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Sortare Ordonare în funcție de dată
Cuvânt-cheie "produs chimic"

32 Rezultat(e)

Data creării : 19-03-2024

Classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and mixtures

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-03-2024

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie ambalaj | chimie | clasificare documentară | COMERT | degradarea mediului înconjurător | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | etichetare | INDUSTRIE | legislație privind produsele chimice | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | propunere (UE) | protecția mediului înconjurător | substanță periculoasă | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In December 2022, the European Commission proposed a revision of the Regulation on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, one of the two cornerstones of the EU's framework regulating chemicals. The revision, announced in the EU chemicals strategy for sustainability, notably seeks to identify and classify hazardous chemicals more comprehensively; improve communication on chemical hazards and the notification of relevant information to poison centres for emergency health response; and address online sales more effectively. Industry has expressed particular concern about the proposed rules for classifying multi-constituent substances, grouping substances for harmonised classification and labelling, and label formatting. Non-governmental organisations, mainly supportive of the revision, stress the need to set deadlines, cover further hazards and nanoforms of substances, and do more to limit animal testing. The European Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement on the file on 5 December 2023. The agreed text was endorsed by Member State representatives on 22 December 2023 and by the ENVI committee on 11 January 2024. It now awaits formal adoption by the co-legislators. The vote in plenary is scheduled for the second April 2024 session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Enhancing chemicals' classification and labelling

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 27-09-2023

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie chimie | COMERT | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | etichetare | INDUSTRIE | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politică în sănătate | poluare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | produs chimic anorganic | regulament (UE) | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat During its October I plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to adopt its position on a European Commission proposal to revise a core piece of EU chemicals legislation, which requires proper classification, labelling and packaging of hazardous substances and mixtures to protect human health and the environment.

Pe scurt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Pollutants in EU waters: Update of chemical substances listed for control

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 08-09-2023

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie ape de suprafață | ape subterane | calitatea mediului | chimie | controlul poluării | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | politica mediului înconjurător | politica în domeniul apei | poluant al apei | poluare chimică | poluarea apei | produs chimic | propunere (UE) | protecția apelor | standard de mediu | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat As required by EU water legislation, and in line with the European Green Deal's zero pollution ambition, on 26 October 2022 the European Commission tabled a proposal to revise the lists of surface water and groundwater pollutants that need to be monitored and controlled for the purpose of protection of EU freshwater bodies, and the associated environmental quality standards. The proposal also seeks to remedy shortcomings identified in the current framework as regards chemical pollution in waters, and notably to enable swifter adaptation to scientific knowledge. Stakeholders' views on the proposed text are mixed. Non-governmental organisations are pushing for more ambition, for instance on chemical mixtures, pesticides, deadlines, and producers' responsibility for covering monitoring costs. Industry representatives have meanwhile expressed some concerns, notably about the achievability and scientific grounding of certain new standards. During its September 2023 plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to vote on the report adopted in June by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). This will then form Parliament's position for future negotiations with the Council. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of Regulation \(EC\) 648/2004 on detergents](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 24-03-2023

Autor BACIAN Izabela Cristina

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie chimie | COMERT | construcție europeană | consum | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | măsuri de implementare națională | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | produse pentru lustruire și curățire | protecția consumatorului | regulament (UE) | Strategie UE | substanță periculoasă | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat A revision of the Detergents Regulation is expected to be published in the first quarter of 2023. The revision of the regulation is aimed at ensuring consistency with other EU chemicals legislation, adapting the legislation to technical progress as well as reducing administrative burdens. In the context of the EU chemicals strategy for sustainability, provisions may be introduced or reinforced to take account of the combination effects of chemicals and to extend the generic approach to risk management to the regulation, and thus better protect consumers' health. This briefing outlines the main findings of the evaluation of the Detergents Regulation as well as the positions of various stakeholders on these issues.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Revision of the EU Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-03-2023

Autor KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie chimie | COMERT | consum | degradarea mediului înconjurător | denumire de origine a unui produs | dreptul Uniunii Europene | etichetare | INDUSTRIE | legislație privind produsele chimice | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politică în sănătate | preambalarea produselor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | protecția consumatorului | protecția mediului înconjurător | regulament (UE) | substanță periculoasă | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Union has been developing a policy on chemicals for more than 50 years. It employs legal regulation as the main policy instrument and aims to protect human health and the environment against the hazardous properties of chemicals, ensuring their free movement within the internal market, while also promoting competitiveness and innovation in the relevant industrial sector. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (the CLP Regulation) is a key regulatory instrument of EU chemicals policy. In 2020, in the context of the zero pollution ambition of the European Green Deal, the European Commission adopted a chemicals strategy for sustainability aimed at better protecting citizens and the environment and boosting innovation for safe and sustainable chemicals. The achievement of these objectives requires the revision of several pieces of EU legislation regulating chemicals, including the CLP Regulation. This briefing informs parliamentary decision-making by presenting findings on the implementation of the regulation.

