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## **IMPLEMENTATION OF REACH: A DEMANDING CHALLENGE FOR EU INDUSTRY**

UNICE, Cefic, EUROMETAUX and ORGALIME, today commented on the compromise on REACH that was agreed at the recent 'Triologue' meeting between the EU Council, Parliament and Commission.

Next Wednesday, 13 December, the European Parliament has still to take a final decision on REACH.

On the whole industry recognises the balanced and open approach of the institutions, which have taken into account the divergent interests of the various stakeholders. Industry is still of the opinion that the twin objectives of REACH could have been achieved with a more risk-based and more workable approach.

Some aspects of REACH have moved in the right direction. Indeed, for registration, companies will not have to elaborate a Chemical Safety Report for substances below 10 tonnes, which is fully proportionate to the risk. This is good news, particularly for SMEs. Another example relates to 'data protection' where companies may now request confidentiality for the name of their substance in order to protect their information from unfair competitors.

However, departing from a risk-based approach, the Triologue compromise agreement on authorisation now requires the submission of a substitution plan for all the substances where a suitable alternative exists, even if they are adequately controlled. Industry is faced with additional and strengthened requirements in many areas in the Triologue compromise, which will further challenge European's industry's ability to implement REACH.

This will generate an additional burden for chemical producers and downstream users alike. It will equally affect the supply of raw materials for different sectors of EU industry; and this without any clear benefit for the end consumer.

Industry, suppliers and downstream users have a long tradition of innovating, developing and using safer and better alternatives when possible. This however, requires time and entails active involvement of the whole supply chain as well as a case-by-case judgement.

For downstream users, substitution not only requires time, but does not automatically represent the best option in terms of safety, functionality or overall environment performance of a product. Besides, we yet have to be convinced that the provisions on substances in articles will be enforceable and workable in practice. Also, information obligations for article manufacturers have been extended. This risks multiplying existing communication obligations while causing confusion among consumers.

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