COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS
1 – 35

Draft motion for a resolution
Maria Spyra, Maria Arena, Frédérique Ries, Danilo Oscar Lancini,
Sven Giegold, Pietro Fiocchi, Anja Hazekamp
(PE646.900v01-00)

A chemicals strategy for sustainability (2020/2531(RSP))
Compromise Amendment 1
EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 58-67, 68, 69, 70-75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82

Amendment 1

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

2. Calls on the Commission to come up with a chemicals strategy for sustainability that effectively ensures a high level of protection of human health and the environment, minimising exposure to hazardous chemicals;

Amendment

2. Calls on the Commission to come up with a comprehensive chemicals strategy for sustainability to bring about the necessary paradigm shift to implement the zero-pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment, ensuring a high level of protection of human health, animal health and the environment, minimising exposure to hazardous chemicals, with particular regard to the precautionary principle and effective protection of workers, minimising the use of animal testing, preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity, fostering innovation in sustainable chemicals, as the basis for a European strategy for a resource-efficient, circular, safe, sustainable economy, while strengthening the competitiveness and innovation power of the Union’s economy and ensuring the security of supply and boost employment within the EU;

Underlines that the forthcoming chemicals strategy for sustainability must also address the sustainable sourcing of materials, energy intensity in the production of chemicals throughout the supply chain, as well as health, social and environmental standards, and human rights;

Or. en
Amendment 1

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 3

Motion for a resolution

3. Stresses that the new strategy should be coherent with, and complementary to, the other policy objectives of the Green Deal;

Amendment

3. Stresses that the new strategy should be coherent with, and complementary to, the other policy objectives of the Green Deal, including the objectives of the Climate Law, the New Circular Economy Action Plan, and the New Industrial Strategy for Europe, Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan, and the new context for European economy after COVID 19;

Stresses that the new strategy should outline the sectors and ways in which the chemicals industry can contribute to these objectives, such as in clean energy, raw materials, sustainable transport, digitalisation and reduced consumption;

Is of the opinion that the Commission should come up with a comprehensive strategy where sustainability is the key pillar, and which should contribute to the consolidation of all relevant policies, including chemicals, trade, tax, innovation, competition, and ensure their enforcement so as to attract investments into Europe and create markets for circular and low-carbon products;

Amendment 1

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 3a (new)

Motion for a resolution

3a. Highlights that the chemical industry is of significant importance for the European economy, and that the modernisation and decarbonisation of this
industry is fundamental to achieving the objectives of the Green Deal; acknowledges that the chemical industry is able to provide multiple low-carbon solutions; emphasises the importance of developing the chemical industry in order to help deliver on the EU climate ambition 2030 and 2050; stresses that promoting safe and sustainable innovation is a key element in the transition from a linear to a circular and sustainable industry, which would give this sector a major competitive advantage;

Compromise Amendment 2
EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 83-93

Amendment 2

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 4

4. Considers that the chemicals strategy should achieve coherence and synergies between chemicals legislation (e.g. REACH, CLP, POPs, mercury, plant protection products, biocides) and related Union legislation, including specific product legislation (e.g. toys, cosmetics, food contact materials, construction products, packaging), general product legislation (e.g. eco-design, eco-label), legislation on environmental compartments (e.g. water and air), as well as legislation on industrial installations (e.g. IED, Seveso III Directive);

4. Considers that the chemicals strategy for sustainability should achieve coherence and synergies between chemicals legislation (e.g. REACH, CLP, POPs, mercury, plant protection products, biocides, Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs), Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) legislation) and related Union legislation, including specific product legislation (e.g. toys, cosmetics, food contact materials, construction products, pharmaceuticals, packaging, Directive 2019/904 on single-use plastic products), general product legislation (e.g. eco-design, eco-label, upcoming sustainable product policy), legislation on environmental compartments (e.g. water, soil and air), legislation on sources of pollution, including industrial installations
(e.g. IED, Seveso III Directive) as well as legislation on waste (e.g. Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive, End of life vehicles (ELV) Directive);

Highlights that special attention should be paid to reducing overlaps between legal frameworks, and between tasks allocated to ECHA, EFSA and EMA