[Briefing EN](#)

[‘Forever chemicals’: More stringent EU limits from 1 January 2023](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 15-02-2023

Autor KATSAROVA Ivana

Domeniul tematic Siguranța alimentară

Cuvânt-cheie chimie | compus chimic organic | cotă de producție | degradarea mediului înconjurător | fibre textile sintetice | hrană contaminată | industria pielăriei și textilă | INDUSTRIE | lanț alimentar | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | protecția mediului înconjurător | siguranță alimentară | sănătate | științe naturale și aplicate | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs), a large class of synthetic chemicals known as ‘forever chemicals’, contain one of the strongest chemical bonds in organic chemistry. This accounts for the fact that they persist in the environment longer than any other man-made substance. As long as PFASs continue to be released in the environment, humans and other species will be exposed to ever greater concentrations of these substances.

[Pe scurt EN](#)

[Revision of Regulation \(EC\) 1005/2009 on substances depleting the ozone layer](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 16-03-2022

Autor KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie chimie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | gaz generator de efect de seră | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | măsuri pentru controlul poluării | ozon | politica mediului înconjurător | politica UE în domeniul mediului | poluant stratosferic | poluare stratosferică | produs chimic | reducerea emisiilor de gaze cu efect de seră | regulament al Comisiei Europene | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The depletion of the ozone layer affects negatively both humans and the natural environment. It is provoked by chemicals known as 'ozone depleting substances' (ODSs), which are also potent greenhouse gases. They have been subject to legal regulation at international level for several decades (the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol, adopted in the second half of the 1980s under UN auspices). EU has always spearheaded global efforts in the field of ODSs, adopting its first rules in the early 1980s and later addressing them specifically through Regulation (EC) 1005/2009. The ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the regulation published at the end of 2019 shows that overall performance matches expectations and that the regulation is thus fit for purpose, despite some aspects in need of improvement. A Commission proposal for revision of the regulation is expected in the spring of 2022. This implementation appraisal presents findings on the implementation of the regulation.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[The EU Toy Safety Directive](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-04-2021

Autor BINDER ECKHARD | HUEMER MARIE-ASTRID

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Protecția consumatorilor

Cuvânt-cheie chimie | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | consum | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | industria jucăriilor | INDUSTRIE | industrii diverse | libera circulație a mărfurilor | norme de securitate | piață unică | politică comercială | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | siguranța produsului | standard european | supravegherea pieței | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The Toy Safety Directive (TSD) aims to ensure a high level of health and safety with respect to toys for children under 14 years of age and to guarantee the free movement of toys in the EU by means of provisions for manufacturers, importers, distributors of toys sold in the EU and national market surveillance authorities. More than 10 years after its adoption in 2009, the European Commission is considering a revision of the directive in the context of the chemicals strategy for sustainability. Although the exact scope of this revision has still to be decided, the European Commission highlighted areas for further improvement in a recent evaluation of the directive. The Commission's evaluation focused on: a general lack of monitoring data to assess the TSD's effectiveness; limit values for some chemical substances; and the question of whether limit values should apply not only to toys for children under 36 months, but also to children of all ages. In addition, the evaluation looked into the issue of market surveillance and enforcement, where resources appear to be missing and discussed the difficulties for manufacturers to comply with the 'small parts requirement' for toys intended for children under 36 months. This briefing has been produced by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) to assist the European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in its work on the implementation report on the Toy Safety Directive. The briefing aims to provide a succinct overview of publicly available material on the implementation, application and effectiveness to date of the Toy Safety Directive, drawing on input from EU institutions and bodies and from external organisations.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Guidelines for submission and evaluation of applications for the approval of active substances in pesticides](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 11-11-2019

Autor extern John NGANGA, Michela BISONNI and Maria CHRISTODOULOU

Domeniul tematic Mediu | Siguranța alimentară | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | autorizație de vânzare | chimie | COMERT | INDUSTRIE | marketing | pesticide | produs chimic | tehnologie agricolă

Rezumat Active substances are an essential element of pesticides. The approval of active substance occurs at EU level, and guidance documents and guidelines for this procedure exist. They aim to clarify, harmonise and standardise the complex approval process. This study examines the guidance and guidelines which exist for active substance approval; the level of harmonisation among them; the connection to the good laboratory practice (GLP) principles; and provides an overview of the studies which are required for active substance approval.

