











Procedure file

Basic information		
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	2018/2589(RSP)	Procedure completed
Resolution on implementation of the circular economy package: options to address the interface between chemical, product and waste legislation		
Subject		
3.40.16 Raw materials		
3.70.12 Waste management, domestic waste, packaging, light industrial waste		
3.70.13 Dangerous substances, toxic and radioactive wastes (storage, transport)		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		14/02/2018
		 MANDL Lukas	14/02/2018
			14/02/2018
		 SCHALDEMOSE Christel	14/02/2018
			14/02/2018
		 DEMESMAEKER Mark	14/02/2018
			14/02/2018
		 JÄÄTTEENMÄKI Anneli	14/02/2018
			14/02/2018
	 BOYLAN Lynn		
	 ŠKRLEC Davor		
	 PEDICINI Piernicola		
	 MÉLIN Joëlle		
European Commission	Commission DG Environment	Commissioner VELLA Karmenu	

Key events			
12/09/2018	Debate in Parliament		

13/09/2018	Results of vote in Parliament		
13/09/2018	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading	T8-0353/2018	Summary
13/09/2018	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2018/2589(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 128-p5
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/8/12287

Documentation gateway

Amendments tabled in committee	PE621.976	02/05/2018	EP	
Oral question/interpellation by Parliament	B8-0036/2018	10/09/2018	EP	
Oral question/interpellation by Parliament	B8-0037/2018	10/09/2018	EP	
Motion for a resolution	B8-0363/2018	12/09/2018	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T8-0353/2018	13/09/2018	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2018)829	11/03/2019		

2018/2589(RSP) - 13/09/2018 Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 414 votes to 213 with 8 abstentions a resolution tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety on implementation of the circular economy package: options to address the interface between chemical, product and waste legislation.

General considerations: stating that it supported the overarching vision put forward by the [Commission communication](#) of 16 January 2018, as well as the consultation process, Parliament expected swift action in order to tackle the interface problems. The Commissions primary aims should be to:

- prevent hazardous chemicals from entering the material cycle,
- achieve full consistency between the laws implementing waste and chemicals policies and to ensure better implementation of current legislation;
- address those regulatory gaps that could act as barriers to a sustainable EU circular economy including, in particular, with respect to imported articles.

Members stressed the need for a strict application of the waste hierarchy and phasing out substances of concern. Regulatory activities to promote the substitution of substances of very high concern and to restrict substances that pose unacceptable risks to human health in the context of REACH should be stepped up. The specific case of SMEs should be taken into account when taking action.

Insufficient information about substances of concern in products and waste: Members underlined that all substances of concern should be tracked as soon as possible, and that information relating to these substances, should be made fully available to all those involved in the supply chain, to recyclers and to the public. The tracking system should also encompass all products imported into the Union that may contain substances of concern, with particular reference to non-registered substances in imported articles. Parliament stressed that deeper collaboration related to imported articles is needed at international level, with actors such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), third countries facing similar challenges with imported articles, and exporting countries. It called on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to step up its efforts in the context of REACH (compliance check of registration), to ensure that no market access is granted to chemicals with non-compliant registration dossiers.

Parliament also wanted to ensure that by 2020, all relevant substances of very high concern, including substances that meet the equivalent level of concern criterion, such as endocrine disruptors and sensitisers, are placed on the REACH candidate list, as laid down in the 7th Environmental Action Programme (EAP).

Addressing the presence of substances of concern in recycled materials: Union rules should ensure that recycling of materials does not perpetuate the use of hazardous substances. Parliament was concerned, however, that legislation preventing the presence of chemicals in

products, including imports, is scattered, is neither systematic nor consistent and applies only to very few substances, products and uses. It called for a Union strategy for a non-toxic environment with the aim, among other things, of reducing exposure to substances of concern in products. Members made the following points:

- recycling materials containing substances of concern should only be envisaged when there are no substitute materials without substances of concern;
- the issue of products containing legacy substances should be dealt with by means of an efficient registration, tracking and disposal system;
- since more than 80 % of the environmental impact of a product is determined at the design stage, the [Ecodesign Directive](#) and other product-specific legislation should be used in addition to REACH to introduce requirements to substitute substances of concern;
- the use of substances of a toxic nature or substances of concern, such as POPs and endocrine disruptors, should be specifically considered under the broadened ecodesign criteria;
- it is crucial to ensure a level playing field between EU-produced and imported articles.

Uncertainties about how materials can cease to be waste: Members called for clear EU rules specifying the conditions that must be met to exit the waste regime as well as harmonised end-of-waste criteria.

EU waste classification methodologies: Parliament stated that the rules for classifying waste as hazardous or non-hazardous should be consistent with those for the classification of substances and mixtures under the [Classification, Labelling and Packaging \(CLP\) Regulation](#), taking into account the specifics of waste and the way in which it is handled. It asked for clarification of the correct interpretation of the CLP Regulation to prevent misclassification of waste containing substances of concern.

The classification framework for waste and chemicals should be further developed to include hazard endpoints of high concern, such as high persistence, endocrine disruption, bioaccumulation or neurotoxicity.

Lastly, Parliament considered that the lack of enforcement of EU waste legislation is unacceptable and must be addressed as a matter of priority.