Compromise Amendment 3
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 94-101

Amendment 3

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 5

5. Stresses that the chemicals strategy has to be aligned with the hierarchy of actions in risk management that prioritises exposure prevention, elimination and substitution over control measures;

5. Stresses that the chemicals strategy for sustainability has to be aligned with the hierarchy of actions in risk management that prioritises exposure prevention, phasing out of hazardous substances and substitution to safer alternatives when feasible over control measures;

Compromise Amendment 4
EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 103-109, 227

Amendment 4

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 6

6. Stresses that the strategy should

6. Stresses that the strategy should

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fully reflect the precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle;

fully reflect the precautionary principle and the principles that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source and that the polluter should pay, and cornerstone principles of the European Chemical legislations such as the placing of the burden of proof on manufacturers, importers and downstream users and that it should effectively apply them;

Considers that Extended Producers’ Responsibility mechanisms would represent a good tool to implement the polluter pays principle while stimulating innovation;

Compromise Amendment 5
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 115-123

Amendment 5

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 7

Motion for a resolution

7. Highlights that the new chemicals strategy should be based upon robust and up-to-date scientific evidence and that subsequent regulatory action should be accompanied by impact assessments, taking into account the input of relevant stakeholders;

Amendment

7. Highlights that the new chemicals strategy for sustainability should be based upon robust and up-to-date scientific evidence, taking into account the risk posed by endocrine disruptors, hazardous chemicals in products imports, combination effects of different chemicals and very persistent chemicals, and that subsequent regulatory action, other than scientific matters (e.g. hazard identification and hazard classification), should be accompanied by impact assessments, and take into account the input of relevant stakeholders, to increase clarity about priorities;
Compromise Amendment 6
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 125-135

Amendment 6

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 8

8. Reaffirms that all regulatory gaps in EU chemicals legislation should be closed and that the new chemicals strategy should effectively contribute to the rapid substitution of substances of very high concern and other hazardous chemicals, including endocrine disruptors, very persistent chemicals, neurotoxicants and immuno-toxicants, as well as tackling the combination effects of chemicals, nano-forms of substances and exposure to hazardous chemicals from products; reiterates that any ban of these chemicals should take all aspects of sustainability into account;

8. Reaffirms that all regulatory gaps and weaknesses in EU chemicals legislation should be closed, that the legislation should be fully implemented, and that the new chemicals strategy for sustainability should effectively contribute to the rapid substitution of substances of very high concern and other hazardous chemicals to the extent possible, including endocrine disruptors, very persistent chemicals, neurotoxicants, immuno-toxicants, and persistent organic pollutants as well as tackling the combination effects of chemicals, nano-forms of substances and exposure to hazardous chemicals from products, and contribute to the effectiveness of control measures; reiterates that any ban of these chemicals should take all aspects of sustainability into account;

Compromise Amendment 7
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 144-154, 155, 156, 157

Amendment 7

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9

9. Underlines the need for a clear commitment to securing funds for improved research into safer alternatives and to promoting substitution of harmful chemicals, non-toxic production and sustainable innovation;

Motion for a resolution

9. Underlines the need for a clear commitment to securing medium and long-term funding for improved and independent research into Green chemistry, based on safety-by-design to develop safe and sustainable alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives, and to promoting substitution of harmful chemicals, where feasible, safe and sustainable production, ensuring the adequate preconditions for safe and sustainable innovation and development of new and safer chemicals;

Stresses that the chemical industry should largely participate in such a funding;

Underlines the need for a clear commitment to securing funds for human biomonitoring and environmental monitoring of impacts and exposure to chemicals in order to improve chemical risk assessment and management; as well as for improved sharing and use of local, regional, national and EU-level monitoring data between countries, sectors and institutions in relevant policy areas (e.g. water, chemicals, air, biomonitoring, health, etc.); stresses that human biomonitoring studies should be conducted in full respect of relevant data protection legislation;

Considers that scientific research should also take into account epigenetics while testing suspected toxicity; calls on the Commission to support this goal and to increase European coordination and action in the field of biomonitoring; highlights the need for research into underexposed issues such as endocrine related cancers and the socio-economic
Consequences of endocrine disorders;

Highlights the importance of sustainable research and innovation funding for improving the scientific understanding of the impacts of hazardous chemicals on the environment, health, biodiversity and eco-system resilience and for promoting research into improved methods of identifying hazards related to chemicals;

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 8
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 160-168, 169, 170

Amendment 8

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 10

10. Reiterates the need to minimise and progressively replace animal testing with the help of new approach methodologies and intelligent testing strategies, including in vitro and in silico methods, and calls for increased efforts and funds to this end with the aim to establish fast, reliable and robust non-animal based safety assessments in all relevant legislation, in addition to cosmetics; regrets that there are still barriers to the use and acceptance of alternative (non-animal) test methods for regulatory purposes, partially linked to factors such as gaps in the available test guidelines and insufficient funding for the research and development of non-animal methods, requests action to remedy this situation;

Considers that best-available science should be used as a benchmark for the validation of new approach methods, rather than outdated animal models;
Calls on the Commission to ensure that the validation and introduction of non-animal test methods is accelerated considerably;

Invites the Commission to explore the potential of digital technologies and Artificial Intelligence in order to accelerate the development of predictive toxicology tools to support innovation;

Underlines that the bans on testing on animals set by the Cosmetics Regulation must not be compromised by testing conducted under other legislation such as REACH;

2 Findings of the Fitness Check of the most relevant chemicals legislation (excluding REACH) and identified challenges, gaps and weaknesses’ (COM(2019)264).

3 Findings of the Fitness Check of the most relevant chemicals legislation (excluding REACH) and identified challenges, gaps and weaknesses’ (COM(2019)264).

Compromise Amendment 9
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 172-180

Amendment 9

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 11

11. Considers that the strategy should extend the use of generic risk assessment across legislation;
Compromise Amendment 10
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 138, 181-192

Amendment 10

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 12

12. Calls on the Commission to take all necessary action to ensure that combination effects are fully addressed across all relevant legislation, including the development of new test methods and the revision of data requirements, where necessary;

12. Calls on the Commission to take all necessary action to ensure that combination effects of chemicals are fully and consistently addressed across all relevant legislation, including by reducing exposure and, where necessary, the revision of data requirements and the development of new test methods, preferably according to methodologies agreed by EU agencies;

Calls on the Commission to develop, in cooperation with ECHA, EFSA, Member States and stakeholders, a methodology to take into account the combination effects of chemicals, including combined exposure to multiple chemicals as well as exposure from different sources, such as for example a mixture assessment factor, and to adapt legal requirements to address these effects in risk assessment and management across all relevant chemicals and emission legislation;

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 11
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 193-199, 200

Amendment 11

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 13
13. Welcomes the ‘one substance – one hazard assessment’ principle in order to better use the resources of the Union’s agencies and scientific bodies, avoid duplication of efforts, reduce the risk of diverging outcomes of assessments, speed up and bring consistency to chemicals regulation, and to ensure enhanced health and environment protection and a level playing field for industry; while taking into account the special situation of SMEs;

Calls the Commission to establish a fully connected and interoperable EU chemical safety database to facilitate seamless sharing of data between authorities and provide public access to researchers, regulators, industry and the citizen at large;

Underlines the need to reinforce cooperation and coordination between European evaluation agencies EFSA and ECHA together with national agencies, by developing common guidelines for risk assessment namely for biocidal and phytopharmaceutical products, which take into account the most recent scientific results, so as to avoid inconsistencies;

Compromise Amendment 12
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 201-203

Amendment 12

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 14
Motion for a resolution

14. Stresses the need for a more integrated approach towards assessing chemicals with similar hazard, risk or function as a group; calls therefore on the Commission to rely on a grouping approach more widely both in evaluation and in subsequent regulatory actions, to avoid regrettable substitution; stresses that the ‘one substance – one hazard assessment’ approach should not contradict nor prevent the development of a grouping approach to assess families as a whole;

Amendment

14. Stresses the need for a more integrated approach towards assessing chemicals with similar hazard, risk or function as a group; calls therefore on the Commission to rely on a science-based grouping approach more widely both in evaluation and in subsequent regulatory actions to avoid regrettable substitution and to reduce animal testing; stresses that the ‘one substance – one hazard assessment’ approach should not contradict nor prevent the development of a grouping approach to assess families as a whole;

Compromise Amendment 13
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 205-214, 215

Amendment 13

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 15

Motion for a resolution

15. Considers that regulatory measures are needed to protect vulnerable groups; calls on the Commission to adopt a cross-cutting definition of vulnerable groups, to adapt risk assessments and to align the protection of vulnerable groups throughout all chemical legislation;

Amendment

15. Considers that regulatory measures are needed to adequately protect vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant and breastfeeding women or elderly people; calls on the Commission to adopt a cross-cutting definition of vulnerable groups, and propose if appropriate, to adapt accordingly current scientific risk assessment approaches, and to align to the highest standards the protection of vulnerable groups throughout all chemical legislation;

Calls on the Commission to give particular attention to chemicals that accumulate and persist in bodies, those that are transmitted to children through pregnancy or breast milk, and chemicals
that can have effects across generations
Highlights the need to develop an effective mechanism to coordinate the protection of vulnerable groups for example by introducing consistent risk management requirements into relevant pieces of EU legislation regarding substances of concern, including neurotoxins and endocrine disruptors;

Compromise Amendment 14
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 217-220

Amendment 14

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 16

16. Calls for the strategy to improve the implementation of REACH, with regard to registration, evaluation and authorisation; reiterates the principle of ‘no data, no market’; calls for ensuring the mandatory updating of registration dossiers, based on latest available science; calls for transparency with regard to the compliance with registration obligations, and for giving explicit power to ECHA to withdraw registration numbers in case of continued non-compliance;

16. Calls for the strategy to improve significantly the implementation of REACH, with regard to registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction, and provide clarity with its interface between the OSH and CLP frameworks; reiterates the principle of ‘no data, no market’; insists that all registrations of substances have to be compliant as soon as possible; calls for ensuring the mandatory updating of registration dossiers, based on latest available science, so that registrations stay compliant; calls for transparency with regard to the compliance with registration obligations, and for giving explicit power to ECHA to withdraw registration numbers in case of continued non-compliance with any requirement; highlights the importance of programmes between ECHA and the industry in a voluntary basis in order to improve registration dossiers beyond compliance; calls the Commission to promote a framework encouraging such
Compromise Amendment 15  
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL  
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 234-244  
Amendment 15  
Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 17

Motion for a resolution  

17. Considers that the evaluation of substances needs both to improve and speed-up;

Amendment  

17. Considers that the risk assessment, including evaluation, and risk management of substances need both to improve and speed-up in general, and in particular with regard to the identification of carcinogenic and mutagenic substances in light of the Commission’s commitment to fight cancer;

Compromise Amendment 16  
EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL  
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 246-251  
Amendment 16  
Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 18

Motion for a resolution  

18. Asks the Commission and the Member States to refrain from authorising substances and approving products with incomplete data sets about health and

Amendment  

18. Asks the Commission and the Member States to refrain from authorising substances and approving products with incomplete data sets about health and
environment hazards; environment hazards, or if applicant is not able to demonstrate non-existence of suitable alternatives, where this is prerequisite for authorisation  

4 As stated in the Judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union of 7 March 2019 in case T-837/16 (Sweden vs. Commission on lead chromates).

Compromise Amendment 17  
EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 259-266, 267

Amendment 17  
Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 20

Motion for a resolution

20. Stresses that the legislation on food contact materials should be revised;

Amendment

20. Stresses that the legislation on food contact materials (FCMs) should be revised in line with CLP and REACH, to achieve a coherent, protective approach to the safety of materials and products that come into contact with food;

Insists in particular on the need for comprehensive, harmonised regulation of all FCMs, based on the precautionary principle, the principle of ‘no data, no market’, comprehensive safety assessments addressing all relevant safety and health endpoints and based on the latest scientific data for all chemicals used in FCMs, effective enforcement and improved information to consumers a;  

Calls for a phase out of substances of very high concern in FCMs  
Suggests a swift inventory of the best practices of FCMs regulation on Member States level, including national measures to tackle exposure to endocrine disruptors
and fluorocarbons;  
Calls on the Commissions to ensure a proper linkage between the revision of FCMs regulation, and the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Plan on Beating Cancer;  

Compromise Amendment 18  
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL  
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 114, 268-272, 273, 274  

Amendment 18  
Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 21  

21. Is worried by the many inconsistencies in the Union legislation concerning PBTs/vPvBs as identified in the Fitness check; calls on the Commission to come up with a clear action plan and legislative proposals on how to address all persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, as well as very persistent and very bioaccumulative, and persistent and mobile chemicals, across all relevant legislation and environmental media, including the action plan to phase-out all non-essential use of perfluoroalkylated substances (PFAS) as part of the chemicals strategy for sustainability;  

Motion for a resolution  

21. Is worried by the many inconsistencies in the Union legislation concerning PBTs/vPvBs as identified in the Fitness check; calls on the Commission to come up with a clear action plan and, if necessary, legislative proposals on how to address all persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, as well as very persistent and very bioaccumulative, and persistent and mobile substances, based on impact assessments and scientific knowledge, and within the established frameworks, while considering all relevant legislation and environmental media;  

Amendment  

Urges the Commission to set firm deadlines in the action plan on perfluoroalkylated substances (PFAS) to ensure a speedy phase-out of all non-essential uses of PFAS, as well as to accelerate the development of safe and non-persistent alternatives to all uses of PFAS as part of the chemicals strategy for sustainability;  

Calls on the Commission to define the concept of, and criteria for, "essential use" of hazardous chemicals, taking the definition of essential use provided in the
Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer as a basis, to provide a harmonised approach for regulatory measures on non-essential uses;

Compromise Amendment 19
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 278-282, 290, 303

Amendment 19

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 22

Motion for a resolution

22. Reaffirms its calls of 18 April 2019 for a comprehensive Union framework on endocrine disruptors (EDCs), in particular to adopt a horizontal definition based on the WHO definition for suspected EDCs, as well as for known and presumed EDCs in line with the classification of CMRs in the CLP Regulation, revise data requirements accordingly, effectively minimise overall exposure of humans and the environment to EDCs, make legislative proposals to insert specific provisions on EDCs into the legislation on toys and cosmetics to treat EDCs like substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction and to revise legislation on food contact materials to substitute EDCs;

Compromise Amendment 20
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Amendment

22. Reaffirms its calls of 18 April 2019 for a comprehensive Union framework on endocrine disruptors (EDCs), in particular to adopt a horizontal definition based on the WHO definition for suspected EDCs, as well as for known and presumed EDCs in line with the classification of CMRs in the CLP Regulation, revise data requirements accordingly, effectively minimise overall exposure of humans and the environment to EDCs, make legislative proposals to insert specific provisions on EDCs into the legislation on toys, food contact materials and cosmetics to treat EDCs like substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction and to revise all relevant legislation, including legislation on food contact materials to substitute EDCs;
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 284-288

Amendment 20

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23

23. Reaffirms its call of 14 March 2013 that EDCs should be regarded as non-threshold substances;

23. Reaffirms its call of 14 March 2013 that testing methods and guidance documents should be developed so as to take better account of endocrine disrupters, possible low-dose effects, combination effects and non-monotonic dose-response relationships, in particular with regard to critical windows of exposure during development; stresses that EDCs should be regarded as non-threshold substances unless an applicant can scientifically demonstrate a safe threshold;

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 21
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 141, 143, 275, 276, 292-299

Amendment 21

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 24

24. Calls on the Commission to introduce new hazard classes in the CLP Regulation (e.g. for EDCs);

24. Calls on the Commission to rapidly implement the recommendations of the Fitness Check of the most relevant chemicals legislation (excluding REACH) and to introduce new hazard classes in the CLP Regulation and in parallel in the Globally Harmonised System (e.g. for EDCs, terrestrial toxicity, neurotoxicity, immunotoxicity, persistent bioaccumulative and toxic, very persistent very bioaccumulative);

Considers that substances that are persistent, mobile and toxic (PMT) or very
persistent and very mobile (vPvM) should be added to the REACH list of substances of very high concern;

Compromise Amendment 22
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 223, 232, 253, 302, 305-312, 314-first part, 315-first part

Amendment 22

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 25

25. Stresses that the chemicals strategy for sustainability should improve the assessment of complex substances (e.g. substances of unknown or variable composition (UVCBs)) and registration of polymers, notably by supporting ECHA to develop further the solutions already put in place (e.g. Substance Identity Profile); calls for the development of specific methods to assess this type of substances which allow for a solid scientific based approach and are practically applicable;

Recalls the commitment of the Union to ensure the safety of manufactured nanomaterials and materials with similar properties pursuant to the Seventh Environment Action Programme and re-affirms its calls of 24 April 2009 for a revision of all relevant legislation to ensure safety for all applications of nanomaterials in products with potential
Compromise Amendment 23  
EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 316-322, 346

Amendment 23

Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 26

Motion for a resolution

26. Calls for full implementation of the plant protection products (PPP) legislation; calls on the Commission to publish the results of the REFIT exercise of the PPP legislation as soon as possible; calls on the Commission to accelerate Europe’s transition towards low-risk pesticides and reduce pesticide dependency to meet the objectives of the directive on Sustainable Use of Pesticides and support farmers in doing so;

Amendment

26. Calls for full implementation of the plant protection products (PPP) legislation; calls on the Commission to heed the various calls of the European Parliament of 16 January 2019 to improve the Union’s authorisation procedure for pesticides; calls on the Commission to accelerate Europe’s transition towards low-risk pesticides as defined by Article 47 of Regulation 1107/2009 and reduce pesticide dependency by inter alia advocating and supporting the implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) practices, to achieve the objectives of the directive on Sustainable Use of Pesticides and to translate the objectives of the latter in relevant legislation, to improve statistics on plant protection products, to develop better risk indicators, to reduce the use of fertilizers to avoid soil depletion, and to support farmers in meeting these objectives;

Considers that to ensure the protection of public health and the level playing field for European farmers, banned active substances should not enter the EU market through imported products;
Compromise Amendment 24  
EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 327-337, 338, 339, 340

Amendment 24

Motion for a resolution  
Recital Ma(new)

Motion for a resolution  
Amendment

Ma. whereas allowing banned substances or substances of very high concern to enter the EU market through imported products from third countries is not in line with the goal of developing non-toxic material cycles;

Amendment 24

Motion for a resolution  
Paragraph 28

Motion for a resolution  
Amendment

28. Underlines the importance of transitioning to truly circular and climate neutral economy and developing non-toxic material cycles; considers that articles made from virgin materials and those made from recycled materials should fulfil the same chemical standards; reaffirms that, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, as defined in the Waste Framework Directive, prevention takes priority over recycling and that, accordingly, recycling should not justify the perpetuation of the use of hazardous legacy substances;

Reiterates that the issue of products containing legacy substances of concern
should be dealt with by means of an efficient tracking and disposal system

Reaffirms its position of 13 September 2018 on the options to address the interface between chemical, product and waste legislation, in particular that substances of concern are those that meet the criteria set out in Article 57 of REACH as substances of very high concern, substances prohibited under the Stockholm Convention (POPs), specific substances restricted in articles listed in Annex XVII to REACH and specific substances regulated under specific sectoral and/or product legislation;

Compromise Amendment 25
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 341-345

Amendment 25

Motion for a resolution
Recital Na (new)

Motion for a resolution Amendment

Na. whereas it is welcome that the Commission is funding projects promoting innovative digital technologies to track chemicals along the supply chain (e.g. blockchain);

Amendment 25

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 29

Motion for a resolution Amendment

29. Considers that the disclosure of all 29. Considers that the disclosure of all
hazardous chemicals in articles along the supply chain to consumers and waste managers is a prerequisite to achieve non-toxic material cycles;

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<td>30. Calls on the Commission to ensure that a user-friendly public information system on hazardous substances present in materials, articles and waste, is swiftly established and made available in all languages of the Union;</td>
<td>30. Calls on the Commission to ensure that a user-friendly, transparent, mandatory EU harmonised public information system on hazardous substances present in materials, articles and waste, is swiftly established and made available in all languages of the Union as soon as possible;</td>
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<td>31. Points out that the strategy should help the chemical industry to reach climate-neutrality and the zero pollution objective</td>
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objectives as well as support the good functioning of the internal market while enhancing the competitiveness and innovation of EU industry; for a toxic-free environment, as well as support the good functioning of the internal market while enhancing the competitiveness and safe and sustainable innovation and production of EU industry, in line with the Green Deal and the New Industrial Strategy; stresses that the strategy should avoid unnecessary administrative burden;

Compromise Amendment 28
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 367-372

Amendment 28

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 32

Motion for a resolution

32. Calls for support to be given to SMEs to help them comply with EU chemical legislation;

Amendment

32. Calls for support to be given to SMEs, including technical support for the substitution of hazardous substances by safer alternatives, to help them comply with EU chemicals legislation and to move towards producing and using safe and sustainable products, by promoting research and development, investment in sustainable chemicals and technological innovation under Union programmes such as Horizon Europe;

Stresses that chemicals legislation should be designed in a way that SMEs are able to implement it without prejudice to the level of protection needed;

Compromise Amendment 29
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 373-378

Amendment 29

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 33

Motion for a resolution

33. Stresses that legislation is key to give direction to the necessary innovation for the transition to a circular and sustainable chemicals sector and long-term investments;

Amendment

33. Stresses that legislation, providing regulatory stability and predictability, is key to give direction to the necessary innovation for the transition to a circular, safe and sustainable chemicals sector, including the sustainable use of renewable feedstock to support the bioeconomy, and long-term investments to achieve a toxic-free environment; supports stakeholders’ involvement in this regard;

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 30
EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 112, 158, 159, 304, 364, 379-387, 389, 390

Amendment 30

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 34

Motion for a resolution

34. Highlights the need for Union chemicals legislation to provide incentives for sustainable chemistry, materials (including plastics) and technologies, including non-chemical alternatives, that are safe and non-toxic by design;

Amendment

34. Highlights the need for Union chemicals legislation to provide incentives for safe and sustainable chemistry, materials (including plastics) and technologies, including non-chemical alternatives, that are safe and non-toxic by design;

Emphasizes, in this regard, that the strategy should create opportunities for the scaling-up of clean technologies to meet the Green Deal targets;
Stresses that the development of these technologies and the production of this chemistry should be incentivised within the EU;

Calls on the Commission to develop EU criteria for Sustainable Chemicals, based on a scientific proposal by ECHA; considers that these criteria should be complemented with product standards (such as the Sustainable Product Policy framework);

Calls on the Commission to incentivise safe and sustainable products and clean production and introduce and/or adapt economic instruments (e.g. fees, environmental taxes, extended producer responsibility) to achieve an internalisation of external costs throughout the life cycle of chemicals, including health and environmental costs, irrespective of whether their use occurs within or outside of the Union;

Compromise Amendment 31
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 391-396
Amendment 31

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 35

Motion for a resolution
Amendment

35. Recalls that the fee income received by the ECHA will be substantially reduced; calls for a sustainable funding mechanism, in order to ensure its proper long-term functioning and to remove the inefficiencies due to the separation of budget lines, providing the resources needed to meet the increasing demands on its current work and sufficient additional resources for any additional work required;

35. Recalls that the fee income received by the ECHA will be substantially reduced; calls for the revision of its financing model and for the introduction of a predictable and sustainable funding mechanism, in order to ensure its proper long-term functioning and to remove any inefficiencies and in particular those due to the separation of budget lines, providing the resources needed to meet the increasing demands on its current work and sufficient
additional resources for any additional work required within the new Multiannual Financial Framework, including staff within ECHA exclusively dedicated to animal protection and non-animal methods promotion across all ECHA activities;

Calls on the Commission and Council to refrain from cutting ECHA’s resources in annual budget procedures, and provide additional resources for any additional tasks required such as conducting own evaluations of substances;

Compromise Amendment 32
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 403-406

Amendment 32

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 37

Motion for a resolution

37. Calls on the Commission to ensure that imported products abide by the same standards as those governing chemicals and products produced in the Union; considers that control checks of non-compliance inside the Union and at its borders should be enhanced;

Amendment

37. Calls on the Commission to ensure that imported chemicals and products as well as exported chemicals and products abide by the same standards as those governing chemicals and products produced and used in the Union in order to ensure a level playing field between EU and non-EU manufacturers; considers that control checks of non-compliance inside the Union and at its borders should be enhanced, including through a reinforced cooperation among customs authorities and the development of a specific digital tool for that purpose, taking into account experience gained in the context of the REACH Forum; welcomes the long term action plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules \(^a\) and calls on the Commission to make full use of
forthcoming proposals to ensure enforcement of EU chemicals laws;

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 33
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 1-24

Amendment 33

Motion for a resolution

Citations (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in particular its article 168 and article 191,

- having regard to Directive 2004/10/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the harmonisation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of the principles of good laboratory practice and the verification of their applications for tests on chemical substances,


November 2009 on cosmetic products,
- having regard to Directive 2013/39/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 amending Directives 2000/60/EC and 2008/105/EC as regards priority substances in the field of water policy, as a valuable instrument to monitor and tackle cross border chemical pollution in surface waters,
- having regard to the Council conclusions of 10 December 2019 entitled ‘A New EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work: Enhancing the implementation of Occupational Safety and Health in the EU’,
- having regard to the Commission Communication of 20 May 2020 entitled ‘EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Bringing nature back into our lives’ (COM(2020)380),
- having regard to the Commission Communication of 20 May 2020 entitled ‘A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system’ (COM(2020)381),
- having regard to the Commission Communication of 10 March 2020 entitled “A New Industrial Strategy for Europe” (COM(2020)102),
- having regard to the Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan presented by the
European Commission in February 2020,
- having regard to the public consultation by the Commission on Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan[^1a],
- having regard to its resolution of 24 April 2018 on a global ban to end animal testing for cosmetics (0217/2018 (RSP)),
- having regard to the report of June 2019 coordinated by the European Commission and its organising partner, the Ministry for Environment and Food of Denmark entitled “EU Chemicals Policy 2030: Building on the past, moving to the future”,
- having regard to the European Court of Auditors’ Special Report 05/2020: Sustainable use of plant protection products: limited progression measuring and reducing risks,

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 34
EPP, S&D, RE, ID, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 229, 283, 291, 421

Amendment 34

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 15a (new)

Motion for a resolution  
Amendment

15a. Considers that the chemicals strategy for sustainability should contribute to a high level of protection of workers against harmful chemicals;

Calls on the Commission to make a legislative proposal to include substances that are toxic for reproduction within the scope of the Directive 2004/37/EC on carcinogens and mutagens at work to align it with the way CMRs are treated in
other EU chemicals legislation (e.g. REACH, biocides, pesticides, cosmetics, etc.);

Stresses the importance of requiring that applications for authorisation under REACH are also sufficiently precise with regard to the exposure to the substance concerned so as to be able to properly assess the risk and to take adequate risk management measures, in particular for workers;

Emphasises the importance of comprehensive chemical hazard and safety information to be available to employers as they need to protect and inform their workers with the correct safety instructions, training and protection equipment and implement a good system of surveillance; calls for effective national labour inspections and sanctions for breaches of the safety requirements; encourages the setting up of prevention committees;

Compromise Amendment 35
EPP, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, GUE/NGL

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 409, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 422

Amendment 33

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 37a (new)

37a. Calls on the Commission to conduct a thorough evaluation of Member States’ dependence on imports from third countries of chemicals in critical value chains such as Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, disinfectants etc., and any associated safety risks;

Calls on the European Commission and Member States to develop policies to facilitate and promote the safe and
sustainable chemical manufacturing back in Europe in strategic value chains such as Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and disinfectants, in order to regain controls in this strategic area and to reduce Europe’s dependence on third countries, ensure a secure access and avoid medicine shortages, without undermining the rewards that open economies derive from international trade;

Or. en