[Pe scurt](#) [EN](#)

Endocrine disruptors: An overview of latest developments at European level in the context of plant protection products

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 25-04-2019

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Domeniul tematic Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boli endocrine | chimie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | perturbator endocrin | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | produse fitosanitare | regulament (UE) | riscuri de sănătate | sănătate | tehnologie agricolă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Endocrine disruptors (EDs) are chemical substances present in many products of daily life, which interact with the hormonal system and can disrupt its proper functioning. There is a growing interest in understanding EDs and progress has been made on both the scientific and regulatory side, but the topic remains of high concern at decision-making and societal levels because of the challenges it still poses. This paper provides a desk-research based overview of the key moments of the (scientific and regulatory) debate on EDs, with a focus on the latest developments at European level, namely Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 and the 2018 Commission communication 'Towards a comprehensive European Union framework on endocrine disruptors', in the particular context of plant protection products (PPPs).

Studiu [EN](#)

Explosives precursors: Fighting the misuse of chemicals by terrorists

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-03-2019

Autor THERON FRANCOIS

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie chimie | COMERT | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | etichetare | explozibil | INDUSTRIE | informația și prelucrarea informației | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de comercializare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | produs chimic | propunere (UE) | regulament (UE) | schimb de informații | substanță periculoasă | terorism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Since 2008, in line with its action plan to enhance the security of explosives, the European Union has considered regulating chemicals that could be used to produce homemade explosives to be a priority. A first legislative act in this regard – Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors – was adopted in 2013. The 2015 Paris and 2016 Brussels terrorist attacks and their operating modes, which were based on the use of homemade explosives, led to an assessment of the efficiency of the 2013 regulation. To take into account existing challenges, and increase stakeholders' ability to implement and enforce restrictions and controls under the regulation, the European Commission launched its revision in February 2017. On 17 April 2018, it adopted a proposal for a new regulation on explosives precursors. Following trilogue negotiations, an agreement between the European Parliament and the Council was reached on 5 February 2019. The Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), approved the agreed text on 19 February 2019. The vote in plenary is due to take place in April 2019. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Endocrine Disruptors: From Scientific Evidence to Human Health Protection

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 15-01-2019

Autor extern Barbara DEMENEIX, PhD, UMR 7221 CNRS/MNH, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
Rémy SLAMA, PhD, Senior Investigator, INSERM (National Institute of Health and Medical Research), IAB Research Center, Team of Environmental Epidemiology, Grenoble, France.

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Petiții adresate Parlamentului European

Cuvânt-cheie boli endocrine | chimie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | perturbator endocrin | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | riscuri de sănătate | sănătate

Rezumat This study, commissioned by the PETI Committee of the European Parliament, presents the scientific knowledge regarding the health effects of endocrine disruptors, a class of hazards recognized in EU regulation since 1999. This report reviews the scientific evidence regarding the concept of endocrine disruption, the extent of exposure, associated health effects and costs. The existing relevant EU regulations are discussed and recommendations made to better protect human health.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 19-10-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie agricultură durabilă | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | analiză economică | Autoritatea Europeană pentru Siguranță Alimentară | chimie | COMERT | comisie a Parlamentului European | control sanitar | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | INDUSTRIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | marketing | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | pesticide | politica mediului înconjurător | politică agricolă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | protecția mediului înconjurător | regulament al Comisiei Europene | riscuri de sănătate | studiu de impact | sănătate | tehnologie agricolă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The study presents the results of evaluation of the implementation of the Directive 2009/128/EC establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides. The study was outsourced and prepared by a consortium led by ÖIR GmbH, in collaboration with Arcadia International, t33 and external experts. The study covers the implementation of the directive as a whole. Furthermore, it concentrates on the implementation of the integrated pest management principles in the individual Member States. In addition, it also provides an analysis concerning of a the development of harmonised risk indicators, the imposition of limitation and bans of on the usage of pesticides in sensitive specific sensitive areas, and the impacts that of the use of pesticides has on drinking water. The analysis is accompanied by recommendations on how to improve the implementation processes.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Guidelines for submission and evaluation of applications for the approval of active substances in pesticides](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 21-09-2018

