

# The PIC Regulation and ECHA's role

Visit from Brasil to ECHA

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## Regulation 649/2012

- Concerns the export and import of hazardous chemicals
- Entered into force on **16 August 2012**
- ECHA becomes officially involved in PIC-related activities and receives the associated budget, separated from the REACH/CLP and Biocides budget
- Preparatory activities can gradually gain speed leading to handover from the JRC and entry into operations for ECHA on **1 March 2014**

## Rotterdam Convention



- PIC Regulation (EC) 649/2012 implements the Rotterdam Convention within the EU
- Rotterdam Convention on **P**rior **I**nformed **C**onsent (PIC) is a global treaty whose aim is to protect developing countries from the unwanted import of hazardous chemicals
- Principle: prior informed consent required from importing party before export of banned or severely restricted chemical listed in Annex III to the Convention can take place



## Rotterdam Convention - Brasil

Brasil is a party to the Rotterdam Convention and has three Designated National Authorities (DNAs):

- Division of Climate Change, Ozone and Chemical Safety (DCLIMA)  
Ministry of External Relations
- Department of Environmental Quality (DIQUA)  
Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)
- Secretariat of Climate Change and Environmental Quality  
Department of Environmental Quality in Industry  
Ministry of the Environment

## **Purpose and main aspects of the PIC Regulation**

- Recast of the PIC Regulation to adapt to the new CLP Regulation and to shift administrative tasks from JRC to ECHA
- An export notification is needed in order to export banned or severely restricted chemicals; in certain cases an 'explicit consent' is also required before export can take place
- ECHA will take over the task of communicating with the importing (non-EU) countries and of keeping a register of the notifications and explicit consents
- ECHA will take over the responsibility of establishing & running an IT application to support the administrative tasks

## **Main differences to the Rotterdam Convention**

- Requirement for export notification and explicit consent extends to all countries and not only to Parties of the Convention
- The EU Regulation comprises a larger list of chemicals covering the following categories:
  - Industrial chemicals (for professional and/or public use)
  - Pesticides (plant protection products and/or biocides)
- EU makes export notifications irrespective of the intended use
  - It cannot be guaranteed that the intended use is identical to the final use in the importing country

## **ECHA objectives for PIC**

- Ensure efficient planning, preparation & implementation of new PIC tasks
- Ensure selection & recruitment of highly skilled staff
- Ensure timely availability of IT tools
- Ensure good cooperation with COM, Designated National Authorities (DNAs) & other stakeholders
- Ensure synergies with REACH, CLP & Biocides tasks:
  - Use existing skills at dossier processing level, and on the level of IT technologies and application components

## IT-related aspects

- **EDEXIM** - **E**uropean **D**atabase on **EX**port and **IM**port of dangerous chemicals
- EDEXIM is foreseen to be used for all 2014 notifications and would be available until the end of 2014
- The new application is planned to go live in September 2014 to be used for notifications for 2015 onwards





# Thank You

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