



REACH and beyond

Challenges and options for improvement

- Global chemicals demand
- REACH: current challenges
- 2018 & beyond

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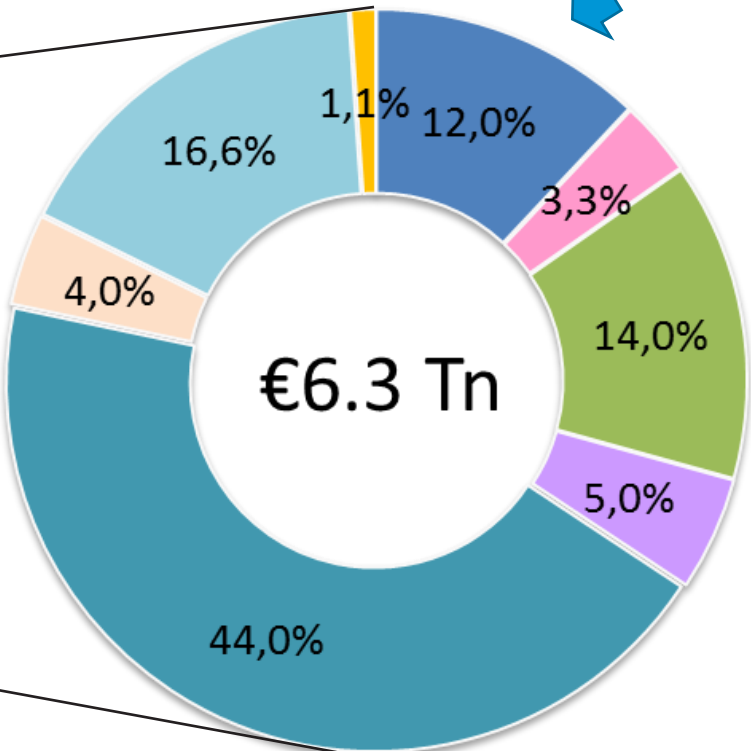
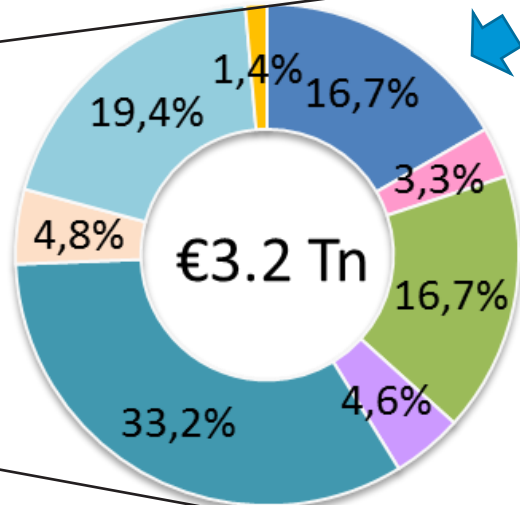
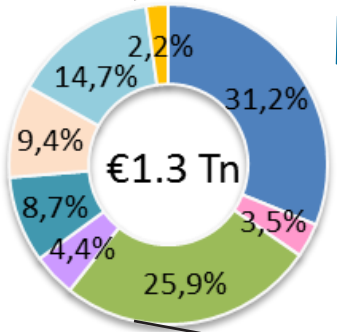
Global chemicals demand (in € trillion)



2003

2013

2030



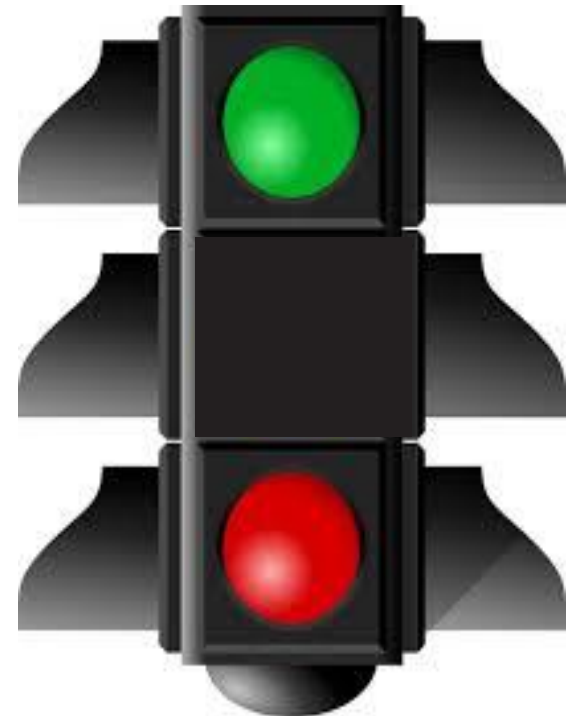
- EU28
- Rest of Europe
- NAFTA
- Latin America
- China
- Japan
- Rest of Asia
- Rest of the world

Source: Cefic Chemdata International

REACH Article 1: Aim and Scope



- ... Ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment ...
- ... while enhancing competitiveness and innovation



Current challenges (1)



- Make REACH the reference legislation in EU chemical law
- Increase regulatory cooperation
- Procedural improvements
 - Proper enforcement: stronger focus on imports
 - Improved authorisation: transparent sharing of learning by doing to converge on an efficient authorisation process
 - Dossier quality: agree on what constitutes « fit for purpose »

Current challenges (2)



- Addressing specific areas of safety concerns
 - ED: science based criteria and risk assessment will ensure protection
 - Nanomaterials: workable definition and incorporation in REACH Annexes
 - Combination effects: continued collaborative efforts to progress the science
 - Substances in articles: need to improve information flow along the supply chain and tighten up enforcement concerning imported articles

2018 & beyond



- Make REACH work for SMEs and downstream users
- Prioritise and coordinate enforcement
- Make full use of the established “chemical wikipedia”
- Advance regulatory science
- Contribute to international regulatory cooperation and
to international chemicals management
- Spread “Responsible Care” across the globe
- Progress sustainable chemistry

Sustainable Chemistry ...



... is the design, manufacture and use of efficient, effective, safe and more environmentally benign chemical products and processes.

Within the broad framework of sustainable development, government, academia and industry should strive to **maximise resource efficiency** through activities such as energy and non-renewable resource conservation, **risk minimisation, pollution prevention, minimisation of waste** at all stages of a product life-cycle, and the **development of products that are durable and can be re-used and recycled.**