Autor extern John NGANGA,
Michela BISONNI and
Maria CHRISTODOULOU, Agra CEAS Consulting IEG

Domeniul tematic Mediu | Siguranța alimentară | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie agricultură durabilă | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | Autoritatea Europeană pentru Siguranță Alimentară | chimie | COMERT | control sanitar | dreptul Uniunii Europene | funcționare instituțională | INDUSTRIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | marketing | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | pesticide | politica mediului înconjurător | politică agricolă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | protecția mediului înconjurător | regulament (UE) | regulament al Comisiei Europene | riscuri de sănătate | sănătate | tehnologie agricolă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Active substances are an essential element of pesticides. The approval of active substance occurs at EU level, and guidance documents and guidelines for this procedure exist. They aim to clarify, harmonise and standardise the complex approval process. This study examines the guidance and guidelines which exist for active substance approval; the level of harmonisation among them; the connection to the good laboratory practice (GLP) principles; and provides an overview of the studies which are required for active substance approval.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Revision of the Explosives Precursors Regulation](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-07-2018

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Domeniul tematic Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | apărare civilă | armonizare legislativă | autorizație de vânzare | chimie | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț ilicit | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | explozibil | INDUSTRIE | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de comercializare | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică și securitate publică | produs chimic | propunere (UE) | restricții comerciale | studiu de impact | substanță periculoasă | terorism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Explosives precursors CAN BE FOUND IN various chemical products used by consumers, general professional users, and industrial users, for example, in detergents, fertilisers, special fuels, lubricants and greases, water treatment chemicals. They can be used by terrorists to produce home-made explosives (HME). In April 2018 the European Commission put forward a proposal for a new regulation, accompanied by an impact assessment (IA) and an evaluation, which have been performed at the same time. The IA has attempted to provide a rather detailed, albeit mainly qualitative, analysis of the various types of impacts, disregarding some limitations to obtain data, such as a risk of exposing vulnerabilities in Member States and of jeopardising ongoing investigations and prosecutions. The IA notes that many SMEs are not part of the EU level industry associations, which have been consulted while drafting the ex-post evaluation. A question arises if the SMEs have been targeted at the stakeholder consultation in any other way, which appears not to be the case. The public consultation took less than 12 weeks, which is not in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines.

Briefing [EN](#)

Regulation 98/2013 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-05-2018

Autor KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Industrie | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie apărare civilă | chimie | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț electronic | comerț ilicit | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | etichetare | explozibil | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | INDUSTRIE | informația și prelucrarea informației | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de comercializare | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică și securitate publică | produs chimic | propunere (UE) | restricții comerciale | schimb de informații | substanță periculoasă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat Explosives precursors are chemical substances that can be (and have been) misused to manufacture homemade explosives (HMEs). Regulation 98/2013 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, applicable since September 2014, has two general aims: to increase public security through a reduced risk of misuse of explosives precursors for the manufacture of HMEs and, at the same time, to enable the free movement of explosives precursor substances in the EU internal market, given their many legitimate uses. The regulation establishes a system of restrictions and controls on a number of explosives precursors with the aim of limiting the general public's access to these substances. The regulation also establishes an obligation for economic operators to report suspicious transactions, disappearances and thefts of explosives precursors. Evidence collected through the Commission's evaluation and stakeholder consultation confirms the existence of significant challenges related to the application of the regulation. These include a fragmented landscape of restrictions and controls across Member States (which apply an outright ban, a licensing or a registration regime, or a combination of these); insufficient awareness along the supply chain about rules and obligations arising from the regulation; and a lack of clarity about certain provisions that focus particularly on the identification of products that fall within the scope of the regulation and the identification of legitimate/professional users. Lack of clarity as to the application of the regulation to online marketplaces is yet another problem, given the absence of an explicit reference to e-commerce in the regulation. Non-inclusion of all threat substances in the list of restricted explosives precursors is seen as yet another important challenge, and so is the perceived inflexibility of the procedure for adding new threat substances to the list, especially in view of the need to react quickly to new and evolving threats. In light of the above, in April 2018 the European Commission put forward a proposal for a new regulation, accompanied by an impact assessment and an evaluation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Substanțele chimice

Tipul publicației Fișe descriptive despre U.E.

