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PAGE 2: Part I – General Information about Respondents

Q1: **Address**	
Contact name	
Organisation/company	
Country	BE
Email Address	
Q2: **If you have a Transparency Register ID number, please provide it below. If your organisation is not registered, you have the opportunity to register now by following this link. If your entity responds without being registered, the Commission will consider its input as that of an individual/private person and, as such, will publish it separately.**	
Q3: **Received contributions may be published on the Commission's website, with the identity of the contributor. Please state your preference with regard to the publication of your contribution. Please note that regardless of the option chosen, your contribution may be subject to a request for access to documents under Regulation 1049/2001 on public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents. In such cases, the request will be assessed against the conditions set out in the Regulation and in accordance with applicable data protection rules.**	My contribution may be published but should be kept anonymous; I declare that none of it is subject to copyright restrictions that prevent publication
Q4: **We might need to contact you to clarify some of your answers. Please state your preference below:**	I am available to be contacted
Q5: **Please indicate whether you are replying to this questionnaire as:**	A trade union
Q6: **If a business or industry association, please indicate your field(s) of interest or activity(ies) - the letters in between brackets correspond to NACE codes [multiple choice]:**	*Respondent skipped this question*
Q7: **For businesses, please indicate the size of your business:The definition of small and medium-sized enterprises depends on the staff headcount and either the annual turnover or the balance sheet of the company. Please consult the following website: http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/business-friendly-environment/sme-definition/index_en.htm**	*Respondent skipped this question*

Q8: Please indicate the level at which your organisation is active:	EU

PAGE 3: Part II – General Questions

Q9: How important is it in your view that there is chemical and chemical-related legislation* at EU-level in order to achieve the following objectives? (1 = not important; 5= very important)*This comprises the chemical-related provisions in all legislation within the scope of this fitness check. It encompasses legislation governing hazard identification and classification, as well as risk management measures, including chemical-related aspects of legislation on worker safety, transport, environmental protection, chemicals controls and supporting legislation, excluding REACH. The full list of legislation can be found here.The internal market of the European Union (EU) is a single market in which the goods, services, capital and persons can move freely across borders. One of the key objectives of chemical and chemical-related legislation is to have a single market for chemical substances and mixtures, as well as products containing chemicals.**

Protecting human health	5
Protecting the environment	5
Ensuring a well-functioning internal market**	5
Stimulating competitiveness and innovation	5

Q10: Do you think the EU chemical and chemical-related legislation has been effective in achieving the following objectives? (1= not effective, 5= very effective). Please only consider chemical-related provisions in the legislation.

Protecting human health	3
Protecting the environment	3
Ensuring a well-functioning internal market	5
Stimulating competitiveness and innovation	3

Q11: If you think the EU chemical and chemical-related legislation is not effective (1) or only somewhat (2,3) effective, please indicate what you believe are the main reasons for this limited effectiveness in the following table:

Protecting human health	The legislation is not effectively implemented
Protecting the environment	The legislation is not effectively implemented
Stimulating competitiveness and innovation	The legislation is not effectively implemented

Q12: To what extent do you consider that EU chemical and chemical-related legislation has had an added value above what could have been achieved through action at a national level? (1= no value, 5= a very high added value)

EU-level legislation adds value to national level action	5

PAGE 4: Part III - Specific Questions

Q13: For businesses and industry associations - Please select the legislation that regulates or otherwise affects your sector's or your company's activities.For other stakeholders - Please select the legislation you are	Classification, labelling and packaging (Regulation No (EC) 1272/2008) , Plant protection products (Regulation (EC) No

familiar with.

1107/2009)

,

Biocidal products (Regulation (EU) No 528/2012),

REACH, Annex XIII (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006)

,

Inland transport of dangerous goods (Directive 2008/68/EC)

,

Chemical Agents (Directive 98/24/EC),

Asbestos (Directive 2009/148/EC),

Carcinogens and mutagens at work (Directive 2004/37/EC)

,

Young people at work (Directive 1994/33/EC),

Pregnant workers (Directive 1992/85/EEC),

Signs at work (Directive 92/58/EEC),

Waste framework (Directive 2008/98/EC) and List of Waste

,

Major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso) (Directive 2012/18/EU)

,

Water Framework (Directive 2000/60/EC),

Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (Directive 2011/65/EU)

,

End of life vehicles (Directive 2000/53/EC),

Export and import of hazardous chemicals (Regulation No 649/2012)

,

Persistent organic pollutants (Regulation (EC) 850/2004)

,

Residues of pesticides (Regulation (EC) No 396/2005)

,

Safety of toys (Directive 2009/48/EC),

Cosmetic products (Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009),

Fertilisers (Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003),

Food contact materials (Regulation (EC) No 10/2011 and Regulation (EC) No 450/2009)

,

General Product Safety (Directive 2001/95/EC)

General Product Safety (Directive 2001/95/EC),

Test methods (Regulation (EC) No 440/2008),

Good Laboratory Practice (Directives 2004/9/EC and 2004/10/EC)

PAGE 5: Effectiveness

Q14: In the EU legislative framework for chemicals, risk management measures are, in some cases, determined directly based on the identified hazard using generic risk considerations (e.g. widespread exposure or exposure of vulnerable groups), which justify the automatic adoption of such measures. In other cases, the risk management measures are determined by a specific risk assessment that assesses the probability of adverse health and environmental effects resulting from the specific exposure scenarios associated with the proposed use(s) of the chemical. In your view, do you think EU chemical and chemical-related legislation should, in general:	b. Be more oriented towards generic risk considerations (i.e. take more cautious approaches, despite the possibility that certain uses of a chemical that are in the interest of society might be restricted) , If you answered a or b, please explain The EU chemical & chemical-related legislation should be more orienteded towards a precautionary approach. Hazard-based approaches in chemicals legislation are often the only efficient way to avoid adverse effects on health and the environment. Risk-based approaches have too often resulted in workers and consumers being exposed to extremely hazardous chemicals with high costs for them and society as a whole (i.e. Work-related cancers caused by the use of carcinogens)
Q15: In your view, apart from the hazard and/or risk of a chemical substance or mixture, are all relevant considerations taken into account in regulatory decision making on risk management (e.g. whether there will be combined effects of chemicals, whether there are certain vulnerable groups, whether there will be impacts on jobs or on the competitiveness of EU industry, etc.)? Please explain your answer.	No, If you answered no, please explain which considerations are not (sufficiently) taken into account and, if relevant, explain which legislation you are referring to. Multi-exposure/ combined effects are not taken into account in EU chemical & chemical related legislations. Low-dose effects also insufficiently looked at.

Q16: In your view, to what extent are the following elements of the overall EU legislative framework for chemicals satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory, 5= very satisfactory)

Transparency of procedures	2
Speed with which hazards/risks are identified	1
Speed with which identified risks are addressed	1
Time to allow duty holders to adapt	4
Predictability of the outcomes	4
Stability of the legal framework	4
Clarity of the legal texts	3
Guidance documents and implementation support	3
Effective implementation and enforcement across Member States	2
Consistent implementation and enforcement across Member States	2
Public awareness and outreach	2
International collaboration and harmonisation	4
Please explain your answers and list any other aspect you consider relevant. If you have specific legislation in mind, please specify it.	EFSA scientific opinions cannot always be trusted (too many conflicts of interest/pro-industrial attitude) The crieria for indentification of endocrine disruptors are still missing despite legal obligations under the pesticides and biocides regulations. No real progress on the EU regulation of nanomaterials despite workers and consumers being massively exposed. The huge delays in the revision of the Carcinogens & Mutagens Directive. The delays with priority substances under the Water Framework Directive. The enforcement problems for many pieces of EU chemicals legislation due to the lack of inspectors at National level.

Q17: In your view, to what extent are the following elements of risk management satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory, 5= very satisfactory)

Hazard identification criteria	2
Risk assessment and characterisation	2
Hazard and risk communication measures to consumers (e.g. labels, pictograms, etc.)	3
Hazard and risk communication measures to workers (e.g. labels, pictograms, safety data sheets etc.)	3
Risk management measures restricting or banning the use of chemicals	3
Risk management measures regulating the safe use of chemicals (e.g. packaging requirements or requirements for the use of personal protective equipment)	2
If you answered 1, 2 or 3 above and would like to provide further information (in particular on specific pieces of legislation), please explain your answers.	The crieria for indentification of endocrine disruptors are still missing despite legal obligations under the pesticides and biocides regulations. No real progress on the EU regulation of nanomaterials despite workers and consumers being massively exposed. Design of protective equipments should take ergotoxicoly into consideration.

Q18: Safety data for chemicals is subject to quality requirements, notably Good Laboratory Practice (GLP), aimed at ensuring the reliability and reproducibility of the data. Do you consider these requirements to be appropriate?	No, If you answered no, please explain your answer GLP is only a management standard and does not have anything to do with quality of a SDS.

PAGE 6: Efficiency

Q19: In your view, what are the most significant benefits generated for EU society by the EU chemical and chemical related legislation? (one or more answers possible)	Reducing the exposure of consumers and of citizens in general to toxic chemicals and, therefore, avoiding healthcare costs, lost productivity, etc. , Reducing the exposure of workers to toxic chemicals and, therefore, avoiding healthcare costs, lost productivity, etc. , Reducing the damage to the environment and to eco-systems and, therefore, avoiding the costs of treating contaminated water, restoring impacted fisheries, cleaning-up of contaminated land, compensating for reduced crop pollinisation, etc. , Encouraging research and innovation, generating new jobs, and improving the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry by encouraging/supporting a shift towards green, sustainable chemistry and a circular economy

Q20: In your view, what are the most significant costs incurred by EU society due to EU chemical and chemical related legislation? (one or more answers possible)	Costs for authorities at EU level , Costs for authorities at national level , Costs for small and medium sized enterprises
Q21: In your view, do any of the following requirements in the legislative framework lead to significant costs for companies?	We do not view the business costs of meeting EU chemicals legislation to be significant , Other (please specify) Significant costs for companies are mainly labor cost and the cost of energy. The costs associated to compliance with EU chemical legislations are low compared to labor and energy costs.
Q22: Are there specific requirements in the EU chemicals legislative framework which lead to particularly significant costs for authorities?	No

PAGE 7: Relevance

Q23: To what extent has the EU legislative framework for chemicals contributed to a reduction in the number and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or their substitution with safer alternatives? (1= no contribution, 5= a large contribution)

Framework has led to a reduction in the number and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or their substitution with safer alternatives	3

Q24: To what extent does the existing EU legislative framework sufficiently address emerging areas of concern, e.g. arising from advances in science and technology? (1= emerging areas of concern are not sufficiently addressed, 5 = emerging areas of concern are sufficiently addressed)

Novel areas of concern sufficiently addressed by framework	2
Please comment	Emerging areas of concern such as endocrine disruptors, nanomaterials, combined effects and repeated exposure to very low doses are not sufficiently addressed.

PAGE 8: Coherence

Q25: Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements relating to the EU chemicals legislation framework overall

The EU chemicals legislation framework contains gaps and missing links	Agree
The EU chemicals legislation framework has overlaps	Disagree
The EU chemicals legislation framework is internally inconsistent	Neutral

Q26: Please indicate any incoherence (gaps or missing links, overlaps, inconsistencies etc.) between the different pieces of legislation which are under the scope of this fitness check. Please only consider aspects related to hazard identification, risk assessment and risk management of chemicals. The legislation covered by this fitness check can be found here.	
Gaps or missing links	The Carcinogens & Mutagens directive does not cover substances toxic for reproduction. See: http://www.etui.org/Publications2/Working-Papers/Cancer-risks-in-the-workplace-better-regulation-stronger-protection
Q27: Please indicate any incoherence (gaps or missing links, overlaps, inconsistencies etc.) between legislation which are covered by this fitness check and any other legislation you consider relevant as regards the regulation and risk management of chemicals.	*Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 9: Part IV: Specific questions on the CLP Regulation

Q28: CLP communicates hazards to workers and consumers through various label elements, including danger words, pictograms, hazard statements and precautionary statements. (1= not effective; 5= very effective)	
To what extent are CLP labels effective in communicating hazards to workers?	3
To what extent are CLP labels effective in communicating hazards to consumers?	3
Q29: Do the hazard classes in the CLP Regulation cover all relevant hazards?	
Environmental	No
Physical	Yes
Human health	No
Please list any hazard classes that are not covered	PBT, EDC for Environment EDC also for Human health.
Q30: How effective is the support to companies through formal guidance documents and national helpdesks? (1= not effective; 5= very effective)	
Guidance documents	3
Helpdesks	3
Industry association guidance and materials	3
Other (training, conferences, etc.)	3
Q31: To what extent is CLP enforced in a harmonised manner across Member States?	Enforcement is not harmonised across most Member States , Please add further details as necessary Enforcement issues are often linked to a lack of inspectors in many countries.

Q32: To what extent are the current elements relating to the CLP classification criteria satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory; 5= very satisfactory)	
Ease of implementation for duty holders	3
Appropriateness of classification criteria and methods for substances	3
Appropriateness of classification criteria and methods for mixtures	3
International harmonisation through the Globally Harmonised System (GHS)	3
If you answered 1, 2 or 3 and would like to provide further information, please explain your answer	see our responses to the targeted questionaire on CLP

Q33: CLP is revised on a regular basis through adaptations to technical progress. Do transitional periods allow sufficient time to implement new or revised classification criteria?	Transition period is sufficient

Q34: To what extent are the current elements of the procedures for harmonised classification & labelling (CLH) satisfactory? (1= not satisfactory; 5= very satisfactory)	
Transparency of the procedures	3
Involvement of stakeholders	3
Quality of scientific data and related information	3
Speed of the procedure	3
If you answered 1, 2 or 3 and would like to provide further information, please explain your answers	see http://www.etui.org/Publications2/Working-Papers/Cancer-risks-in-the-workplace-better-regulation-stronger-protection

PAGE 10: Part V: Additional comments

Q35: In case you have any additional comments with relevance for this public consultation, please insert them here.	*Respondent skipped this question*