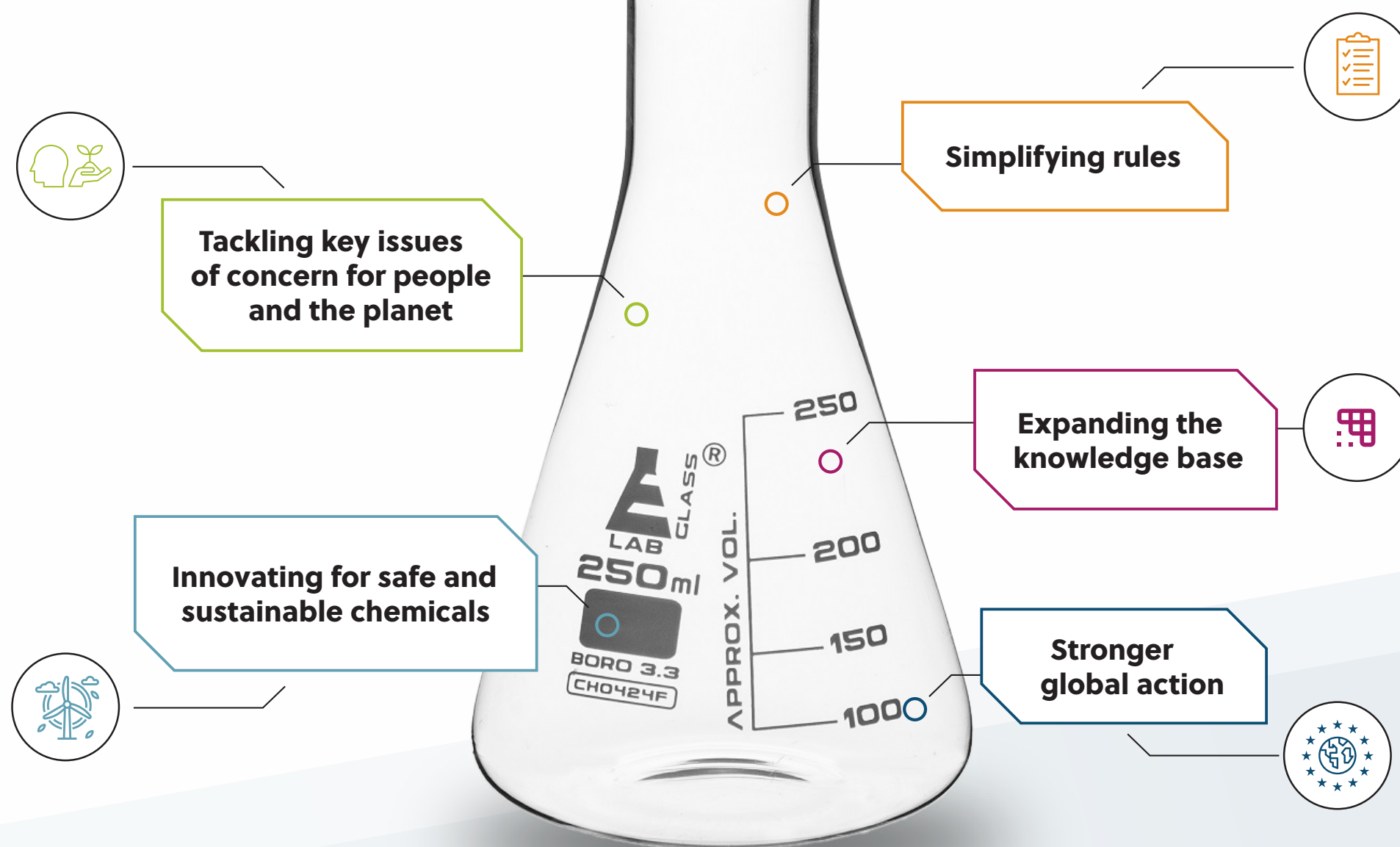


The 5 Objectives

The EU already has one of the most comprehensive and protective regulatory frameworks for chemicals, but must now step up innovation for the green transition of the chemical industry and its value chains, while the existing EU chemicals policies must evolve and respond more rapidly and effectively to the challenges posed by hazardous chemicals.

