anna Suraya

INA-BAN



ASBESTOS PRODUCT IN INDONESIA





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ACTIVITIES OF INABAN

GAINING SUPPORT

- Public campaigns
- Experts involvement
- Government staff support

EMPOWERING

- Grassroots strengthening
- Stakeholders collaboration
- International support

BRING EVIDENCES

- Researches
- Reporting ARD cases
- Publications



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ACHIEVEMENTS

2017-2018 : 6 cases of ARD reported and compensated

2018 : One asbestos factory committed to stop using asbestos

2018 : Bandung Local legislative has scheduled asbestos ban as an agenda of a plenary meeting

More media displays the news regarding asbestos issues

More health expert involvement

Asbestosis and mesothelioma included in the list of occupational diseases that should be recognized by doctors (2 of 21) .



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Asbestos-Related Lung Cancer: A Hospital-Based Case Control Study in Indonesia



OR = 2.04

ADDITIVE
&
MULTIPLICATIVE



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MESOTHELIOMA SUSPECTED



During research we found around 20 cases suspected mesothelioma

ADRI and Inaban will collaborate to have a training for Indonesian Pathologists on how to diagnose mesothelioma

November 26th-27th, 2019



NEXT STEPS

- Developing a roadmap of elimination of ARD in Indonesia
- Developing a list of asbestos-containing material
- Establishing Standard diagnosis of ARD in Indonesia
- Initiating Asbestos Study Centre and National Conference on Asbestos Management
- Bringing more evidence and pushing the government to protect people from ARD in Indonesia
- Publishing the research of ARD



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Thank you.

Contact details:

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The 2019-2023 National strategic plan: International collaboration and leadership

Shane McArdle

Director, ASEA

Nick Miller

Former Director, ASEA

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NSP 2019-2023



4. International collaboration and leadership

8

bans of asbestos production and use in South-East Asia and the Pacific have been influenced and progressed.

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International collaboration and leadership strategy

Aim: To prevent exposure to asbestos fibres in order to eliminate asbestos-related disease in Australia

National priority actions:

1. continuing to present the Australian Government's position on banning asbestos mining, manufacture and use to relevant international bodies
2. sharing best practice approaches to asbestos awareness, management and eradication at international events
3. identifying and managing ACM importation risks through proactive international engagement
4. continuing education of the import supply chain to prevent ACMs entering Australia.

National target:

8. bans of asbestos production and use in South-East Asia and Pacific have been influenced and progressed.

Assumptions:

National bans on asbestos exist in New Caledonia (2007) and New Zealand (2016) and Brunei (unknown).

NSP activities

- Work with national and international organisations to assist countries with National Asbestos Plans and national bans on asbestos
- Work with national and international organisations to provide training and information to countries on asbestos awareness and management
- Respond to requests for participation in research and other activities by national and international bodies such as the ILO and WHO
- Host international delegations interested in learning about the Australian regulatory framework
- Participate in international conferences and meetings
- Share expertise and approaches to asbestos awareness and management
- Contribute to research and publications as required by various international organisations
- Provide advice to the national and international bodies of asbestos management and awareness

Strategic partners

Local partners

- Australian Government departments and agencies (Environment, DFAT, NICNAS)
- Union Aid Abroad – APHEDA
- Asbestos Disease Research Institute (ADRI)

International partners

- South-East Asian Ban Asbestos Network (SEABAN)
- Asian Ban Asbestos Network (ABAN)
- International Ban Asbestos Secretariat (IBAS)
- Country BAN groups (Vn-BAN, CAMBAN, LaoBAN etc)
- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

2019-20 actions

- Collaboration with APHEDA on:
 - finalising the National asbestos Profile for Cambodia and translate into English
 - Workshops in Lao PDR to support implementation of National Action Plan
 - Delivery of best practice safe removal training provided in Australia for participants from Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Indonesia
- Continued support for national bans on asbestos already announced (Vietnam in 2023, Lao PDR in 2020)
- Participate in international and local training workshops (Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand)
- Mapping of problem of legacy asbestos in the Pacific region (for work in 2020-21)
- Website updates – International page, Rotterdam Convention, chrysotile rebuttal



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Supporting bans in South-East Asia & Pacific

Continued collaboration with Union Aid Abroad APHEDA:

- Cambodia – finalising National Asbestos Profile
- Vietnam – supporting move towards ban in 2023
- Lao PDR – workshops to support implementation of National Action Plan
- Deliver of best practice safe asbestos removal training in Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Indonesia
- Mapping of legacy asbestos in the Pacific



Vietnam, Lao, Cambodia June 2017





Vietnam 2018





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Vietnam 2018



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Lao PDR, November 2018





Lao PDR, August 2019

Launch of National Asbestos Profile for Lao PDR

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Supporting ADRI training workshops to eliminate ARDs

Funding through Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm Convention Secretariat to run workshops in strategically important countries:

- July 2019 – Manila, the Philippines
- December 2019 – Suva, Fiji
- March 2020 – Bangkok, Thailand
- mid/late 2020 - Zimbabwe



Manila – July 2019

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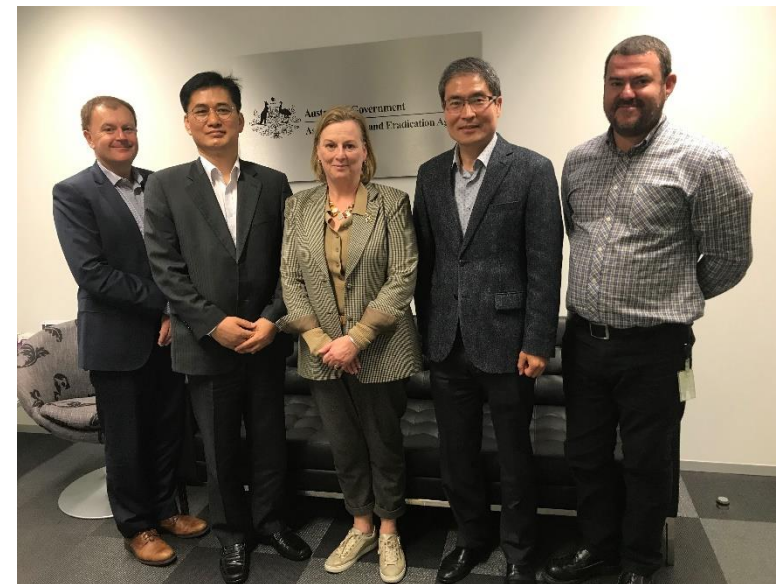


International delegations to Australia

Japan, January 2018



Thailand, May 2019



Korea, June 2019



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Collaboration with WHO/ILO

- Build on WHO asbestos activities outlined at the 2016 ASEA conference by Lesley Onyon, Regional Advisor, Occupational and Environmental Health, WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia
- Promote the National Asbestos Profile (NAP) template developed by WHO and ILO – NAP for Australia
- Utilise WHO and ILO information on asbestos – ASEA Chrysotile Asbestos Fact Sheet



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Pro asbestos lobby noise

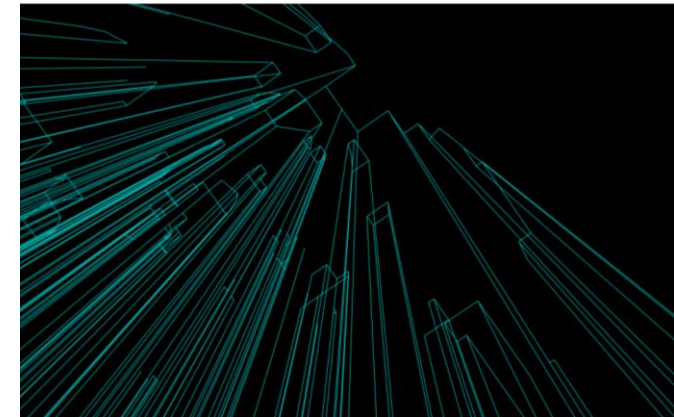


www.chrysotile-asia.com/



For environmental
occupational health
safe and responsible use

Rotterdam Convention
COP-9 MEETING - 2019



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13
Number of Pacific island countries surveyed for asbestos by the PacWaste project.

187,891 m²
Quantity of confirmed non-residential asbestos identified in the survey. Of this, 83% was found in just four countries.

78%
Percentage of confirmed non-residential asbestos that poses a high or moderate risk to human health.

73
Number of proposed PacWaste interventions to remove asbestos materials and waste.

56
Number of countries that have banned asbestos globally.

0
Number of Pacific island countries where asbestos is banned.

The Pacific region has a serious, but unevenly distributed, asbestos problem.

The risk of exposure is heightened by the incidence of natural disasters and extreme weather events, which can damage asbestos materials and release airborne fibres.

Evidence is now available that building products that contain asbestos continue to be imported into the region.

Asbestos is a naturally occurring rock fibre that it is harmful to humans. When products containing asbestos are damaged or wear down over time, small fibres are released and become airborne. Breathing in asbestos fibres can cause a range of diseases including cancer.

Globally, more than 100,000 people die each year from illnesses related to asbestos exposure. But until recently, there has been little information available about the prevalence of asbestos in the Pacific islands region.

Following the recent completion of a regional asbestos baseline survey, detailed information about the location and relative risk of asbestos materials on 25 different islands across 13 Pacific island countries is now publicly available.

The regional survey was undertaken by the PacWaste (Pacific Hazardous Waste Management) project – a €7.85 million, four year project funded by the European Union and implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to improve regional hazardous waste management across the Pacific.

PacWaste
PACIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

SPREP PROE

EUROPEAN UNION

World Health Organization

World Health Organization

Scoping the problem in the Pacific

- An Asbestos-free Pacific 2011 – regional strategy action plan – adopted at SPREP Sept 2011
- Pacific Hazardous Waste (PacWaste) 2014/15
- 4 year, €7.85 million project funded by European Union to improve regional hazardous waste (asbestos, healthcare waste, e-waste, atoll solid waste)
- Estimated over 188,000m² square metres of non-residential ACMs – over 80% in 4 countries
- September 2017 – vote by SP nations to ban importation, re-use and re-sale of ACMs at SPREP

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