Data 01-11-2017

Autor HAHNKAMPER-VANDENBULCKE Nora

Domeniul tematic Mediu | Protecția consumatorilor

Cuvânt-cheie accident chimic | ambalaj | chimie | COMERT | consum | degradarea mediului înconjurător | etichetare | INDUSTRIE | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | poluare organică | prevenirea riscurilor de mediu | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | protecția consumatorului | riscuri de sănătate | substanță periculoasă | sănătate

Rezumat Legislația UE în domeniul substanțelor chimice are scopul de a proteja sănătatea umană și mediul și de a preveni obstacolele din calea comerțului. Aceasta cuprinde norme care reglementează comercializarea și utilizarea anumitor categorii de produse chimice, un ansamblu de restricții armonizate privind introducerea pe piață și utilizarea unor substanțe și preparate periculoase specifice, precum și norme care reglementează accidentele majore și exportul de substanțe periculoase. Cea mai importantă realizare la nivelul UE o reprezintă Regulamentul REACH, care reglementează înregistrarea, evaluarea și autorizarea unor astfel de substanțe, precum și restricțiile aplicabile acestora.

Fișe descriptive despre [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#) U.E.

Chemicals and the circular economy: Dealing with substances of concern

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 02-10-2017

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie chimie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezvoltare durabilă | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie circulară | INDUSTRIE | managementul deșeurilor | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politică economică | produs chimic | regulament (UE) | substanță periculoasă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Unlike the traditional linear economic model based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern, the circular economy is an economic model based on sharing, leasing, reuse, repair, refurbishment and recycling, in an (almost) closed loop. One of the challenges associated with this model is the presence of substances of concern in products, which risk being passed on to waste and subsequently recycled. A large number of European Union (EU) legal acts are relevant to the theme of substances of concern in material cycles. They relate to three broad areas: chemicals, products and waste. The European Commission is expected to publish a communication on the interface between these policy areas by the end of 2017. The main challenge in relation to chemicals and the circular economy is increasing recycling and reuse, while making sure consumers are not at risk from exposure to substances of concern that may be present in products and passed on to waste. More specific challenges relate, among other things, to long-term exposure, lack of information, trade aspects and implementation of EU law. Increased policy coherence in the current regulatory framework could help the situation. More specifically, elements of possible remedies include: disseminating information about the presence of substances of concern in products, reducing and substituting them, and improving the management of substances of concern that cannot be substituted. However, there may be some difficulties in implementing these solutions, in particular regarding the administrative burden and costs. The European Parliament supports the development of non-toxic material cycles so that recycled waste can be used as a major, reliable source of raw materials. Stakeholders' views on the topic are mixed.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Chemicals and the circular economy: Dealing with substances of concern](#)

[Chemicals and the circular economy: Dealing with substances of concern](#)

European Chemicals Agency: Role and governance

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-08-2017

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Domeniul tematic Industrie | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Europeană pentru Produse Chimice | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | chimie | competență instituțională (UE) | degradarea mediului înconjurător | deșeurile periculoase | formalități birocratice | funcționare instituțională | guvernare | INDUSTRIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | legislație privind produsele chimice | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | POLITICĂ | politică de reglementare | produs chimic | putere executivă și administrație publică | securitatea muncii | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is a decentralised agency of the European Union. Established in 2007, it is based in Helsinki. Its main mission is to contribute to the implementation of European chemicals legislation for the benefit of human health and the environment, as well as improving innovation and competitiveness. ECHA carries out technical, scientific and administrative tasks under four EU regulations: the regulation on registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH); the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation; the Biocidal Products Regulation; and the regulation on export and import of hazardous chemicals. It may also initiate regulatory processes and take limited regulatory decisions under these regulations. ECHA comprises a number of bodies active on specific aspects. These include the Member State Committee which is involved in key processes under REACH, three advisory scientific bodies (Committee for Risk Assessment, Committee for Socio-economic analysis and Biocidal Products Committee), a Forum aimed at strengthening enforcement, a Board of Appeal deciding on appeals against decisions taken by the ECHA, and a Management Board, which acts as the Agency's governing body. These bodies are supported by a secretariat employing 564 staff at the end of 2016. ECHA's annual budget, which is about €110 million, has two main sources: a subsidy from the EU budget, and fees levied on companies for services carried out under the four relevant regulations. In 2016, fees and charges accounted for 46 % of expenditure. An evaluation carried out for the European Commission in 2017 found that the ECHA carries out its work effectively and efficiently, is relevant to societal needs and brings EU added value, although the evaluation also highlighted some areas where there is room for improvement, for instance regarding IT and communication.

Briefing [EN](#)

Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 02-02-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | chimie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | ECONOMIE | igiena muncii | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | ONU | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | riscuri de sănătate | sector economic | structură economică | studiu de impact | substanță carcinogenă | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

Rezumat The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. Overall, the proposal has received a broad welcome from stakeholders. The Council reached a general approach on 13 October 2016. The European Parliament's EMPL Committee rapporteur has presented her draft report, which was considered in December. A total of 196 amendments have been tabled on the Commission proposal. The Committee vote is scheduled for 27-28 February 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU policy and legislation on chemicals: Overview, with a focus on REACH

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 19-12-2016

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Domeniul tematic Industrie | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Europeană pentru Produse Chimice | autorizație de vânzare | chimie | COMERT | consum | degradarea mediului înconjurător | INDUSTRIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | legislație privind produsele chimice | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politică mediului înconjurător | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | protecția mediului înconjurător | riscuri de sănătate | siguranța produsului | substanță periculoasă | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This publication presents an overview of European Union policy on chemicals. It describes EU chemicals legislation, in particular the REACH Regulation, as well as other relevant legislative acts and international agreements on chemicals. However, it does not address the regulatory framework applicable to pesticides (plant protection products and biocides) in depth. The publication presents information available about the costs and benefits of EU chemicals legislation and gives an overview of the opportunities and challenges associated with the current legal framework. It outlines relevant views of stakeholders and the European Parliament. Finally, the publication lays out actions that the European Commission is expected to take in the years to come. Chemicals are the building blocks of life. They are present in us, around us and in the products we buy. They are used in almost all industries and play an important role in virtually all economic sectors. The EU chemicals sector represents 1.1 % of EU gross domestic product and accounts for about 1.2 million jobs. Chemicals enable us to live more comfortable lives, yet they may also have adverse effects on the environment and human health. The cornerstone of EU chemicals legislation is the 2006 Regulation on the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (widely known as REACH). Other major legislative acts relate to the classification, labelling and packaging of chemicals, in order to ensure that hazards are clearly communicated to consumers and workers; the export and import of hazardous chemicals and the control of persistent organic pollutants, partly implementing international agreements; the prevention of major accidents involving dangerous chemicals; and the management of pesticides. The European Commission is currently carrying out fitness checks on the chemicals legislation. Actions in the coming years are expected to relate to a range of topics, such as the process of application for authorisation, nano-materials, a strategy for a non-toxic environment, registration requirements for low volume substances, and polymers.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Free Trade Agreements and Patterns of Risk Regulation in the EU and the US

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 13-09-2016

Autor extern International Risk Governance Council (Switzerland)

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Comerț internațional | Drept contractual, drept comercial și dreptul societăților comerciale | Drept internațional privat și cooperarea judiciară în materie civilă | Drept internațional public | Dreptul proprietății intelectuale | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Industrie | Mediu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Politica de cercetare | Protecția consumatorilor | Siguranța alimentară | Transporturi | Turism | Valoarea adăugată europeană

Cuvânt-cheie acord de comerț liber | America | chimie | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | INDUSTRIE | legislație farmaceutică | legislație privind alimentele | liberalizarea comerțului | negociere de acord (UE) | organizarea transporturilor | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | produs farmaceutic | reglementări tehnice | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații transatlantice | siguranță alimentară | Statele Unite | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | TRANSPORT | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vehicul cu motor

Rezumat Transatlantic regulatory patterns overall and in four key sectors: food, automobiles, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals indicate that the EU risk regulation is not always or generally more stringent or precautionary than the US regulation. In fact, the reality is a complex mix of parity and particularity. While there is overall EU-US similarity, there is also variation. In some risk matters, and across and within sectors, there is more precaution in Europe, whereas in others it may be in the US. Even if they are unusual deviations, and even if they go in both directions, transatlantic regulatory differences can still pose barriers to trade that may in some cases warrant harmonization. However, regulatory variation can also be the basis for learning to improve future regulatory design, both by comparing outcomes across regulations in different jurisdictions, and by planning adaptive regulation over time. International regulatory cooperation does not simply mean adopting the current standard of one side or the other. It can also involve collaboration to reviewing existing regulations and designing new approaches that improve outcomes for all.

Studiu [EN](#)

Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-06-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boli profesionale | chimie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul muncii | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | elaborarea legislației UE | igiena muncii | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | studiu de impact | substanță carcinogenă | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational limit exposure values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents in the light of new scientific data. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. The initiative would proceed in two steps, with the current proposal and another to follow later in the year. Broad discussions with scientists and the social partners fed into the proposal, and it has received a broad welcome from stakeholders. Trade unions nonetheless regret that certain substances are not included, and some on the employers' side oppose the limit value for respirable crystalline silica. The legislative process is in its initial stages, with the EMPL Committee to consider the proposal in the coming months.

A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Setting criteria on endocrine disruptors: Follow-up to the General Court judgment

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-04-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boli endocrine | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | chimie | COMERT | consum | decizie a Curții (UE) | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | elaborarea legislației UE | epidemiologie | grup de interese | industria chimică | INDUSTRIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | metodă de evaluare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | riscuri de sănătate | siguranța produsului | substanțe toxice | sănătate | toxicologie | transparență în luarea deciziilor | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Endocrine disruptors are substances that interfere with the functioning of hormones, with potentially harmful effects on health. A wide range of chemicals are suspected of being responsible for endocrine-disrupting activity. Defining scientific criteria for their identification is highly complex and has important repercussions for a wide range of stakeholders. There is a lack of consensus among both scientists and regulators. Work on the issue has been conducted at EU and international level. The European Commission's delay in adopting scientific criteria has provoked strong reactions from various stakeholders. The Commission is expected to come up with scientific criteria and to present the legal acts required before summer 2016. In a judgment delivered on 16 December 2015, the General Court of the Court of Justice of the EU found that the Commission had breached European Union law by failing to act on endocrine disruptors. It concluded that the Commission did not comply with its clear obligation to specify scientific criteria for the identification of chemicals that have endocrine-disrupting properties by 13 December 2013. In addition, it stated that there was no requirement to carry out an impact assessment, which the Commission had suggested was necessary to evaluate the various possible options prior to taking its decision.

Briefing [EN](#)

Drug Precursors: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-03-2013

Autor WERNER Helmut

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea ex ante a impactului | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | chimie | COMERT | comerț ilicit | comerț în interiorul UE | DREPT | drept penal | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | INDUSTRIE | lupta împotriva criminalității | politică comercială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | propunere (UE) | studiu de impact | supravegherea pieței | trafic de droguri | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Regulation on drug precursors. Drug precursors are chemical substances that may be produced for licit purposes, but which can be misused for illegal drug production. A specific regulatory framework has been set up both at international level and within the EU to prevent the diversion of drug precursors to illicit drug production.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Monitoring Trade Between the Community and Third Countries in Drug Precursors: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-03-2013

Autor WERNER Helmut

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Evaluarea ex ante a impactului

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | chimie | COMERT | comerț în exteriorul UE | DREPT | drept penal | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | INDUSTRIE | legislație farmaceutică | licență de export | lupta împotriva criminalității | monitorizare exporturi | politică comercială | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | propunere (UE) | stimulent | studiu de impact | sănătate | trafic de droguri | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 laying down rules for the monitoring of trade between the Community and third countries in drug precursors. Drug precursors are chemical substances that may be produced for licit purposes, but which can be misused for illegal drug production. A specific regulatory framework has been set up both at international level and within the EU to prevent the diversion of drug precursors to illicit drug production.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

EU policy on endocrine disruptors

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 07-03-2013

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Domeniul tematic Mediu | Protecția consumatorilor | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boli endocrine | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | chimie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | hormoni | INDUSTRIE | legislație sanitară | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | metodă de cercetare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | riscuri de sănătate | substanță periculoasă | sănătate

Rezumat Endocrine disruptors (EDs) are substances that disturb the functioning of hormones, and are associated with various human health problems, including reduced fertility and reproductive abnormalities. EDs can act at very low doses and are especially dangerous during pregnancy and in infancy.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Endocrine Disruptors and Impact on Health"

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 14-09-2012

Autor extern Gustaaf Borchardt (European Commission, DG Environment) ,
Tapani Piha (European Commission, DG SANCO) ,
Jacqueline McGlade (European Environment Agency) ,
Peter Korytar (European Commission, DG Environment) ,
Jim Bridges (Univ. of Surrey) ,
Andreas Kortenkamp (Institute for the Environment, Brunel University, London) ,
Alberto Mantovani (National Health Institute of Health, ISS, Italy) ,
Peter Smith (Programme Product Stewardship, CEFIC) and
Yannick Vicaire (Réseau Environment Santé, RES)

Domeniul tematic Industrie | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie autorizație de vânzare | boli endocrine | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | chimie | COMERT | degradarea mediului înconjurător | experiențe pe animale | hormoni | INDUSTRIE | legislație sanitară | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | riscuri de sănătate | substanță periculoasă | sănătate

Rezumat This report summarises the presentations and discussions at the Workshop on Endocrine Disruptors and Health, held at the European Parliament in Brussels, on Tuesday 18 September 2012. The aim of the workshop was to better understand the impacts of endocrine disruptors on health and to provide input into the ongoing policy discussions at EU-level. The workshop was hosted and chaired by MEP Åsa Westlund (S&D, SE), Rapporteur for the Parliament's own initiative report on the "Protection of public health from endocrine disruptors".

Studiu [EN](#)

Health threats from endocrine disruptors: A scientific and regulatory challenge

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 12-06-2012

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Domeniul tematic Protecția consumatorilor | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie autorizație de vânzare | boli endocrine | cercetare medicală | chimie | COMERT | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | hormoni | INDUSTRIE | legislație sanitară | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | politica UE | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | riscuri de sănătate | substanță periculoasă | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață sălbatică

Rezumat Endocrine disruptors are substances that disturb the functioning of hormones and have negative effects on human health and wildlife. Despite intense research efforts, there are still major gaps in understanding of endocrine disruption phenomena.

Briefing [EN](#)

Workshop on Biocidal Products Brussels (15 April 2010)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 15-04-2010

Autor extern Carl-Michael SIMON (Associate Sidney Austin Law Cabinet, Belgium), Sally BLOOMFIELD (London School of Hygiene), Claudia CASTELL-EXNER (Deutscher Verein des Gas- und Wasserfaches e.V.), Christian SCHWEER (Pesticide Action Network), Ilaria MALERBA (Federchimica/CEFIC - European Chemical Industry Council) and Bernd GLASSL (AISE - International Association for Soaps, Detergents and Maintenance Products)

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Mediu | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie armonizarea standardelor | chimie | COMERT | consum | degradarea mediului înconjurător | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | norme de securitate | poluare chimică | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | siguranța produsului | substanță periculoasă | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

Rezumat This report summarises the presentations and discussions at a Workshop on Biocidal products, organised by the ENVI Committee in cooperation with the IMCO Committee, and held at the European Parliament in Brussels on 15 April 2010.
The aim of the workshop was to provide MEPs with a comprehensive and balanced overview on the issues and interests at stake regarding the ongoing legislative procedure on the proposal for a regulation concerning the placing on the market and use of biocidal products (COM (2009) 267 final).

Studiu [EN](#)

Implications of reach for the Developing Countries

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 05-03-2006

Autor extern Dr Frank Ackerman

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Industrie

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | analiză economică | categorii de societăți comerciale | chimie | comerț | COMERT | comerț internațional | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | import (UE) | INDUSTRIE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | produs chimic | regulament (UE) | relații comerciale | situație economică | substanță periculoasă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | întreprinderi mici și mijlocii | întreprinderi multinaționale | țări ACP | țări în curs de dezvoltare

Rezumat The study deals with the proposed regulatory framework for chemicals (REACH, COM (2003) 644 final of 29 Oct.2003), which causes considerable unease among developing countries on account of the burden that REACH may impose on them in terms of their market access to the EU. The study explains the functioning of REACH and examines the socio-economic impact on the developing countries with special focus on the ACP States, in particular on South Africa, Mozambique, Jamaica, Ghana and Tanzania. It investigates possible changes in the patterns of competitiveness and trade flows. Particular emphasis is placed upon the role of multinationals compared to local producers. Furthermore the study highlights the macroeconomic impact of REACH as far as employment and government revenue are concerned. It also examines the cost and benefit of REACH for the ACP States. Finally, technical assistance, capacity building, access to information and direct support for small and medium enterprises are examined.

Studiu [EN](#), [FR](#)

EU Chemicals Policy

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-09-2001

Autor extern María Perez Louro, former Ramón y Cajal scholar

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Industrie

Cuvânt-cheie accident chimic | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | chimie | COMERT | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | industria chimică | INDUSTRIE | inovație | marketing | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politică UE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs chimic | substanță periculoasă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The current chemicals policy has several problems. There is a lack of knowledge about the dangers of many chemicals on the EU market. This makes it difficult to assess their risks properly and to make informed decisions about controlling those risks. The current process of risk assessment is much too slow. Only a handful of chemical substances are assessed at EU level each year. The main objectives of the chemicals review are to develop a new, integrated and coherent chemicals policy and to modernise the regulatory framework to encourage innovation, competitiveness and the efficient working of the internal market.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)