Under the umbrella of the European Green Deal, the Commission aims at maximizing the contribution of chemicals to the society, while minimizing potential harm according to the principle of toxic free hierarchy.

The long-term vision of the Strategy is articulated around five main objectives.





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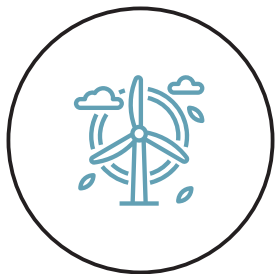


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OBJECTIVE 1



Innovating for safe and sustainable chemicals



Safe and sustainable by design

Europe to lead the transition to a safe and sustainable-by-design approach to chemicals, materials and products

- » Develop EU safe and **sustainable-by-design criteria** for chemicals - 2022



Non-toxic material cycles

To ensure that materials and products are safe also when recovered via tracking and minimizing the presence of substances of concerns

- » Introduce requirements on **presence of substances of concerns and information requirements** via Sustainable Products Initiative - 2021/2022



Innovating industrial production

To help recovery of the EU's economy and lower the impact of chemicals production

- » Initiatives and **funding to promote the development of green and smart technologies**, advanced materials, and innovative business models - as of 2021



Boost EU production

To overcome EU's reliance on third country manufacturing of basic chemicals

- » Identify strategic dependencies, key value chains and **increase the EU's strategic foresight on chemicals** - as of 2021

ACTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION



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OBJECTIVE 2



Tackling key issues of concern for people and the planet



Endocrine disruptors

Chemicals linked to endocrine disease and disorders of thyroid, immune, digestive, cardiovascular, reproductive and metabolic systems

- » Establish legally **binding hazard identification** - 2021
- » Ensure that **endocrine disruptors are banned in consumer products** - 2022



Most harmful chemicals

Vulnerable population groups - such as children, pregnant women and elderly people – are particularly sensitive to chemicals with certain hazardous properties

- » Roadmap to **prioritize harmful substances for restriction** - 2021
- » Define **new criteria for essential uses** - 2021
- » Further address **workers' exposure to hazardous substances** and set new occupational limits - 2021



Cocktail effect

Combined exposure to multiple chemicals from different sources and over time

- » Introduce or reinforce provisions to take account of the **combination effects of chemicals** - 2022



Zero chemical pollution in the environment

Current regulatory framework struggles to take into account long-term and large-scale environmental effects

- » **Add endocrine disruptors, persistent, mobile and toxic and very persistent and very mobile substances to the list of substances of very high concern** - 2022
- » **Restrict PFAS** for non-essential uses - 2022-2024

ACTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION



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OBJECTIVE 3



Simplifying rules



One substance, one assessment

The complexity of EU framework is challenging, leads to inconsistencies slows down procedures

- » Use of a **single Public Authorities Coordination Tool**, an expert group and a Commission coordination mechanism - as of 2021
- » **Reform REACH authorisation and restriction** – 2022
- » Develop a **common open data platform** on chemicals - 2023



Simplicity and predictability

Providing clear signals to all actors

- » Proposal to amend CLP Regulation to give the **Commission the mandate to initiate harmonised classification** - 2021



Zero tolerance for non-compliance

Despite the comprehensive EU framework, the level of compliance remains key concern

- » Set **uniform conditions and frequency of checks** for certain products – 2022/2023

ACTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION



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OBJECTIVE 4



Expanding the knowledge base



Information requirements

The EU is still lacking a comprehensive information base on all substances placed on the market

- » Proposals to **revise requirements for registration in REACH** to enable an effective identification of substances with critical hazard properties - 2022



Science-Policy interface

To support research to understand and prevent risks and drive innovation

- » Develop an **EU early warning and action system** for chemicals - 2023

ACTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION

OBJECTIVE 5



Stronger global action



International leadership

The EU wants to leverage its weight in the world to promote safe and sustainable approaches

- » Proposal at the UN **GHS level to introduce, adapt or clarify criteria/hazard classes** in line with the CLP Regulation - 2022/2024



Cooperation with third countries

To support capacity building in developing countries

- » **Promote due diligence** in the sustainable production and use of chemicals - 2020/2024

ACTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION