

Sayı: 17812098-TİM.AKİB.GSK.SAN.2026/127-796
Konu: AB Kimyasal Mevzuatının Sadeleştirilmesine İlişkin Gelişmeler

Mersin, 19/02/2026

Sayın Üyemiz,

Türkiye İhracatçılar Meclisinden iletilen yazıda, Ticaret Bakanlığı tarafından iletilen yazıya atıfla, Avrupa Birliğinde kimyasallar mevzuatına ilişkin gelişmelerle ilgili olarak, Avrupa Parlamentosu Avrupa Hakları Partisi'nin Avrupa Komisyonu Başkanlığına yönelik 3 Şubat 2025 tarihli mektubu ve AP'nin Çevre, Kamu Sağlığı ve Gıda Güvenliği (ENVI) Komisyonu'nun 29 Ocak 2026 tarihli oturumunda ele alınan taslak tüzüğe ilişkin rapor yazısı iletiliği ifade edilmektedir.

Avrupa Hakları Partisi'nin (EPP) üç Belçikalı üyesi (Wouter Beke, Liesbet Sommen ve Pascal Arimont) tarafından gönderilen mektupta Avrupa kimya sektöründeki krize çözüm bulmak amacıyla somut ve kısa vadeli önlemler alınması çağrısında bulunmakta oldukları bildirilmektedir. Mektupta, Avrupa kimya sektörünün, 2022–2025 döneminde 160 üretim tesisinin kapanmasıyla AB toplam kapasitesinin yaklaşık %9'unu kaybettiği; bu süreçte, 20.000 doğrudan ve 90.000 dolaylı istihdamın riskli olduğu; aynı zamanda yeni kapasite yatırımlarındaki keskin düşüşün, Avrupa'nın yüksek maliyetli ve belirsiz bir sanayi bölgesi olarak algılanmasına yol açtığı; kimya sektörünün inşaat, otomotiv, temiz teknolojiler, ilaç, savunma ve ambalaj gibi stratejik değer zincirlerinin temelini oluşturması nedeniyle bu erozyonun, tüm sanayi ekosistemini zayıflattığı hususlarına yer verilmekte olduğu aktarılmaktadır.

Ayrıca, özellikle Belçika örneğinde görüldüğü üzere, dünyanın en verimli entegre kimya kümelerinden biri olan Anvers'te kapasite kullanım oranlarında %65 oranına kadar gerileme görülmesinin rekabetçilik kaybının ciddiyetini ortaya koyduğu; mevcut eğilimlerin sürmesi halinde Avrupa'nın, kimyasal girdilerde yapısal ithalat bağımlılığına sürüklenme, stratejik özerkliğini zayıflatma, geniş bir istihdam tabanını kaybetme ve üretimin daha karbon yoğun bölgelere kaymasıyla küresel emisyonları artıran bir karbon kaçağı paradoksu yaratma riskiyle karşı karşıya olduğu vurgulanmaktadır.

Öte yandan, mektupta, sektör tarafından dile getirilen temel endişeler olarak rakip bölgelere kıyasla kalıcı hale gelen yüksek doğalgaz ve elektrik fiyatları ile şebeke ücretleri ve harçların yarattığı maliyet baskısı, yüksek karbon maliyetleri ve idari yüklerin, izin süreçlerindeki belirsizlikle birlikte rekabet dezavantajı yaratması, başta otomotiv ve inşaat olmak üzere kilit sektörlerde zayıf talep nedeniyle kapasite kullanım oranlarının düşmesi ve özellikle daha pahalı düşük karbonlu veya Avrupa menşeli ürünler için uygulanabilir bir iş modelinin yokluğu ve diğer bölgelerin aktif sanayi politikalarıyla yerli üretimi desteklediği bir ortamda, küresel arz fazlası sonucu rekabetçi fiyatlı ithalatın Avrupa pazarına artan hacimlerde girmesinin sıralandığı aktarılmaktadır.

Bu çerçevede, AP temsilcilerinin Komisyon'a, önümüzdeki 12–18 ay içinde sahada somut iyileşmeler sağlayarak güveni yeniden tesis edebilecek güçlü bir önlem paketini hızla hayata geçirmesi çağrısında bulunduğu aktarılmakta olup söz konusu paketin, yüksek enerji ve karbon maliyetlerinde hızlı bir rahatlama sağlaması, Avrupa sanayisini rekabet dezavantajına sürükleyen düzenleyici baskının azaltılması, kilit sektörlerde düşük karbonlu ve Avrupa'da üretilen ürünlere yönelik talebi destekleyici adımları ve diğer bölgelerde uygulanan devlet destekli sanayi politikalarının yol açtığı küresel arz fazlası ile artan ithalat baskısına karşı kararlı önlemleri içermesinin önerildiği bildirilmektedir.



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Diğer taraftan, Kimyasallar mevzuatının sadeleştirilmesine yönelik hazırlanan taslak Tüzük'ün ele alındığı, AP'nin Çevre, Kamu Sağlığı ve Gıda Güvenliği (ENVI) Komisyonu'nun 29 Ocak 2026 tarihli oturumunda ise, Komisyon önerilerinin, özellikle kozmetik ürünler açısından yeterli bilimsel temele dayanmadığı; etki değerlendirmesi yapılmadığı; bazı tehlikeli maddelerin kozmetik ürünlerde piyasada kalabilmesi riski ve yeni kurallar kapsamında etiketlerin çok küçük olmasına izin verilmesi hususları eleştiri konusu edilmiştir. Raportör tarafından ise sağlık ve çevrenin korunmasının pazarlık konusu yapılamayacağı vurgulanarak, kanserojen, mutajen veya üreme için toksik (CMR) maddelere yönelik muafiyet prosedürlerinin bilimsel temele dayanmasının sağlanacağı aktarılmaktadır.

Bahse konu raporda öne çıkan öneriler, özetle aşağıda sunulmaktadır:

- Etiketleme konusunda, 10 ml'den küçük ambalajlar için öngörülen muafiyetlerin genişletilmesi ve tedarikçiler için yeniden etiketleme süresinin 6 aydan 18 aya çıkarılması önerilmektedir.
- CMR muafiyetlerine uygulanacak kriterler bakımından, raportörler, bir maddenin CMR olarak sınıflandırılmasından itibaren muafiyet başvurusunun Komisyonun önerdiği 3 ay yerine 6 ay içinde yapılması gerektiğini belirtmektedir.
- Alternatif bir maddenin, yalnızca ilgili maddeyi ikame etmesi değil, sağlık ve çevre açısından riskte bir azalma sağladığını da ortaya koyması beklenecektir.
- Komisyon'un önerdiği 12 ve 24 ay yerine, piyasaya arz için 18 ay, stokların eritilmesi için ise 36 ay geçiş süresi öngörülmektedir.
- Kanserojen, mutajenik ve üreme için riskli (CMR) maddeleri içeren doğal bileşenler (uçucu yağlar), karışımın kendisi CMR olarak sınıflandırılmadıkça otomatik olarak yasaklanmaması önerilmektedir.
- Gübreler açısından, mikroorganizmaların hızlandırılmış şekilde kapsama alınması; bazı türlerin, yetkilendirilmiş bileşenlerin yer aldığı pozitif listeye eklenmesi öngörülmektedir.

Söz konusu raporun ilgili AP Komisyonunun 17 Mart 2026 tarihli oturumunda ve AP Genel Kurulunda ise Nisan ayında oylanmasının beklenildiği ifade edilmektedir.

Bilgilerini rica ederim.

Dr. Osman ERŞAHAN
Genel Sekreter Yrd.

Ekler:



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- 1- Taslak Tüzüğe İlişkin Rapor (86 sayfa)
- 2- Mektup (3 sayfa)



Brussels, 03 February 2026

Urgent call for concrete short-term action to address the crisis in the European chemical sector

Honourable President von der Leyen,
Honourable Executive Vice-President Séjourné,
Honourable Commissioner Hoekstra,

We are writing to you, as Belgian Members of the European Parliament from the EPP Group, to express our deep concern about the rapid and accelerating deterioration of Europe's chemical industry, and to call for concrete short-term measures with tangible impact by 2026 or early 2027.

9% of total EU capacity lost

Europe's chemical sector is experiencing a downturn of unprecedented speed and depth. Between early 2022 and end-2025, companies announced the closure of 160 chemical production installations across Europe of which 126 account for roughly 37 million tonnes of capacity, close to 9% of total EU capacity. This translates into a profound social impact, with around 20,000 direct jobs and an estimated 90,000 indirect jobs affected.

Equally alarming is the collapse in forward-looking investment. Confirmed investments into new capacity have fallen dramatically, leaving Europe with a growing gap between closures and new projects. Unfortunately, Europe is perceived as a high-cost, high-uncertainty industrial location. At the same time, the competitive landscape is shifting fast due to global overcapacity and the expansion of production in other regions.

This erosion matters far beyond one sector. Chemicals are the foundation industry that enables value chains across manufacturing, from construction and automotive to clean tech, pharmaceuticals, packaging, and defence-related supply chains. When chemicals leave Europe, entire downstream clusters become more fragile, costs rise, and dependencies multiply.

Lowest utilisation rates since 1981

Belgium has long been a cornerstone of European chemical strength. The Antwerp port area forms one of the largest integrated chemical clusters globally, with exceptional logistics, a dense pipeline network, and highly productive sites. Belgium's industrial ecosystem is therefore a strategic European asset.

However, Belgium is not immune to the European crisis. We are seeing a worrying series of signals and decisions affecting investment confidence and employment prospects, including developments involving Celanese, Evonik, Envalior, BASF, TotalEnergies and INEOS. Installations have been idled for extended periods, restructuring announcements have multiplied, and major assets are scheduled for closure. In the Antwerp chemical cluster, installations are currently running at around 65% of capacity, the lowest level since 1981, while a normal utilisation rate would be 80–85%.

A limited number of flagship projects can temporarily offset negative figures on paper, but they cannot mask a fast-worsening competitiveness gap affecting the broader cluster and its supply chains. Moreover, the decision by Vioneo to cancel a flagship green project to produce fossil-free plastic and relocate investment to China is a stark warning about Europe's ability to attract first-of-a-kind industrial projects during the transition.

Belgium should serve as a warning for Europe: a highly efficient industrial base facing conditions in which even top-performing sites struggle to justify continued production or new investment.

Detrimental for EU's strategic autonomy, jobs and climate paradox

If current trends continue, Europe risks turning from a global chemical producer into a structurally import-dependent market, first for basic molecules and intermediates, then increasingly for specialty and advanced strategic inputs. Chemical sites are anchor points in integrated clusters: the closure of a single cracker, polymer unit, or key intermediate plant reverberates through downstream users, contractors, logistics providers, and SMEs. Once these ecosystems unravel, rebuilding them is extraordinarily difficult.

This poses risks for the strategic autonomy of the European union, for all kind of applications: water treatment, healthcare supply chains, pharmaceuticals, batteries, semiconductors, renewable energy components, insulation materials, and defence applications. Import dependency in these inputs is not an abstract concern; it becomes acute the moment geopolitical tension disrupts trade routes or creates export restrictions.

Besides, there is an important social aspect. The jobs at stake are not only the direct jobs in plants, but also the wider employment base of maintenance, engineering, port logistics, suppliers, and research activities. This is a major socio-economic risk for Belgium and for Europe. It poses a threat to the productive backbone that sustains our welfare model.

Finally, there is also a climate paradox. When production moves to regions with higher carbon intensity, Europe may reduce territorial emissions but increase global emissions through carbon leakage, undermining the credibility and effectiveness of our climate strategy.

The same obstacles recur across Europe

Across companies and Member States, a consistent set of drivers is repeatedly cited:

1. **High energy prices**, particularly the persistent gap between European and competitor-region gas and electricity costs, compounded by network charges and levies.
2. **High carbon costs and cumulative regulatory pressure**, which puts European industry at a severe competitiveness disadvantage that is self-inflicted, including uncertainty around compliance burdens and permitting complexity.

3. **Weak demand** in key downstream sectors, lowering operating rates and eroding margins, especially in the absence of a viable business model for higher-priced low-carbon or European products.
4. **Global overcapacity and import pressure**, with increasing volumes of competitively priced product reaching Europe, while other regions actively support domestic production through industrial policy.

These factors reinforce each other. Low demand and import pressure reduce utilisation; low utilisation kills the business case for investment; and without investment, Europe's technology edge and future competitiveness erode further.

Therefore, we respectfully urge the Commission to swiftly adopt a strong set of short-term measures capable of restoring confidence and delivering tangible improvements on the factory floor within the next 12–18 months.

This should include rapid relief from high energy and high carbon costs, a reduction of cumulative regulatory pressure that puts European industry at a competitiveness disadvantage, measures to support demand for low-carbon and European produced products in key downstream sectors, and a firm response to global overcapacity and rising import pressure driven by state-backed industrial policies elsewhere.

Europe cannot afford a slow-motion dismantling of its chemical base. Belgium's cluster illustrates both the strategic value and the current vulnerability of European industry. What is needed now is not another diagnosis, but a short-term package that improves competitiveness quickly enough to prevent irreversible capacity loss and to keep the transition investable. Europe's strategic autonomy, jobs and prosperity is at stake.

Yours sincerely,

**MEP Wouter Beke
MEP Pascal Arimont
MEP Liesbet Sommen**



*Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety
Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection*

2025/0531(COD)

5.1.2026

*****I**

DRAFT REPORT

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EC) No 1272/2008, (EC) No 1223/2009 and (EU) 2019/1009 as regards simplification of certain requirements and procedures for chemical products
(COM(2025)0531 – C10-0143/2025 – 2025/0531(COD))

Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety
Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

Rapporteurs: Dimitris Tsiodras, Piotr Müller

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
- *** Consent procedure
- ***I Ordinary legislative procedure (first reading)
- ***II Ordinary legislative procedure (second reading)
- ***III Ordinary legislative procedure (third reading)

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments to a draft act

Amendments by Parliament set out in two columns

Deletions are indicated in ***bold italics*** in the left-hand column. Replacements are indicated in ***bold italics*** in both columns. New text is indicated in ***bold italics*** in the right-hand column.

The first and second lines of the header of each amendment identify the relevant part of the draft act under consideration. If an amendment pertains to an existing act that the draft act is seeking to amend, the amendment heading includes a third line identifying the existing act and a fourth line identifying the provision in that act that Parliament wishes to amend.

Amendments by Parliament in the form of a consolidated text

New text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Deletions are indicated using either the **■** symbol or strikeout. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in ***bold italics*** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.

By way of exception, purely technical changes made by the drafting departments in preparing the final text are not highlighted.

CONTENTS

	Page
DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION	5
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT	82
ANNEX: DECLARATIONS OF INPUT	85

DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EC) No 1272/2008, (EC) No 1223/2009 and (EU) 2019/1009 as regards simplification of certain requirements and procedures for chemical products (COM(2025)0531 – C10-0143/2025 – 2025/0531(COD))

(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2025)0531),
 - having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C10-0143/2025),
 - having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 23 October 2025¹,
 - having regard to Rule 60 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety and the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (A10-0000/2026),
1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out;
 2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it replaces, substantially amends or intends to substantially amend its proposal;
 3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In line with the Commission's

Amendment

(3) In line with the Commission's

¹ OJ C x of x.x.xxxx, ELI: xxxxxxxxxxx.

objective to promote the ‘digital by default’ principle to support digital transformations and in order to facilitate communication between **economic operators** and national authorities responsible for enforcement, the indication of a digital contact on the label of hazardous substances and mixtures **is necessary to enhance** the effectiveness of official controls and enforcement and to expedite the process of detecting substances and mixtures that do not comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Currently, suppliers are required to indicate their address and telephone number on the label of the packaging of hazardous substances or mixtures, but this is not always sufficient to ensure that authorities responsible for enforcement can establish rapid contact. **It is therefore necessary to require** suppliers to provide a digital contact, which could be any up-to-date and accessible online communication channel with the supplier.

objective to promote the ‘digital by default’ principle to support digital transformations and in order to facilitate communication between **suppliers** and national authorities responsible for enforcement, the indication of a digital contact on the label of hazardous substances and mixtures **contributes to enhancing** the effectiveness of official controls and enforcement and to expedite the process of detecting substances and mixtures that do not comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Currently, suppliers are required to indicate their address and telephone number on the label of the packaging of hazardous substances or mixtures, but this is not always sufficient to ensure that authorities responsible for enforcement can establish rapid contact. Suppliers **might** provide a digital contact, **together or in the place of the phone number**, which could be any up-to-date and accessible online communication channel with the supplier. **To reduce the space required on labels, suppliers might provide the telephone number exclusively on the digital label or through a digital contact. Where a digital contact is used, the telephone number might be made available, for example, via an automated email reply or on a dedicated webpage. To allow sufficient time for adaptation, the obligation to provide a digital contact should apply to substances and mixtures placed on the market three years after the entry into force of this Regulation. Products placed on the market before that date should be allowed to remain available without relabelling for a further two years. During this transitional period, the existing requirements, including the obligation to provide a telephone number on the label, should continue to apply. Suppliers should also be permitted to apply the new provisions on a voluntary basis immediately after the entry into force of this Regulation.**

Justification

The proposal makes the inclusion of a digital contact voluntary, in line with the proposed amendments to Article 17(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The digital contact should allow consumers and authorities to contact suppliers directly, and should be accessible free of charge, without the need for providing any personal data, downloading or using additional applications specific to the supplier or the obligation to register solely to contact the supplier. Such digital contact might include, for example, an email address or a contact form on a website. However, it should not be understood as encompassing automatic replies to queries, chatbots, fax numbers, or telephone lines. The term ‘digital contact’, similarly to the term ‘electronic address’ in Regulation (EU) 2023/988 of the European Parliament and of the Council, should be interpreted in a technologically neutral manner, capable of evolving with future technological developments, and should cover all forms of direct digital communication.

Justification

This recital is aligned with the Article 1(1), 1(2) and the Council's position.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ introduced exemptions from labelling and packaging requirements for packages containing less than 10 ml. However, **further simplifications are needed with regard to the application of this derogation in cases where these packages are subject to the supplementary hazard statement EUH 208.** It is **also** necessary to clarify the **requirements for inner and outer packaging in cases where the 10 ml derogation is applied.**

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L, 2024/2865, 20.11.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2865/oj>).

Amendment

(5) Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ introduced exemptions from labelling and packaging requirements for packages containing less than 10 ml. **It introduced a possibility to omit label elements from such inner packaging under certain conditions.** However, it is necessary to **simplify these provisions and clarify cases that require labelling elements to be presented on** the outer packaging in cases **allowing for these elements to be fully omitted.**

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024 amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L, 2024/2865, 20.11.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2865/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In order to provide the flexibility for suppliers of substances and mixtures, to create equal conditions for small and medium-sized enterprises who often outsource label printing services and to facilitate the preparation and production of fold-out labels, which is significantly

Amendment

(6) In order to provide the flexibility for suppliers of substances and mixtures, to create equal conditions for small and medium-sized enterprises who often outsource label printing services and to facilitate the preparation and production of fold-out labels, which is significantly

longer than the production of the standard labels, it is necessary to **remove a** fixed six months relabelling deadline **and** to require the labels to be changed without undue delay after new data was obtained by or communicated to a supplier.

longer than the production of the standard labels, it is necessary to **extend the** fixed six months relabelling deadline **to eighteen months, while continuing** to require the labels to be changed without undue delay after new data was obtained by or communicated to a supplier.

Or. en

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 laid down rules on mandatory requirements for label formatting. New information⁷ pointed to excessive administrative burden and costs, associated with these requirements. To balance the need for label information to be clearly understood by consumers with the need to reduce market barriers and burden for industry⁸, it is necessary to simplify the current formatting obligations without reducing the level of protection of human health and the environment.

Economic operators and enforcement authorities must remain responsible for ensuring that the labels are legible in accordance with the legal requirements.

⁷ Detailed analysis of costs associated with new formatting requirements is provided in the Staff Working Document Accompanying the document Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EC) No 1272/2008, (EC) No 1223/2009 and (EU) 2019/1009 as regards simplification of certain requirements and procedures for chemical products, SWD(2025) 531, p. 14.

⁸ As outlined in the Communication from

Amendment

(7) Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 laid down rules on mandatory requirements for label formatting. New information⁷ pointed to excessive administrative burden and costs, associated with these requirements. To balance the need for label information to be clearly understood by consumers with the need to reduce market barriers and burden for industry⁸, it is necessary to simplify the current formatting obligations without reducing the level of protection of human health and the environment.

Suppliers must remain responsible for ensuring that the labels are legible in accordance with the legal requirements.

⁷ Detailed analysis of costs associated with new formatting requirements is provided in the Staff Working Document Accompanying the document Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EC) No 1272/2008, (EC) No 1223/2009 and (EU) 2019/1009 as regards simplification of certain requirements and procedures for chemical products, SWD(2025) 531, p. 14.

⁸ As outlined in the Communication from

the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The Single Market: our European home market in an uncertain world, A Strategy for making the Single Market simple, seamless and strong, COM(2025) 500 final, p. 10, available at:https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/document/download/d92c78d0-7d47-4a16-b53f-1cead54bcb49_en?filename=Communication%20-%20Single%20Market%20Strategy.pdf.

the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The Single Market: our European home market in an uncertain world, A Strategy for making the Single Market simple, seamless and strong, COM(2025) 500 final, p. 10, available at:https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/document/download/d92c78d0-7d47-4a16-b53f-1cead54bcb49_en?filename=Communication%20-%20Single%20Market%20Strategy.pdf.

Or. en

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The label could be the sole source of information readily available to consumers, while professional and industrial users are also informed about the hazards associated with a particular substance or mixture prior to use through safety data sheets and training. Therefore, it is appropriate to differentiate between the labelling requirements for consumers on the one hand, and professional and industrial users of substances and mixtures on the other, while it is indispensable that a consumer label is easily readable in normal and under exceptional circumstances such as accidents. For a label to be considered readable a combination of features should be taken into account. Such features could include clear contrast of the text of the label to the background, a suitable typeface, an appropriately sized font, appropriate line and letter spacing, overall label design and other relevant

formatting elements which combined ensures the appropriate degree of readability. The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) should be encouraged to update its guidance on formatting of labels and include clear examples of what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable examples of label formatting. The guidance should consider labelling formats from other relevant Union laws and take account of best practice on "accessible design" and accepted standards for readability, including acceptable as well as unacceptable colour combinations to ensure contrast. It should assist enforcement by relevant national authorities, be developed in line with Better Regulation principles and informed by appropriate stakeholder consultation, support competitiveness by reducing unnecessary burdens, provide certainty for suppliers, and ensure fair competition on the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) To alleviate the burden on industry and to improve the free circulation of substances and mixtures in the internal market it is appropriate to amend Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as regards the rules on advertisements and distance offers, taking advantages of existing provisions in other Union legislation with the same objectives. In this regard, requirements for advertisements and distance offers should be limited to products placed on the market for the general public, as Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006⁹ already provides clear

Amendment

(8) To alleviate the burden on industry and to improve the free circulation of substances and mixtures in the internal market it is appropriate to amend Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as regards the rules on advertisements and distance **sales** offers, taking advantages of existing provisions in other Union legislation with the same objectives. In this regard, requirements for advertisements and distance **sales** offers should be limited to products placed on the market for the general public, as Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006⁹ already provides clear

obligations on information flows in supply chains for substances and mixtures.

obligations on information flows in supply chains for substances and mixtures ***for professional and industrial users through the safety data sheet which should be provided no later than the date on which the substance or a mixture is first supplied. In order to clarify inconsistencies with national implementation, advertising should be understood as activity carried out for remuneration. Consequently, search results should not be considered advertising.***

⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/1907/oj>).

⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/1907/oj>).

Or. en

Justification

The amendment clarifies that the requirements on advertisements and distance sales offers should apply only to products intended for the general public. This approach is consistent with the objectives of reducing unnecessary burdens on industry while ensuring the free movement of substances and mixtures within the internal market. For professional and industrial users, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 already establishes comprehensive obligations on information flows through the safety data sheet, which guarantees that these users receive all necessary safety information. Aligning the text accordingly avoids duplication of requirements and ensures legal coherence with existing Union legislation. The last part of the amendment adds clarification on what constitutes advertising.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Professional and industrial users are generally better informed about the hazards associated with substances and mixtures than consumers. It is therefore appropriate to differentiate information requirements depending on whether products are intended for consumer or for professional and industrial use. When assessing whether an advertisement or a distance sales offer is targeted at consumers, competent authorities should take into account objective elements, including whether it is clearly indicated that the substance or mixture is intended exclusively for professional use, as well as the context in which the advertisement or offer is made available, such as trade fairs, trade publications or digital platforms addressed to professional users. Similar distinctions are already applied under Union law, including Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006 and (EC) No 1272/2008. To ensure legal clarity and consistent enforcement, ECHA should provide guidance on determining whether advertising or sales offers target consumers or professional users, building on the existing Union acquis.

Or. en

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) Before the amendments introduced by Regulation (EU) 2024/2865, Regulation

(9) Before the amendments introduced by Regulation (EU) 2024/2865, Regulation

(EC) No 1272/2008 required the advertisements for hazardous mixtures, for which a member of the general public is allowed to conclude a contract for purchase without first having sight of the label, to mention the type or types of hazards indicated on the label, and required advertisements for substances to mention the hazard classes or hazard categories concerned. Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 introduced a new requirement for all distance sales of hazardous substances and mixtures to include all labelling information in the offer, thus ensuring that the buyer is always informed about the hazards before buying the product. That Regulation also expanded requirements for advertisements, requiring them to indicate the hazard pictograms, signal words, hazard statements and supplemental statements and, in addition, to invite general public to follow the information on the product label. Advertisements are means of promoting the sale or use of chemical products, and at the moment of sale the label on the packaging of the substance or mixture or the label information in the distance offer provides full information about the hazards associated with that substance or mixture. It would therefore be appropriate to require advertisements to invite customers to read the label and product information before use, but not to duplicate the hazard information from the label.

(EC) No 1272/2008 required the advertisements for hazardous mixtures, for which a member of the general public is allowed to conclude a contract for purchase without first having sight of the label, to mention the type or types of hazards indicated on the label, and required advertisements for substances to mention the hazard classes or hazard categories concerned. Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 introduced a new requirement for all distance sales of hazardous substances and mixtures to include all labelling information in the offer, thus ensuring that the buyer is always informed about the hazards before buying the product. That Regulation also expanded requirements for advertisements, requiring them to indicate the hazard pictograms, signal words, hazard statements and supplemental statements and, in addition, to invite general public to follow the information on the product label. Advertisements are means of promoting the sale or use of chemical products, and at the moment of sale the label on the packaging of the substance or mixture or the label information in the distance offer provides full information about the hazards associated with that substance or mixture. It would therefore be appropriate to require advertisements to invite customers to read the label and product information before use, but not to duplicate the hazard information from the label. ***Given the many different forms of advertisements, suppliers should be provided a degree of flexibility on how this information should be conveyed in advertisements.***

Or. en

Justification

The amendment introduces flexibility for suppliers in conveying the invitation to read the label and product information in advertisements. Given the diversity of advertising formats, prescriptive requirements would create unnecessary burdens without improving safety. Allowing flexibility ensures proportionality while maintaining the objective of informing consumers before use. The newly introduced sentence 'Always read the label and product

information before use.’ must be used in this specific form, without variations that may require duplication of this requirement under CLP and the wording already in use under BPR.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) As Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ and Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹ require advertisements for authorised plant protection products and biocidal products to use the statement ‘Always read the label and product information before use’, it would be appropriate to use **the same requirement** for advertisements of hazardous substances and mixtures to ensure consistency, especially in cases where advertised hazardous substances and mixtures are also authorised plant protection products or biocidal products.

¹⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/1107/oj>).

¹¹ Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/528/oj>).

Amendment

(10) As Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ and Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹ require advertisements for authorised plant protection products and biocidal products to use the statement ‘Always read the label and product information before use’, it would be appropriate **for the advertisers** to use **a similar statement** for advertisements of hazardous substances and mixtures to ensure consistency, especially in cases where advertised hazardous substances and mixtures are also authorised plant protection products or biocidal products.

¹⁰ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/1107/oj>).

¹¹ Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/528/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) Certain technical containers (≤ 150 ml), such as inkjet cartridges (supplied in outer packaging and designed to be installed in a device by a consumer or professional user), are part of a wider system and have very limited usable surface area for labelling and cannot benefit from the fold out label option enabling multilanguage solutions. In these cases suppliers should be permitted to present hazard label information in accordance with Annex I section 1.5.2.5a.

Or. en

Justification

The proposed derogation from Articles 17(1), 25(6), 31(1b) and 34(a) would apply to technical containers inserted into other equipment/systems, such as inkjet printer cartridges, where the contents do not exceed 150 ml and where the full CLP hazard information is provided on outer packaging. Printers and cartridges are designed as a system and the available space and locations for labels on the cartridges is limited by the design requirements of the cartridge and printer. Fold out labels cannot be attached to the cartridge because they would interfere with the insertion into and then the functioning of the printer. As a result, unlike types of packaging for which a fold-out label is possible, the CLP Regulation does not offer a multi-language solution for cartridges.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16) Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 provides the possibility to use in cosmetic products substances classified as CMR substances of category 1A and 1B under Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 under certain conditions. A

(16) Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 provides the possibility to use in cosmetic products substances classified as CMR substances of category 1A and 1B under Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 under certain conditions. A

request for derogation should be submitted to the Commission at the latest **three** months after the entry into force of the respective changes to Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. As the relevant opinion of the Committee for Risk Assessment proposing the substances for the harmonised classification is made publicly available several months before the Commission follows with the regulatory measure, such deadline is sufficient.

request for derogation should be submitted to the Commission at the latest **six** months after the entry into force of the respective changes to Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. As the relevant opinion of the Committee for Risk Assessment proposing the substances for the harmonised classification is made publicly available several months before the Commission follows with the regulatory measure, such deadline is sufficient.

Or. en

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) The assessment of the fulfilment of the derogation criteria requires multiple consultations and deliberations. The assessment by the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) of the safety of the substance for human health requires a minimum of twelve months, the assessment of the compliance with other derogation criteria require consultations with experts and discussions with the Member States and the industry representatives. Once the draft measure is prepared by the Commission it is subject to notification under the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) procedure for a minimum of two months. The draft Commission measure falls under the obligatory scrutiny by the European Parliament and the Council which lasts three months before its final adoption and publication in the Official Journal. The analysis of the fulfilment of the derogation criteria and the obligatory sequential steps which must be followed by the Commission while adopting a

regulatory measure require that sufficient time is accorded to the Commission for the adoption of the measure from the submission of the request for derogation.

Or. en

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Furthermore, elements to be considered under the availability of suitable alternatives condition should be ***specified***. In particular, it should be provided that the use of alternative substance ***should result in reduced overall risk to human health and the environment and the substance should provide an equivalent or similar function in a cosmetic product***, be available on the market in sufficient quantities, so that it can be technically feasible and economically viable for businesses and especially for SMEs. ***In addition, access to the substance should not be restricted by patents or raw material restrictions. It should also be possible to consider*** the economic aspects, such as costs of reformulation and comparative contribution to overall production costs, as relevant factors in the analysis of the suitability of alternatives.

Amendment

(18) Furthermore, elements to be considered under the availability of suitable alternatives condition should be ***outlined***. In particular, it should be provided that the use of ***an*** alternative substance ***that replaces the need for the substance is safe for the human health and the environment. The alternative should provide the similar function and the same level of efficacy and performance***, be available on the market in sufficient quantities, so that it can be technically feasible and economically viable for businesses and especially for SMEs ***to allow sustained production. In particular, to assess economic feasibility***, the economic aspects, such as costs of reformulation and comparative contribution to overall production costs, as relevant factors in the analysis of the suitability of alternatives, ***should be considered***.

Or. en

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18a) Regarding the assessment of alternatives, the applicant should demonstrate that no 1:1 substitution exists for the classified ingredient. In view of the widespread and diverse reformulations in which the ingredient would require replacement, a proportionate approach to the burden of proof should be applied. Any claim of the existence of an alternative needs to be accompanied by evidence that it fulfils the conditions of being a suitable alternative. To promote consistency and predictability of the assessment of alternatives, the Commission should be encouraged to develop guidance, in consultation with the SCCS, ECHA, Member States and relevant stakeholders, which could provide further clarification of these concepts.

Or. en

Justification

The development of guidance to promote consistency and predictability in the assessment of alternatives is a welcome step. The reference to “these terms” lacks precision, and the guidance should not be limited to explaining criteria for economically and technically feasible and viable alternatives, but should instead provide clarity on all applicable conditions.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20) Due account should be taken of the specific exposure of cosmetic products, which are mainly placed in contact with the external parts of human body (for example epidermis, hair system, nails, external genital organs) and that they are not

(20) Due account should be taken of the specific exposure of cosmetic products, which are mainly placed in contact with the external parts of human body (for example epidermis, hair system, nails, external genital organs) and that they are not

ingested, inhaled, injected or implanted into the human body. The prohibition triggered by Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 should cover the substances with CMR harmonised classification under the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, where the CMR hazards are not assigned to **specific routes** of exposure or when they are assigned explicitly to the dermal route of exposure. Where the CMR classification of a substance is only associated with oral or inhalation routes of exposure, its use in cosmetic products does not result in the same level of risk for end-users, since oral and inhalation exposure are incidental (for example, cosmetic products used on lips, teeth or mucous membranes of the oral cavity or cosmetic products used in spray are not intended to be ingested or inhaled). **Therefore, such substances should not be** subject to a prohibition under Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009. **However, the fact that a substance used in oral or sprayable cosmetic products is classified as CMR due to its oral or inhalation route of exposure, may raise concerns for human health. In such cases, the Commission should mandate the SCCS to assess the safety of such substances** when used in cosmetic products **and is to follow up with the appropriate regulatory measures in accordance with Article 31(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.**

ingested, inhaled, injected or implanted into the human body. The prohibition triggered by Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 should cover the substances with CMR harmonised classification under the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, where the CMR hazards are not assigned to **a route** of exposure or when they are assigned explicitly to the dermal route of exposure. Where the CMR classification of a substance is only associated with oral or inhalation routes of exposure, its use in cosmetic products does not result in the same level of risk for end-users, since oral and inhalation exposure are incidental (for example, cosmetic products used on lips, teeth or mucous membranes of the oral cavity or cosmetic products used in spray are not intended to be ingested or inhaled). Such substances **are still** subject to **the** prohibition under Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 when used in cosmetic products **entailing that specific route of exposure, but should follow the procedure for CMR in category 2 in case a derogation is needed and do therefore not have to fulfil the criteria regarding alternative assessment.**

Or. en

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) **Often a substance can also be a constituent of natural complex substances, for example essential oils. In such cases, the prohibition of use in cosmetic products**

Amendment

(21) **Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 provides a specific rule for identification and examination of available information when evaluating**

under Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 *is relevant* only to the substance *as it appears in Part 3 of Annex VI to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. This means that* natural complex substances that contain a CMR classified constituent are not subject to the prohibition, except if that natural complex substance is itself listed as CMR substance of category 1A, 1B or 2 in Part 3 of Annex VI to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Nevertheless, since the harmonised classification of a constituent may raise concerns as to the safety of the natural complex substances *when used* in cosmetic products, the Commission should *mandate* the SCCS to assess the *impact of such constituent on the safety of natural complex substances, if a safety concern arises, and is to follow up with the appropriate regulatory measures in accordance with* Article 31(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.

the hazardous properties of substances containing more than one constituent which are extracted from plants or plant parts and which are not chemically modified as defined in Article 3, point (40), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Such substances, often referred to as of natural complex substances, or ‘NCS’, might contain one or more substances classified as CMR substances, while the overall natural complex substance is not itself classified as a CMR substance. The prohibition of use in cosmetic products under Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 only *applies* to the *constituent of such* substance. Natural complex substances that contain a CMR classified constituent are not subject to the prohibition, except if that natural complex substance is itself listed as CMR substance of category 1A, 1B or 2 in Part 3 of Annex VI to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 *based on the data* of the Natural Complex Substances *itself if it exists. When a constituent of a Natural Complex Substance is classified as a CMR (categories 1A, 1B or 2), this may raise concerns about its safe use* in cosmetic products. *In such cases,* the Commission should *systematically request* the SCCS to assess the safety of *such constituents and, where necessary, take regulatory action under* Article 31(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.

Or. en

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) When a substance is prohibited or restricted from the use in cosmetic products, the manufacturers, importers,

Amendment

(22) When a substance is prohibited or restricted from the use in cosmetic products, the manufacturers, importers,

distributors and responsible persons should be given appropriate time to take necessary measures ***to reformulate and relabel their products***, withdraw from the distribution ***and*** destroy the unsold products not complying with the new requirements. ***Therefore, periods of 12 months*** for placing and ***24 months*** for making available on the market of cosmetic products containing the substance concerned following the entry into force of the respective amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 should be provided.

distributors and responsible persons should be given appropriate time to take necessary measures. ***To enable manufacturers of cosmetic products amongst others, to secure the suitable alternative substances, to carry out tests as part of reformulation process and to proceed with the safety assessment of the final products and their re-labelling and mandatory notifications, they should be provided with appropriate adjustment period. During this period distributors and retailers continue to receive cosmetic products containing the substance subject to regulatory measures. Therefore, they need additional time to withdraw such products from the distribution chain and to destroy the unsold products not complying with the new requirements. These actions impact the existing contractual arrangements and require substantial logistical efforts. Accordingly, a period of 18 months*** for placing and ***36 months*** for making available on the market of cosmetic products containing the substance concerned following the entry into force of the respective amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 should be provided.

An up-to-date Cosmetic Product Safety Report (CPSR) should remain available at all times.

Or. en

Justification

To ensure legal certainty and workability especially for SME, an extension to 18 and 36 months is suggested.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) To reduce compliance and

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Amendment

(23) To reduce compliance and

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administrative burden on businesses active in the cosmetic sector, only one notification of the cosmetic products should be required before placing them on the Union market. The conditions of such notification should apply in a non-discriminatory way to cosmetic products containing nanomaterials and to those cosmetic products which do not contain them. **To maintain** vigilance on nanomaterials, it should be required that **the** specific information on nanomaterials used in a cosmetic product is provided in the cosmetic product safety report **so that it can be consulted by** the competent authorities where the concerns over the potential risk to human health arise from the use of a particular nanomaterial

administrative burden on businesses active in the cosmetic sector, only one notification of the cosmetic products should be required before placing them on the Union market. The conditions of such notification should apply in a non-discriminatory way to cosmetic products containing nanomaterials and to those cosmetic products which do not contain them. Vigilance on nanomaterials, it should be required that specific information on nanomaterials used in a cosmetic product is provided in the **CPNP notification and in the** cosmetic product safety report **that are both accessible to** the competent authorities. Where the concerns over the potential risk to human health arise from the use of a particular nanomaterial, **these can be appropriately addressed with the restriction process for ingredients established under this Regulation, where necessary following the urgency procedure referred to in Article 32(4) of this regulation.**

Or. en

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24a) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 already requires a complete safety assessment for all cosmetic ingredients, including nanomaterials, covering their physicochemical properties, stability, toxicological profile and exposure. To avoid unnecessary duplication and ensure proportionality, additional reporting obligations for nanomaterials in Annex I are not required. Safety evaluations should rely on the comprehensive information already provided under Annex I and

Article 13.

Or. en

Justification

This recital clarifies the rationale for not introducing separate or additional safety requirements for nanomaterials in Annex I. The existing framework already obliges manufacturers to assess all relevant physicochemical and toxicological properties of ingredients, ensuring a high level of consumer safety without creating disproportionate administrative burden. By confirming that Annex I fully covers nanomaterial safety, the recital ensures coherence with the deletion of Article 16(3) and supports the simplification objective of the Omnibus Regulation.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Cosmetics are globally traded goods. It is therefore **important** that the ingredient names present on their labels reflect the current state of scientific and technological development. The use of internationally recognised cosmetic ingredient' names is an important factor promoting transparency **and facilitating** cross-border trade in cosmetics. This Regulation should enable internationally recognised names to be used on the labelling of cosmetic products without any additional regulatory action from the Commission. As a glossary of common ingredient names adopted by the Commission would slow down the process of uptake of the new names, the provision requiring the Commission to adopt such a glossary should be abolished.

Amendment

(25) Cosmetics are globally traded goods **and** it is therefore **essential** that the ingredient names present on their labels reflect the current state of scientific and technological development **in a timely manner**. The use of internationally recognised **nomenclature, such as the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic ingredient (INCI)** names is an important factor promoting **Ingredients** transparency **for consumers, ensures consistency across jurisdictions, and facilitates** cross-border trade in cosmetics. **INCI names are maintained by the Personal Care Products Council (PCPC) as an international industry standard and are widely recognised by regulators and stakeholders worldwide**. This Regulation should enable **the direct use of** internationally recognised names **nomenclature, such as INCI**, to be used on the labelling of cosmetic products without any additional **further** regulatory action from the Commission. **Where a common ingredient name is not available in INCI, other generally accepted nomenclature should be used, for**

example names established in recognised international chemical or pharmacopoeia references, or in other authoritative sources commonly relied upon by industry and regulators. This approach ensures flexibility, avoids unnecessary administrative burden, and guarantees that ingredient names used on cosmetic product labelling remain up to date, internationally coherent, and easily understandable to consumers. As a glossary of common ingredient names adopted by the Commission would slow down the process of uptake of the new names, the provision requiring the Commission to adopt such a glossary should be abolished.

Or. en

Justification

The Commission proposes to delete Article 33 and change article 19 to enable businesses and competent authorities to rely on the internationally recognised nomenclature of labelling cosmetic products and facilitate the product's international acceptability. The proposed text deletes the published 'paper' glossary and replaces this by a requirement for ingredient labelling to be "in accordance with the internationally recognised nomenclature". However, the proposal does not specify what this nomenclature is. The Commission proposal should be complemented with the confirmation introduced by the Council in its general approach in Recital 25 that this should be interpreted as the International Nomenclature of Cosmetics Ingredients (INCI).

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) In line with the Commission's objective to rationalise and simplify reporting requirements and to ***promote the 'digital by default' principle*** to support digital ***transformations***, economic operators dealing with EU fertilising products in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 should provide a digital

Amendment

(26) In line with the Commission's objective to rationalise and simplify reporting requirements and to support digital ***transformation***, economic operators dealing with EU fertilising products in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 should ***be able to use digital means for the purposes of communication***

contact through which they can be reached, draw up the EU declaration of conformity in electronic form and make it accessible **via an internet address or data carrier, and provide** authorities, upon request, with all relevant information and documentation in electronic form. Documents and correspondence to and from notified bodies related to conformity assessments of EU fertilising products should **also** be provided in electronic form. Where a digital label is used, **manufacturers should use** the same data carrier used **for the digital label** to provide access to the EU declaration of conformity, to avoid the presence of multiple data carriers on the same product. Where a Digital Product Passport is required for EU fertilising products under other **EU** legislation, **the digital labelling information and** the EU declaration of conformity should be provided **in** that Digital Product Passport.

and information provision. Economic operators might provide a digital contact through which they can be reached, draw up the EU declaration of conformity in electronic form and make it accessible **by electronic or non-electronic means.** Authorities **should be provided**, upon request, with all relevant information and documentation, **including** in electronic form. Documents and correspondence to and from notified bodies related to conformity assessments of EU fertilising products should be **capable of being** provided in electronic form. Where a digital label is used, the same data carrier **may be** used to provide access to the EU declaration of conformity, **in order** to avoid the presence of multiple data carriers on the same product. Where a Digital Product Passport is required for EU fertilising products under other **Union** legislation, the EU declaration of conformity **should** be provided **through** that Digital Product Passport.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment clarifies that digital solutions for providing the EU declaration of conformity remain optional, in line with the proportionality principle, while ensuring full system coherence where a Digital Product Passport is required under other Union legislation. In such cases, the Digital Product Passport should serve as the single access point, avoiding duplication and unnecessary administrative burden for economic operators, in particular SMEs.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Under Regulation (EU) 2019/1009, only micro-organisms listed on a positive list in Annex II to that Regulation may be used as component material in microbial

Amendment

(27) Under Regulation (EU) 2019/1009, only micro-organisms listed on a positive list in Annex II to that Regulation may be used as component material in microbial

plant biostimulants. The Commission is empowered to add new micro-organisms or strains of micro-organisms to that list after an assessment concluding that none of the strains presents a risk to human, animal or plant health, to safety or to the environment and that it ensures agronomic efficiency. Given the large number of micro-organisms on the market, the assessment and subsequent inclusion of new micro-organisms or strains of micro-organism to the positive list are lagging scientific progress. The current mechanism slows down the development of microbial plant biostimulants and delays farmers' access to those innovative fertilising products which may stimulate plant nutrition processes and thereby reduce the use of traditional fertilisers.

plant biostimulants. The Commission is empowered to add new micro-organisms or strains of micro-organisms to that list after an assessment concluding that none of the strains presents a risk to human, animal or plant health, to safety or to the environment and that it ensures agronomic efficiency. Given the large number of micro-organisms on the market, the assessment and subsequent inclusion of new micro-organisms or strains of micro-organism to the positive list are lagging scientific progress. The current mechanism slows down the development of microbial plant biostimulants and delays farmers' access to those innovative fertilising products which may stimulate plant nutrition processes and thereby reduce the use of traditional fertilisers. ***This should be addressed while preserving the positive list approach under Annex II and complementing it with additional assessment pathways.***

Or. en

Justification

This clarification ensures that the identification of shortcomings in the current positive list system is not interpreted as questioning its continued validity. It confirms that the existing listing-based approach under Annex II remains in place, while allowing complementary assessment pathways to address delays and better reflect scientific progress, thereby improving innovation without undermining legal certainty or safety standards.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(27a) Certain groups of micro-organisms, including *Bacillus* spp. and *Paenibacillus* spp., are extensively described in the scientific literature and are commonly used in agricultural and horticultural applications, including

microbial plant biostimulants. Their modes of action, such as nutrient mobilisation, root development support and plant growth promotion, are well documented. These micro-organisms are already present in soils and plant-associated environments and are lawfully used under national frameworks in several Member States.

Or. en

Justification

This recital reflects the extensive scientific knowledge and practical experience regarding the use of Bacillus spp. and Paenibacillus spp. in agriculture. It provides an evidence-based context for their inclusion in CMC 7, grounded in documented agronomic functionality and existing lawful use, without implying automatic safety for all individual strains.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation Recital 27 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(27b) The inclusion of Bacillus spp. and Paenibacillus spp. in the positive list under CMC 7 of Annex II is based on the availability of extensive scientific knowledge allowing for a differentiated, strain-level assessment. These genera encompass a broad diversity of strains with well-characterised biological properties, including strains used in agricultural applications. Their inclusion does not imply that all strains are suitable for use in EU fertilising products and does not affect the obligation to exclude strains presenting pathogenicity, toxigenic potential or clinically relevant antimicrobial resistance. Compliance with applicable Union safety requirements remains necessary in all cases.

Or. en

Justification

This recital addresses safety concerns by clarifying that the inclusion of Bacillus spp. and Paenibacillus spp. is grounded in extensive scientific knowledge enabling strain-level risk assessment. It explicitly excludes pathogenic, toxigenic or antimicrobial-resistant strains and confirms that existing Union safety obligations continue to apply, thereby ensuring a high level of protection while enabling innovation.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) In order to accelerate the assessment of micro-organisms and to open the single market for more microbial plant biostimulants, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of Annex II, Part II, component material category (CMC) 7, to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 to allow the Commission to introduce general criteria and a methodology for the assessment of micro-organisms. Those criteria and the methodology should allow manufacturers and notified bodies to demonstrate and verify that micro-organisms used in microbial plant biostimulants, other than those listed in CMC 7, do not present a risk to human, animal or plant health, to safety or to the environment and ensure agronomic efficiency. In order to refine and validate the criteria and methodology to be introduced, it is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹³. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the

Amendment

(28) In order to accelerate the assessment of micro-organisms and to open the single market for more microbial plant biostimulants, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of Annex II, Part II, component material category (CMC) 7, to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 to allow the Commission to introduce general criteria and a methodology for the assessment of micro-organisms **taking into account technical studies contracted by the European Commission in the context of this Regulation**. Those criteria and the methodology should allow manufacturers and notified bodies to demonstrate and verify that micro-organisms used in microbial plant biostimulants, other than those listed in CMC 7, do not present a risk to human, animal or plant health, to safety or to the environment and ensure agronomic efficiency. In order to refine and validate the criteria and methodology to be introduced, it is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13

European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹³. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. ***This empowerment should complement, and be without prejudice to, the existing listing-based approach for micro-organisms under CMC 7 of Annex II.***

¹³ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_interinstit/2016/512/oj.

¹³ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_interinstit/2016/512/oj.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment clarifies that, when developing the criteria and methodology for the assessment of micro-organisms, the Commission should take into account relevant technical studies commissioned in the context of this Regulation. This ensures that the delegated acts are informed by existing scientific and technical evidence, supports regulatory coherence and efficiency, and avoids unnecessary duplication of work, while preserving the Commission's discretion and flexibility to further refine or adapt the methodology as appropriate.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation Recital 28 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28a) In order to support innovation while maintaining a high level of protection of human, animal and plant health and the environment, this Regulation provides for an optional, criteria-based pathway for the assessment of certain component materials. This pathway should complement existing listing-based approaches under Annex II, including CMC 7, and would allow the

regulatory framework to remain open to scientific and technical progress without requiring repeated amendments to that Annex.

Or. en

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) Where the Commission makes use of its empowerment to amend the component material categories in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009, it may currently only do so via separate delegated acts in respect of each component material category. Considering the need to introduce additional materials to the various component material categories in the future and the constant technical and scientific progress in the fertilising product sector, there is a frequent need to amend the different component material categories. In some cases, for instance where a new raw material may be allowed in multiple CMCs, the Commission would introduce the same change in all relevant CMCs, each of them covered by a different delegated act. To speed up the adoption of the respective delegated acts, the Commission should be allowed to amend several component material categories by one delegated act.

Amendment

(29) Where the Commission makes use of its empowerment to amend the component material categories in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009, it may currently only do so via separate delegated acts in respect of each component material category. Considering the need to introduce additional materials to the various component material categories in the future and the constant technical and scientific progress in the fertilising product sector, there is a frequent need to amend the different component material categories. In some cases, for instance where a new raw material may be allowed in multiple CMCs, the Commission would introduce the same change in all relevant CMCs, each of them covered by a different delegated act. To speed up the adoption of the respective delegated acts, the Commission should be allowed to amend several component material categories by one delegated act. ***This flexibility also supports the use of criteria-based approaches for the inclusion of component materials, where appropriate.***

Or. en

Amendment 29

Proposal for a regulation Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) To ensure a smooth and effective transition, to minimise disruptions, and to provide a reasonable timeframe for economic operators and authorities to adjust **to the new requirements**, the application of **the** amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 **concerning digitalisation** should be deferred.

Amendment

(31) To ensure a smooth and effective transition, to minimise disruptions, and to provide a reasonable timeframe for economic operators and authorities to adjust, the application of **those** amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 **that introduce mandatory digital requirements** should be deferred. **This deferral should not prevent the voluntary use of digital solutions.**

Or. en

Justification

This clarification ensures that the transitional provision is not interpreted as implying a future obligation to use digital solutions. It confirms that only mandatory digital requirements are subject to deferral, while preserving the possibility for economic operators to use digital tools on a voluntary basis, in line with proportionality and the professional nature of fertilising products.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation Recital 32 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(32a) Whereas point 1.5.2.5 of Annex I excludes products within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (Biocidal Products Regulation) from the labelling derogations in section 1.5.2.4, no explanation appears in the recitals to the legislation or in publicly available guidance; whereas such exclusion might lead to substances and mixtures with identical hazardous properties being labelled differently; it is appropriate to permit biocidal products and treated

articles to benefit from the derogations in section 1.5.2.4 where its conditions are met, without prejudice to the specific labelling obligations laid down in Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (notably Articles 58 and 69).

Or. en

Justification

The proposed amendment ensures that the labelling of substances and mixtures is based on the hazardous properties they present. It prevents the illogical outcomes in which different requirements for labelling apply depending on the function a substance plays in mixture rather than the hazard presented by the substance. The omission of information from the packaging as already permitted under CLP where the conditions in 1.5.2.4 are met (i.e., involving circumstances where the contents do not exceed 10 ml) should apply equally to products in scope of Regulation 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products ("BPR"), to resolve the inconsistency created by 1.5.2.5 in Annex I of CLP. There is no clear explanation, in any recitals to the legislation or in any guidance, as to why products in scope of BPR are not able to benefit from the labelling derogations explained above. BPR relies on CLP for labelling purposes, with regards to the communication of information on hazards. BPR also contains its own separate and additional labelling requirements for biocidal products (contained in Article 69) and treated articles (contained in Article 58), which concern the communication of certain specific information. The application of section 1.5.2.5 results in a significantly more restrictive approach being taken with regards to biocidal products and treated mixtures when compared with other non-BPR substances and mixtures which present the same hazardous properties. There is no risk-based reason to justify this approach, and it results in illogical and confusing outcomes when applied in practice with substances or mixtures presenting the same hazard being labelled differently under CLP Regulation.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 2 – point 42

Text proposed by the Commission

42. “digital contact” means any up-to-date and accessible online communication channel through which a supplier can be **reached or engaged** without the need to register or to download **an application**;

Amendment

42. “digital contact” means any up-to-date and **freely** accessible online communication channel **such as email addresses or a weblink** through which a supplier can be **contacted** without the need to register or to download **or use**

additional applications specific to the supplier;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment specifies that the digital contact must be not only up-to-date and accessible but also freely accessible. This ensures that users can reach suppliers without incurring costs or facing barriers, thereby improving transparency and ease of communication in line with consumer protection principles.

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) *in* Article 17(1), **point (a) is replaced by the following:**

Amendment

(2) Article 17(1) **is amended as follows:**

(a) point (a) is replaced by the following:

Or. en

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 17 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the name, address and digital contact of the suppliers;;

Amendment

(a) the name, address, **telephone number** and digital contact of the **supplier or** suppliers;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment ensures consistency with the updated Regulation on detergents and surfactants while addressing the needs of SMEs. It allows suppliers to retain a telephone

number on product labels as a primary contact option and makes the provision of a digital contact voluntary, thereby reducing unnecessary burdens while maintaining effective communication channels.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b (new)

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 17 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) the following subparagraph is added:

‘The telephone number in point (a) of the first subparagraph may be omitted from the label if the telephone number is available through the digital contact and the digital contact can take the form of a weblink.’

Or. en

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 25 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The label shall also include the product identifier referred to in Article 18 and the name, address **and** digital contact of the supplier of the mixture.;

The label shall also include the product identifier referred to in Article 18 and the name, address, digital contact of the supplier **or suppliers** of the mixture **and the telephone number, unless this telephone number is immediately available through the digital contact. The inclusion or change to the digital contact may be implemented without undue delay, or in alignment with the supplier’s regular label-update cycles.;**

Justification

In addition, to keep this requirement proportionate and avoid relabelling and repackaging (with the associated waste) just to include a digital contact, it is important that businesses retain flexibility to introduce the digital contact as soon as feasible and in alignment with their regular label-update cycles. This avoids triggering premature or standalone reprinting of labels solely to add new contact information, which would be unnecessarily costly and operationally disruptive. Ensuring that the digital contact can be integrated as part of broader, planned label updates maintains the provision's effectiveness while allowing companies to implement it efficiently and proportionately.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) *in* Article 29, *paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:*

Amendment

(4) *in* Article 29 *paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following:*

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 29 – paragraph 1

Present text

1. Where the packaging of a substance or a mixture is either in such a shape or form or is so small that it is impossible to meet the requirements of Article 31 for a label in the languages of the Member State in which the substance or mixture is placed on the market, the label *elements* in accordance with the *first subparagraph of Article 17(2) shall be provided in accordance with* section 1.5.1 of Annex I.

Amendment

1. Where the packaging of a substance or a mixture is either in such a shape or form or is so small that it is impossible to meet the requirements of Article 31 for a label in the languages of the Member State in which the substance or mixture is placed on the market, the label *information may be reduced* in accordance with the *rules set out in* section 1.5.2 of Annex I.;

(32008R1272)

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 29 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The label elements set out in Article 17(1) may be reduced in accordance with the rules set out in section **1.5.2** of Annex I.;

Amendment

2. ***For packaging up to and including 75 ml***, the label elements set out in Article 17(1) may be reduced in accordance with the rules set out in section **1.5.2.4** of Annex I.;

Or. en

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 29 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. By way of derogation from Article 17(1) and Article 25(6), for labelling of technical containers that operate as an integral part of a system of equipment, the label elements may be reduced in accordance with the rules set out in 1.5.2.5a of Annex I.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment introduces a specific provision for packaging up to 75 ml, allowing the reduction of label elements in line with section 1.5.2.4 of Annex I. This ensures proportionality and practicality for small packaging, where space constraints make full labelling difficult, while maintaining safety and compliance. In new 2(a), the proposed

derogation would apply to technical containers inserted into other equipment/systems, such as inkjet printer cartridges, where the contents do not exceed 150 ml and where the full CLP hazard information is provided on outer packaging. Printers and cartridges are designed as a system and the available space and locations for labels on the cartridges is limited by the design requirements of the cartridge and printer. Fold out labels cannot be attached to the cartridge because they would interfere with the insertion into and then the functioning of the printer. As a result, unlike types of packaging for which a fold-out label is possible, the CLP Regulation does not offer a multi-language solution for cartridges.

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 30 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. In the event of a change regarding the classification or labelling of a substance or a mixture, which results in the addition of a new hazard class or in a more severe classification, or which requires new supplemental information on the label in accordance with Article 25, the supplier of that substance or that mixture shall ensure that the label is updated without undue delay after the results of the new evaluation referred to in Article 15(4) are obtained by, or communicated to, that supplier.;

Amendment

1. In the event of a change regarding the classification or labelling of a substance or a mixture, which results in the addition of a new hazard class or in a more severe classification, or which requires new supplemental information on the label in accordance with Article 25, the supplier of that substance or that mixture shall ensure that the label is updated without undue delay ***and in any event no later than 18 months per actor in the supply chain and sequentially scheduled*** after the results of the new evaluation referred to in Article 15(4) are obtained by, or communicated to, that supplier.;

Or. en

Justification

Updating labels following changes in classification or the addition of new hazard classes requires a realistic and predictable transition period. The redesign of artwork alone commonly takes around 12 months, in addition to the time needed to identify, generate and evaluate new data or conduct any reformulation work. To avoid repeated and burdensome relabelling cycles, we should also allow the flexibility to align updates with companies' existing production and labelling schedules. A longer and clearly defined update period, such as 18 months, together with a staged approach for different actors in the supply chain would better reflect operational realities and reduce unnecessary disruption.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 48 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Any advertisement to the general public for a substance or a mixture classified as hazardous or a mixture containing substances referred to in Part 2 of Annex II shall include the sentence: ‘Always read the label and **product** information before **use**.’

Amendment

1. Any advertisement to the general public for a substance or a mixture classified as hazardous or a mixture containing substances referred to in Part 2 of Annex II **which allows a member of the general public to conclude a contract for purchase without first having sight of the label** shall include the sentence: ‘Always read the label and **hazard** information before **purchasing**.’

Or. en

Justification

A general statement such as required in the Biocidal Products Regulation, (EU) No 528/2012, has already proven successful in effectively communicating on hazards of products, when the label elements are not available at the point of purchase. The sentence ‘Always read the label and product information before use.’ must be used in this specific form, without variations that may require duplication of this requirement under CLP and the wording already in use under BPR. In the second part of the amendment, online sales communications should also be excluded from these requirements. In the context of an online sale, the full set of safety information, product details, and mandatory labelling elements is already available directly on the website in a structured and easily accessible format. It is also unclear whether online product listings constitute “advertising” within the meaning of the provision, given that they function primarily as part of the transactional interface rather than promotional material. Therefore, we should clearly exclude online sales from this provision, as search results or internal references on an online store that guide customers elsewhere on the site should not be treated as advertisements. Product thumbnails are essential for helping customers compare items during the initial discovery phase, especially on search results pages. Applying Article 48 to online sales would lead to redundant warning tags that risk diluting the effectiveness of hazard communication, create inconsistencies.

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 48 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Online sales communications shall be exempted from these requirements. The first subparagraph shall not apply to advertisements to professional users for substances or mixtures intended for use in the course of their industrial or professional activities, provided that the advertisement is not targeted at consumers.

Or. en

Justification

A general statement such as required in the Biocidal Products Regulation, (EU) No 528/2012, has already proven successful in effectively communicating on hazards of products, when the label elements are not available at the point of purchase. The sentence ‘Always read the label and product information before use.’ must be used in this specific form, without variations that may require duplication of this requirement under CLP and the wording already in use under BPR. In the second part of the amendment, online sales communications should also be excluded from these requirements. In the context of an online sale, the full set of safety information, product details, and mandatory labelling elements is already available directly on the website in a structured and easily accessible format. It is also unclear whether online product listings constitute “advertising” within the meaning of the provision, given that they function primarily as part of the transactional interface rather than promotional material. Therefore, we should clearly exclude online sales from this provision, as search results or internal references on an online store that guide customers elsewhere on the site should not be treated as advertisements. Product thumbnails are essential for helping customers compare items during the initial discovery phase, especially on search results pages. Applying Article 48 to online sales would lead to redundant warning tags that risk diluting the effectiveness of hazard communication, create inconsistencies.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 48 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 b (new)

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Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The first subparagraph shall not apply to advertisements to professional users for substances or mixtures intended for use in the course of their industrial or professional activities, provided that the advertisement is not targeted at consumers.

Or. en

Justification

A general statement such as required in the Biocidal Products Regulation, (EU) No 528/2012, has already proven successful in effectively communicating on hazards of products, when the label elements are not available at the point of purchase. The sentence ‘Always read the label and product information before use.’ must be used in this specific form, without variations that may require duplication of this requirement under CLP and the wording already in use under BPR. In the second part of the amendment, online sales communications should also be excluded from these requirements. In the context of an online sale, the full set of safety information, product details, and mandatory labelling elements is already available directly on the website in a structured and easily accessible format. It is also unclear whether online product listings constitute “advertising” within the meaning of the provision, given that they function primarily as part of the transactional interface rather than promotional material. Therefore, we should clearly exclude online sales from this provision, as search results or internal references on an online store that guide customers elsewhere on the site should not be treated as advertisements. Product thumbnails are essential for helping customers compare items during the initial discovery phase, especially on search results pages. Applying Article 48 to online sales would lead to redundant warning tags that risk diluting the effectiveness of hazard communication, create inconsistencies.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Article 48a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 48a

Article 48a

Distance sales offers

Distance sales offers

When substances or mixtures are placed on the market for the general public through

1. When substances or mixtures are placed on the market for the general public

distance sales, the offer shall clearly and visibly indicate the **label elements referred to** in Article 17.'

through distance sales, the offer shall clearly and visibly indicate the '

(a) **product identifiers as specified in Article 18, and where applicable**

(b) **hazard pictograms in accordance with Article 19;**

(c) **signal words in accordance with Article 20;**

(d) **hazard statements in accordance with Article 21;**

2. Paragraph 1 also applies to distance sales offers to professional users for substances or mixtures intended for use in the course of their industrial or professional activities, if the offer is targeted at the general public or if it allows a member of the general public to conclude a distance contract as defined in Article 2, point (7) of Directive 2011/83/EU.;

Or. en

Justification

The label information is not relevant at point of purchase such as how to store the product and how to act in case of accidents. It is an administrative burden for companies to keep this information up to date and therefore the information should be limited to the most relevant and provide companies some flexibility. Regarding the second paragraph (2), requiring distance-sales offers to clearly and visibly display the label elements referred to in Article 17 should not apply to industrial or professional settings and would be disproportionate, particularly in a website setting, as a substantial number of B2B transactions take place online. Purchasing via B2B online platforms and apps is generally restricted to verified business users, requiring registration and verification. Consumers cannot access or purchase chemicals through these systems. In such B2B environments, the SDS is already mandatorily provided under REACH and is generally readily accessible online, ensuring that all relevant hazard information is available without duplicating the label elements at the point of purchase. Extending these obligations to closed professional platforms would therefore add administrative and technical burdens without improving safety, and would hinder the efficiency of digital procurement channels that are essential in modern B2B operations.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 9 – point a

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 61 – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission

8. Substances and mixtures which have been classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Article 18(3) as applicable on 9 December 2024 and which were placed on the market before 1 January **2027** shall not be required to be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with this Regulation as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of the European Parliament and of the Council until 1 January **2029**.'

Amendment

8. Substances and mixtures which have been classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Article 18(3) **Article 31(3) and section 1.2.1 of Annex I** as applicable on 9 December 2024 and which were placed on the market before 1 January **2028** shall not be required to be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with this Regulation as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/2865 of the European Parliament and of the Council until 1 January **2030**.'

Or. en

Justification

Commission Proposal 2025/0526, endorsed by both the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament (though not yet published in the Official Journal), introduces amendments that postpone certain obligations by one year compared to Regulation (EU) 2024/2865. This proposed amendment ensures alignment with those newly endorsed provisions. The extension of requirements under Article 18(3) to include new hazard classes such as PBT, vPvB, PMT, vPvM and endocrine disruptors significantly increases the complexity of compliance. A longer transition period until 1 January 2030 is necessary to allow industry sufficient time to adapt to these expanded obligations.

Amendment 46

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 9 – point b

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Article 61 – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

9. Substances and mixtures which have been labelled in accordance with Article 17(1), Article 25(6) and section

Amendment

9. Substances and mixtures which have been labelled in accordance with Article 17(1), Article 25(6) and section

1.5.1.2 and section 1.6 of Annex I as applicable on [OP: please insert the date of the day before the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and which were placed on the market before [OP: please insert 36 months after entry into force of this Regulation] shall not be required to be labelled in accordance with this Regulation as amended by [OP: please add reference to this Regulation] until [OP: please insert 60 months after entry into force of this Regulation].’

1.5.1.2 and section 1.6 of Annex I as applicable on [OP: please insert the date of the day before the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and which were placed on the market before [OP: please insert 48 months after entry into force of this Regulation] shall not be required to be labelled in accordance with this Regulation as amended by [OP: please add reference to this Regulation] until [OP: please insert 72 months after entry into force of this Regulation].’

Or. en

Justification

In both cases, Commission Proposal 2025/0526, endorsed by both the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament (though not yet published in the Official Journal), postpones certain obligations compared to Regulation (EU) 2024/2865. This proposed amendment ensures alignment with those newly endorsed provisions.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point -1 (new)

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 13 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-1) In Article 13, the following paragraph is inserted:

'1a. The information submitted under this Article shall be considered sufficient for the purposes of Article 16(4). No additional notification obligations for nanomaterials shall apply.'

Or. en

Justification

With the deletion of Article 16(3), the notification under Article 13 becomes the sole notification mechanism for nanomaterials. This amendment clarifies that no parallel or additional notification requirements exist, ensuring the simplified system functions as intended. It eliminates duplication, reduces burden for companies, and ensures that all

relevant information for identifying potential risks is provided through a single, coherent mechanism, without compromising consumer safety.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point i

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. However, such substances may be used in cosmetic products if a derogation request is submitted to the Commission at the latest **three** months after at the date of entry into force of the amendments to Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 classifying the substance as CMR substance of category 1A or 1B. **The Commission shall grant the derogation where** all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

Amendment

2. However, such substances may be used in cosmetic products if a derogation request is submitted to the Commission at the latest **six** months after at the date of entry into force of the amendments to Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 classifying the substance as CMR substance of category 1A or 1B **and** all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

Or. en

Justification

Under the current Cosmetic Products Regulation (CPR), there is no formal legal deadline for submitting a request for derogation from the ban on CMR substances. This new deadline clarifies when the derogation process starts, linking it to the new harmonized classification rather than after the publication of the RAC opinion - which is not per se legally binding. A 6 months' timeline would offer a more workable and proportionate period for preparing such requests, particularly for SMEs. This timeframe allows for the preparation of a robust evidence-based dossier that directly addresses the specific concerns and outcomes identified in the RAC opinion.

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point i

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the substances have been evaluated and found safe by the SCCS for a particular ***use of the*** cosmetic product ***category***, considering exposure to those products, ***overall exposure*** from sources other than cosmetics and of vulnerable population groups..

Amendment

(b) the substances have been evaluated and found safe by the SCCS for particular ***uses in*** cosmetic product ***categories*** considering ***overall*** exposure to those products, ***as well as*** from sources other than cosmetics and of vulnerable population groups.

Or. en

Justification

The Omnibus proposal fully maintains the strict consumer safety standards of the Cosmetic Products Regulation (CPR). CMR are banned by default in cosmetics products and cannot be allowed without a robust safety assessment that takes account aggregated exposure conditions. To preserve efficiency, it should be possible to request a derogation for more than one specific cosmetic use, provided that they are listed according to product category/ categories and a detailed exposure scenario is proved for each use.

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point ii

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purpose of the second subparagraph, point (a), a substance shall be considered a suitable alternative ***if it*** fulfils all of the following conditions:

Amendment

For the purpose of the second subparagraph, point (a), a substance shall be considered a suitable alternative ***only if such substance by itself*** fulfils all of the following conditions:

Or. en

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point ii

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) its use in cosmetic products results in **reduced** overall risk to human health and the environment;

(a) its use in cosmetic products **demonstrably** results in **reduction of** overall risk to human health and the environment;

Or. en

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point ii

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) it provides **an equivalent** function **to** the classified substance, in a finished cosmetic product with a **similar** effect and the same level of efficacy;

(b) it provides **a similar** function **than** the classified substance, in a finished cosmetic product with a **comparable** effect and the same level of efficacy **and performance**;

Or. en

Justification

Any derogation system under art 15.2 should be mainly driven by the SCCS assessment on whether the use of the CMR substance in specific cosmetic products is safe. The obligation to replace such safe substance with a suitable alternative, when available, does not enhance consumer protection but reflects a policy of replacing hazard-classified substances whenever possible, irrespective of the actual risk they pose. The criterion on replacing as safe substance suitable alternatives criterion does not enhance consumer protection. Within the current Omnibus proposal, where the suitable alternatives criterion is still maintained, useful clarifications are provided on the application of this criterion. They can, however, be complemented with additional guidance without undermining the risk-based safety assessment. The conditions on risk reduction to human health and the environment do not create alignment issues with SCCS processes (human health) and REACH (environmental health).

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point ii

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) is technically feasible **and** economically viable;

Amendment

(c) is technically feasible **at industrial scale and** economically viable **provided costs and supply conditions allow sustained production;**

Or. en

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point ii

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) it is not **restricted**, not protected by exclusive rights, and is available on the market at scale, in quantities large enough to meet current and expected demand.'

Amendment

(d) it is not **subject to restriction**, not protected by exclusive rights, and is available on the market at scale, in quantities large enough to meet current and expected demand.'

Or. en

Justification

The objective should be to clarify that the ingredient is not affected by limitations on its placing on the market. While ingredients must be registered under REACH, access to a substance may in practice be constrained by the applicable tonnage band under which it is registered. Where a substance is not registered at a tonnage band allowing for the required volumes, manufacturers may not have access to sufficient quantities. Moreover, any increase to a higher tonnage band entails compliance with additional registration requirements, a process that can take several months, or in some cases even years.

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point ii

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) Its use in cosmetic products does not restrict the availability of such products to consumers.

Or. en

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point iii – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iii) the following ***subparagraph is*** inserted after the fourth subparagraph:

(iii) the following ***subparagraphs are*** inserted after the fourth subparagraph:

Or. en

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point iii

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Where a derogation request referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 2 has been submitted for CMR substances of category 1A, or 1B, this deadline shall be extended by nine months

Or. en

Justification

Under the Cosmetic Products Regulation (CPR), after a substance is classified as a Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, or Toxic for Reproduction (CMR) under CLP, the European Commission must update the CPR Annex to reflect this development. Currently, the European Commission must complete the update of the CPR Annex within 15 months after the "inclusion" of the substance in the CLP Annex. The term "inclusion" is not a precise legal term, and today's interpretation has been to equate it with the "entry into force" of the CLP Annex' amendment. This timing is genuinely short. In fact, if a derogation dossier is submitted, this timeline often does not allow enough time for a proper assessment of the dossier. Consequently, an update of the CPR Annex might be made based on a partial or unclear evaluation of the derogation dossier, potentially leading to the need for corrigenda (corrections) to the CPR Annex update later. Therefore, a 15-month period for the European Commission to update the CPR Annex, starting from the "date of application" of the CLP Annex as amended as proposed by the European Commission, is essential. This extended period is crucial because it must cover numerous steps: the Commission's compliance check on the derogation request, the Commission's mandate to the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS), the SCCS's scientific evaluation (which alone typically requires up to 12-15 months), the evaluation of suitable alternatives criteria by the Commission and Member States authorities, the preparation of the Commission proposal for a ban or derogation, a vote by the Standing Committee for Cosmetic Products (MS competent authorities), WTO notification, the European Parliament scrutiny period, adoption by the College of Commissioners, translation, and final publication in the Official Journal of the EU.

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. ***The prohibition referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to a substance where the oral or inhalation route of exposure for CMR harmonised classification has been explicitly indicated in the 'Hazard statement Code(s)' column under the 'Classification' in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. If a potential risk to human health arises from cosmetic products containing such substance due to incidental ingestion or inhalation, the Commission shall request***

Amendment

5. Where the harmonised classification of a CMR substance in Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 specifies a route of exposure in the 'Hazard statement Code(s)' column, the prohibition referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 subparagraph 1 of this Article shall apply only to cosmetic products entailing exposure by that specified route of exposure. The classified substance may be used in such cosmetic products when it has been evaluated by the SCCS and found safe.

an SCCS opinion on the safety of the substance concerned in those specific product types without undue delay.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment clarifies and improves the wording, while maintaining the same objective. It states that if a Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, or Toxic for Reproduction (CMR) classification is linked only to oral (ingestion) or inhalation exposure, then the ban will apply only to cosmetic products that expose consumers to that substance via ingestion or inhalation. The classified substance can be used in cosmetic products producing exposure via ingestion or inhalation, only if the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) has evaluated and confirmed its safety for those specific uses.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. The prohibition referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to **a substance** extracted from plants or plant parts and not chemically modified as defined in Article 3, point (40), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, containing more than one constituent, at least one of which has been classified as a CMR substance of category 1A, 1B, or 2 under Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. **If** a potential risk to human health **arises** from the **use** of such **substance** in cosmetic products, the Commission shall **seek** an opinion of the SCCS on the safety of that **substance** for its **use** in cosmetic products without **undue** delay.

Amendment

6. The prohibition referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to **substances** extracted from plants or plant parts and not chemically modified as defined in Article 3, point (40), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, containing more than one constituent, at least one of which has been classified as a CMR substance of category 1A, 1B, or 2 under Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. **As** a potential risk to human health **might arise** from the **presence** of such **constituent classified as CMR category 1A, 1B or 2 in such substances** in cosmetic products, the Commission shall **without delay request** an opinion of the SCCS on the safety of that **constituent** for its **presence** in cosmetic products.

The SCCS shall deliver its opinion within 12 months of the Commission's request. The Commission may extend that deadline by six months if additional

evidence is required. The SCCS shall deliver its final opinion within six months of submission of additional data. The opinion of the SCCS shall be made publicly available. Taking into account the opinion of the SCCS, where needed the Commission shall, without delay, amend the Annexes to this Regulation.

Or. en

Justification

Article 15.2 CMR rules were designed for individual substances intentionally added to cosmetics, not for constituents of Natural Complex Substances (NCS) such as essential oils or plant extracts. Constituents may be present at different levels and vary naturally, and their properties cannot be equated with those of the whole ingredient. The Omnibus VI proposal ensures a risk-based evaluation by SCCS, focusing on actual exposure in finished products. This avoids unnecessary bans of safe natural ingredients, provides legal certainty, and maintains high consumer protection.

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. Cosmetic products containing a substance classified as a CMR substance of category 1A, 1B, or 2 under Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 prohibited from use in cosmetic products or such substance not compliant with a restriction may continue to be placed on the market for **12** months and be made available on the market for **24** months after the entry into force of the relevant amendments to the relevant Annexes to this Regulation.’

Amendment

7. Cosmetic products containing a substance classified as a CMR substance of category 1A, 1B, or 2 under Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 prohibited from use in cosmetic products or such substance not compliant with a restriction may continue to be placed on the market for **18** months and be made available on the market for **36** months after the entry into force of the relevant amendments to the relevant Annexes to this Regulation **as long as a valid, and where needed updated, the cosmetic product safety report (CPSR) remains available.**

Or. en

Justification

Knowing that in all cases, products on the market have an up-to-date CPSR (Cosmetic Product Safety Report) showing that the product is safe, the introduction of transitional periods for the industry to implement the regulatory changes is needed. This would avoid unnecessary disruption of the market and product destruction. A 18-month period for placing on the market, and 36 months for making available, provide needed time for businesses to identify alternatives, reformulate products, and complete safety testing while maintaining full consumer protection. Extending the default transitional periods does not compromise safety. In case of an urgent safety issue, CPR 15.2 already foresees that the Commission may use the urgency procedure referred to in article 32(4) of CPR, which would allow shorter transition times. In certain limited cases, substances fulfilling a specific and technically critical function in cosmetic formulations may require slightly longer adaptation periods to allow for the development, validation, and approval of safe and compliant alternatives. Introducing an enabling provision allowing the Commission, to determine longer transitional periods, duly justified on technical or scientific grounds, would provide the necessary flexibility to manage such exceptional situations. This approach reinforces legal certainty and avoids product shortages or market disruptions.

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 15 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission may, where necessary, extend the period referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph, in the Regulation amending the relevant Annexes to this Regulation, in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 32 (3).

Or. en

Justification

Knowing that in all cases, products on the market have an up-to-date CPSR (Cosmetic Product Safety Report) showing that the product is safe, the introduction of transitional periods for the industry to implement the regulatory changes is needed. This would avoid unnecessary disruption of the market and product destruction. A 18-month period for placing on the market, and 36 months for making available, provide needed time for businesses to identify alternatives, reformulate products, and complete safety testing while maintaining full consumer protection. Extending the default transitional periods does not compromise safety.

In case of an urgent safety issue, CPR 15.2 already foresees that the Commission may use the urgency procedure referred to in article 32(4) of CPR, which would allow shorter transition times. In certain limited cases, substances fulfilling a specific and technically critical function in cosmetic formulations may require slightly longer adaptation periods to allow for the development, validation, and approval of safe and compliant alternatives. Introducing an enabling provision allowing the Commission, to determine longer transitional periods, duly justified on technical or scientific grounds, would provide the necessary flexibility to manage such exceptional situations. This approach reinforces legal certainty and avoids product shortages or market disruptions.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3 a (new)

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Article 16 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. ***In the event that the Commission has concerns regarding the safety of a nanomaterial***, the Commission shall, ***without delay***, request the SCCS to give its opinion on the safety of ***such*** nanomaterial ***for use in the relevant categories of cosmetic products and on the reasonably foreseeable exposure conditions. The Commission shall make this information public.*** The SCCS shall deliver its opinion within six months of the Commission's request. Where the SCCS ***finds that any necessary data is lacking, the Commission shall request*** the responsible person ***to*** provide such data within an explicitly stated reasonable ***time***, which shall not be extended. The SCCS shall deliver its final opinion within six months of submission of additional data. The opinion of the SCCS shall be made publicly available.

Amendment

(3a) In Article 16, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

4. The Commission shall request the SCCS to give its opinion on the safety of a nanomaterial ***only where the information submitted under Article 13, or other scientifically substantiated evidence, indicates a potential risk to human health under the conditions of use of the cosmetic product. Systematic or routine reviews of notified nanomaterials shall not be initiated in the absence of such indications.*** The SCCS shall deliver its opinion within six months of the Commission's request. Where the SCCS ***identifies the need for additional data***, the responsible person ***shall*** provide such data within an explicitly stated reasonable ***deadline***, which shall not be extended. The SCCS shall deliver its final opinion within six months of submission of additional data. The opinion of the SCCS shall be made publicly available.

Or. en

Justification

The wording proposed by the Commission (“where the Commission has concerns”) is overly broad, lacks objective criteria and risks re-establishing routine SCCS reviews similar to those previously triggered under the deleted Article 16(3). Such an approach creates regulatory uncertainty, leads to disproportionate administrative burden, and undermines the simplification objective of this Regulation. This amendment introduces a clear, risk-based trigger for SCCS assessments: a review is initiated only where information submitted under Article 13, or other scientifically substantiated evidence, indicates a potential risk. This ensures that SCCS resources are focused on cases where safety concerns are supported by evidence, while avoiding unnecessary duplication and maintaining a high level of consumer protection. The amendment preserves the procedural timelines proposed by the Commission but places them in a proportionate and transparent framework aligned with science-based decision-making.

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) Annexes II to VI are amended in accordance with Annex III this Regulation. **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

The Commission's proposal to include specific requirements for nanomaterials (chemical name, descriptors, size, properties, toxicological profile, and exposure conditions) within Annex I, Part A, point 2 of the CPR creates unnecessary duplication and administrative burden. This information is already covered and required under existing regulations. Specifically, article 13 of the CPR already mandates the notification of nanomaterial specifications and other sections of Annex I (e.g., paragraphs 6 to 8) already require detailed exposure and toxicological information for all ingredients, including nanomaterials, as part of the Cosmetic Product Safety Report (CPSR). Therefore, the deletion of these specific nanomaterial requirements from Annex I, Part A, point 2, as proposed in the amendment proposal avoids redundant paperwork, and reduces administrative costs for businesses without compromising safety, as robust review mechanisms for nanomaterials remain in place elsewhere in the CPR.

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 15a

Text proposed by the Commission

(15a) ‘digital contact’ means any up-to-date and accessible online communication channel through which **economic operators** can be **reached or engaged** without the need to register or to download **an application;**’

Amendment

(15a) “digital contact” means any up-to-date and **freely** accessible online communication channel **such as email addresses or a weblink** through which a **supplier** can be **contacted** without the need to register or to download **or use additional applications specific to the supplier .**

Or. en

Justification

The amendment specifies that the digital contact must be not only up-to-date and accessible but also freely accessible. This ensures that users can reach suppliers without incurring costs or facing barriers, thereby improving transparency and ease of communication in line with consumer protection principles.

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point i

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 6 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Where compliance of an EU fertilising product with the applicable requirements laid down in this Regulation has been demonstrated by that conformity assessment procedure, manufacturers shall draw up an EU declaration of conformity, **in electronic form**, and affix the CE marking.;

Amendment

Where compliance of an EU fertilising product with the applicable requirements laid down in this Regulation has been demonstrated by that conformity assessment procedure, manufacturers shall draw up an EU declaration of conformity and affix the CE marking. **The EU declaration of conformity may be drawn up and made available in electronic form.**

Or. en

Justification

The amendment enables the EU declaration of conformity to be drawn up and made available in electronic form, without making this mandatory. It reflects the professional nature of EU fertilising products and the role of the declaration as a compliance tool, while ensuring flexibility and proportionality and avoiding unnecessary administrative burden for economic operators, in particular SMEs.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a – point ii

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 6 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Manufacturers shall ensure that the EU fertilising product is accompanied by **the internet address or data carrier through which** the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed.;

Amendment

Manufacturers shall ensure that the EU fertilising product is accompanied by **information indicating how** the EU declaration of conformity can be **directly** accessed, **such as an internet address or a data carrier**.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment clarifies that manufacturers must provide information on how the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed, while allowing flexibility as to the means used. By using an illustrative approach, such as an internet address or a data carrier, it enables digital solutions without imposing mandatory digital channels, ensuring legal clarity and proportionality.

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 6 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Manufacturers shall indicate on the packaging of the EU fertilising product their name, registered trade name or

Amendment

Manufacturers shall indicate on the packaging of the EU fertilising product their name, registered trade name or

registered trademark as well as their postal address and digital contact or, where the EU fertilising product is supplied without packaging, in a document accompanying the EU fertilising product. The postal address and digital contact shall indicate a single point through which the manufacturer can be **reached**.’

registered trademark as well as their postal address and digital contact or, where the EU fertilising product is supplied without packaging, in a document accompanying the EU fertilising product. The postal address and digital contact shall indicate a single point through which the manufacturer can be **engaged**.’

Or. en

Justification

Replacing ‘reached’ with ‘engaged’ shifts the requirement from passive accessibility to active interaction. It ensures the single point of contact is functional and capable of responding to inquiries from authorities or users. This aligns with EU market surveillance goals to eliminate "shell" addresses, ensuring that the manufacturer is not just locatable, but effectively contactable and ready to provide technical or safety-related support when prompted.

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – point a

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 8 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

They shall ensure that the manufacturer has drawn up the technical documentation, that the EU fertilising product is accompanied by **the internet address or data carrier through which** the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed and, **where appropriate**, by other required documents, and that the manufacturer has complied with the requirements set out in Article 6(5) and (6).’

Amendment

They shall ensure that the manufacturer has drawn up the technical documentation, that the EU fertilising product is accompanied by **information indicating how** the EU declaration of conformity can be **directly** accessed, **such as an internet address or a data carrier**, and by other required documents, and that the manufacturer has complied with the requirements set out in Article 6(5) and (6).

Or. en

Justification

The amendment clarifies the obligation of importers to verify that information on access to the EU declaration of conformity accompanies the product, while allowing flexibility as to the means used. By referring to examples such as an internet address or a data carrier, it enables

digital solutions without making them mandatory, ensuring proportionality and legal clarity in line with the professional use of fertilising products.

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – point b

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 8 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Importers shall indicate their name, registered trade name or registered trade mark as well as their postal address and digital contact on the packaging of the EU fertilising product or, where the EU fertilising product is supplied without packaging, in a document accompanying the EU fertilising product.'

Amendment

Importers shall indicate their name, registered trade name or registered trade mark as well as their postal address and digital contact on the packaging of the EU fertilising product or, where the EU fertilising product is supplied without packaging, in a document accompanying the EU fertilising product. ***The postal address and digital contact shall indicate a single point through which the importer can be engaged.***

Or. en

Justification

Consistency in the supply chain is crucial for market surveillance. Applying the term 'engaged' to importers ensures they remain actively accountable for the products they place on the EU market. It mandates a functional communication channel, preventing the use of unresponsive "letterbox" addresses. This allows authorities to effectively initiate inquiries or safety actions, ensuring that the importer is capable of a meaningful response rather than just having a passive physical presence.

Amendment 70

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – point c

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 8 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Importers shall, for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the

Amendment

Importers shall, for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the

market, keep the EU declaration of conformity at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities and ensure that the technical documentation can be made available to those authorities, upon request.

market, keep the EU declaration of conformity at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities and ensure that the technical documentation can be made available to those authorities, upon request.

In the case of blends containing components originating from two or more third countries, the importer may store the relevant declarations of conformity in electronic form, provided that those declarations are made available to the market surveillance authorities upon request.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment introduces a targeted administrative simplification for importers of blends containing components from two or more third countries by allowing the electronic storage of declarations of conformity. It reflects current business practices, reduces unnecessary administrative burden, and improves efficiency, while fully preserving the ability of market surveillance authorities to access the required documentation upon request.

Amendment 71

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point a

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 9 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Before making an EU fertilising product available on the market, distributors shall verify that it is accompanied by the ***internet address or data carrier through which*** the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed and, ***where appropriate, by other required documents, including*** the information referred to in Article 6(7) or Article 8(4) provided in the manner specified therein, in a language which can be easily understood by end-users in the Member State in which the EU fertilising product is to be made available on the market, and that the manufacturer and the

Amendment

Before making an EU fertilising product available on the market distributors shall verify that it is accompanied by the ***required documents, including information indicating how*** the EU declaration of conformity can be ***directly*** accessed, ***such as an internet address or a data carrier***, and the information referred to in Article 6(7) or Article 8(4) provided in the manner specified therein, in a language which can be easily understood by end-users in the Member State in which the EU fertilising product is to be made available on the market, and that the

importer have complied with the requirements set out in Article 6(5) and (6) and Article 8(3) respectively.’

manufacturer and the importer have complied with the requirements set out in Article 6(5) and (6) and Article 8(3) respectively.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment clarifies that distributors must verify that information on how to access the EU declaration of conformity accompanies the product, while preserving flexibility as to the means used. By referring to examples such as an internet address or a data carrier, it enables digital solutions without imposing mandatory digital requirements, ensuring proportionality, legal clarity and consistency with the professional use of fertilising products.

Amendment 72

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 16 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The EU declaration of conformity shall be provided in a machine-readable and open format as defined in Article 2, points (13) and (14), of Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council* and meet the requirements for digital labels set out in Article 11b(4), points (a) to (d).

deleted

****Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information, (OJ L 172, 26.06.2019, p. 56, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/1024/oj>)***

Or. en

Justification

The amendment removes the additional requirements on the format of the digital EU

declaration of conformity in order to remain consistent with Omnibus IV and avoid disproportionate administrative burden. While accessibility is important, the declaration of conformity is not intended for consumer use, and requirements such as the use of an open format go beyond what is necessary. Removing this provision supports simplification without affecting compliance or access to the information.

Amendment 73

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 16 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Where other Union legislation applicable to EU fertilising products requires the economic operator to include the information that the product complies with the requirements set out in that legislation in a digital product passport or to upload the EU declaration of conformity in a digital product passport, the information set out in Annex V **to be included in the EU declaration of conformity** and any digital labelling information in accordance with Article 11b, if applicable, shall be provided only in that digital product passport.’

Amendment

6. Where other Union legislation applicable to EU fertilising products requires the economic operator to include the information that the product complies with the requirements set out in that legislation in a digital product passport or to upload the EU declaration of conformity in a digital product passport, the **EU declaration of conformity required in Article 16**, the information set out in Annex V and any digital labelling information in accordance with Article 11b, if applicable, shall be provided only in that digital product passport.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment ensures administrative efficiency by preventing the duplication of digital tools. By requiring the full EU declaration of conformity (rather than just compliance information) to be integrated into the Digital Product Passport (DPP) when one exists, it creates a single point of truth for regulators and users. This aligns with the new requirements of Article 16, ensuring that the legally binding document is centrally accessible within the product's digital ecosystem.

Amendment 74

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 9 – point b

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Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009
Article 42 – paragraph 4a – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) susceptibility to **all** relevant antimicrobial agents as defined in the Annex, Introduction to Part B, point (ii)(28), to Commission Regulation (EU) No 283/2013*, with the exception of intrinsic resistance.

*Commission Regulation (EU) No 283/2013 of 1 March 2013 setting out the data requirements for active substances, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 93, 3.4.2013, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/283/oj>).

Amendment

(f) susceptibility to **compounds of at least two classes of** relevant antimicrobial agents as defined in the Annex, Introduction to Part B, point (ii)(28), to Commission Regulation (EU) No 283/2013*, with the exception of intrinsic resistance.

*Commission Regulation (EU) No 283/2013 of 1 March 2013 setting out the data requirements for active substances, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 93, 3.4.2013, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/283/oj>).

Or. en

Justification

The amendment clarifies the requirement on susceptibility to antimicrobial agents by specifying that it should cover at least two classes of relevant agents, excluding intrinsic resistance. This ensures consistency with the requirements for micro-organisms used as low-risk active substances in plant protection products and guarantees the availability of effective control tools in the unlikely event of infection, without introducing disproportionate regulatory requirements.

Amendment 75

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 9 – point b

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 42 – paragraph 4a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4aa. In exercising the powers conferred under paragraphs 4 and 4a, the Commission shall ensure that the list of

micro-organisms or strains of micro-organisms as well as the criteria and methodology are kept up to date within a reasonable timeframe, taking into account scientific and technical progress.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment requires that updates to the list of micro-organisms and to the criteria and methodology be adopted within a reasonable timeframe and based on publicly available scientific evidence. It addresses past delays in updating Annex II, strengthens legal certainty, supports innovation, and facilitates timely market access for safe micro-organisms while maintaining high safety standards, in line with the objectives of Omnibus.

Amendment 76

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 9 – point b

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Article 42 – paragraph 4a b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4ab. The Commission may also adopt delegated acts pursuant to paragraph 1 amending Annex II to establish criteria and a methodology adapted to the specific nature of the component materials concerned for the assessment of innovative component materials other than micro-organisms. Where compliance with these criteria is demonstrated in the conformity assessment, such materials may be used as component materials in EU fertilising products without the need for their individual listing in Annex II. The criteria shall, as a minimum, address: (a) safety for human, animal and plant health; (b) environmental protection, including limits for relevant contaminants; (c) agronomic efficiency and intended functionality; (d) relevant physico-chemical properties. The methodology shall enable conformity assessment bodies to verify compliance

and shall be based on existing international standards where available.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment introduces horizontal criteria and a methodology for assessing innovative component materials other than micro-organisms, addressing regulatory gaps caused by closed CMC lists. It provides a transparent, science-based market access pathway, strengthens legal certainty, reduces delays, and enables the rapid uptake of safe and sustainable materials without the need for repeated legislative amendments.

Amendment 77

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

By way of derogation from section 1.5.2.4.1 and section 1.5.2.4.2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as applicable on 9 December 2024 substances and mixtures may until 30 June **2026** be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended by points (5), (6) and (7) of Annex I to this Regulation.

Amendment

By way of derogation from section 1.5.2.4.1 and section 1.5.2.4.2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as applicable on 9 December 2024 substances and mixtures may until 30 June **2027** be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended by points (5), (6) and (7) of Annex I to this Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 78

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

By way of derogation from Article 30 and Article 48 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and Part 5 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as applicable on 9 December 2024, substances and mixtures may until 31

Amendment

By way of derogation from Article 30 and Article 48 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and Part 5 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as applicable on 9 December 2024, substances and mixtures may until 31

December **2027** be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended by Article 1, points (5), (7) and (8) of this Regulation and point (9) of Annex I to this Regulation.

December **2028** be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended by Article 1, points (5), (7) and (8) of this Regulation and point (9) of Annex I to this Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 79

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

By way of derogation from Article 17(1), Article 25(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, section 1.5.1.2 and section 1.6 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as applicable on [OP: please insert the date of the day before the date of entry into force of this Regulation], substances and mixtures may until [OP: please insert the date of the last day of the month following **35** months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended by Article 1, points (2) and (3) of this Regulation and points (3) and (8) of Annex I to this Regulation.

Amendment

By way of derogation from Article 17(1), Article 25(6) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, section 1.5.1.2 and section 1.6 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as applicable on [OP: please insert the date of the day before the date of entry into force of this Regulation], substances and mixtures may until [OP: please insert the date of the last day of the month following **47** months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] be classified, labelled and packaged in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended by Article 1, points (2) and (3) of this Regulation and points (3) and (8) of Annex I to this Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 80

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall not impede the making available on the market of products which were placed on the market in accordance with Regulation (EU)

Amendment

2. Member States shall not impede the making available on the market of products which were placed on the market in accordance with Regulation (EU)

2019/1009 before [OP: please insert 24 months after entry into force of this amending Regulation)].

2019/1009 before [OP: please insert 36 months after entry into force of this amending Regulation)].

Or. en

Amendment 81

Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
Annex I – section 1.2.1.5

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) in Annex I, section 1.2.1.5 is *deleted*;

Amendment

(2) in Annex I, section 1.2.1.5 is *replaced by the following*;

The text on the label shall be legible. Legibility means the physical appearance of information, by means of which the information is visually accessible and which is determined by various elements, inter alia, font size, letter spacing, spacing between lines, stroke width, type colour, typeface, width-height ratio of the letters, the surface of the material and significant contrast between the print and the background. These characteristics shall be further clarified in the ECHA guidance on legibility and label presentation to be developed under this Regulation. Compliance with this section shall be assessed on the basis of the overall legibility of the label and applied in a manner compatible with the physical characteristics and technical limitations of the packaging, including size as well as the intended user.

Or. en

Justification

Ensuring label legibility through a balanced combination of formatting rules, to be further clarified by ECHA through guidance, is essential to avoid excessive obligations that increase packaging size and conflict with PPWR circularity objectives. Coupling these elements

provides legal certainty while ensuring that forthcoming criteria remain workable and reflect business realities, supported by proper stakeholder consultation. To strike the right balance between effective on-label communication, compliance with other regulatory frameworks and the avoidance of duplicative requirements, we should include these provisions and enable ECHA to develop clear, practical guidance. For industrial and professional uses, where SDSs already provide comprehensive hazard information, additional labelling obligations would not enhance safety. This approach maintains high readability while reducing unnecessary burdens and supporting competitiveness.

Amendment 82

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 3

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Annex I – section 1.5.1.2

Text proposed by the Commission

1.5.1.2. Where section 1.5.1.1 applies, the label on any inner packaging shall contain at least the hazard pictograms, **the signal words**, the product identifier referred to in Article 18(2) for substances or the trade name or designation referred to in Article 18(3), point (a) for mixtures, and the name **and** digital contact of the suppliers of the substance or mixture.;

Amendment

1.5.1.2. Where section 1.5.1.1 applies, the label on any inner packaging shall contain at least the hazard pictograms, the product identifier referred to in Article 18(2) for substances or the trade name or designation referred to in Article 18(3), point (a) for mixtures, and the name, **telephone number and/or** digital contact of the suppliers of the substance or mixture.;

Or. en

Justification

The signal word was introduced the CLP revision in 2024 and based on analysis the 'signal word' it does not bring a considerable change in the hazard communication since the hazard pictogram is still part of the requirements. The amendment also ensures allowing suppliers to retain a telephone number on product labels as a primary contact option and makes the provision of a digital contact voluntary, thereby reducing unnecessary burdens while maintaining effective communication channels.

Amendment 83

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 4

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Annex I – section 1.5.2.4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1.5.2.4. Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed **10** ml ;

1.5.2.4. Labelling of packages where the contents do not exceed **75** ml ;

Or. en

Justification

Alignment with proposed Article 29, paragraph 2: the amendment introduces a specific provision for packaging up to 75 ml, allowing the reduction of label elements in line with section 1.5.2.4 of Annex I. This ensures proportionality and practicality for small packaging, where space constraints make full labelling difficult, while maintaining safety and compliance.

Amendment 84

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 5

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Annex I – section 1.5.2.4.1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1.5.2.4.1. The label elements set out in Article 17 may be omitted from the inner packaging where the contents of the inner packaging do not exceed **10** ml, the outer packaging meets the requirements set out in Article 17(1) and any of the following applies:

1.5.2.4.1. The label elements set out in Article 17 may be omitted from the inner packaging where the contents of the inner packaging do not exceed **75** ml, the outer packaging meets the requirements set out in Article 17(1) and any of the following applies:

Or. en

Justification

Alignment with proposed Article 29, paragraph 2: the amendment introduces a specific provision for packaging up to 75 ml, allowing the reduction of label elements in line with section 1.5.2.4 of Annex I. This ensures proportionality and practicality for small packaging, where space constraints make full labelling difficult, while maintaining safety and compliance. Raising the threshold to 75 ml provides a more practical and proportionate solution that avoids unnecessary packaging, supports circular-economy goals, and maintains safety through hazard information available on the outer packaging or, where relevant, via digital labelling.

Amendment 85

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 7

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Annex I – section 1.5.2.4.3. – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) the contents of the package do not exceed **10** ml;

(a) the contents of the package do not exceed **75** ml;

Or. en

Justification

Alignment with proposed Article 29, paragraph 2: the amendment introduces a specific provision for packaging up to 75 ml, allowing the reduction of label elements in line with section 1.5.2.4 of Annex I. This ensures proportionality and practicality for small packaging, where space constraints make full labelling difficult, while maintaining safety and compliance.

Amendment 86

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 7 a (new)

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Annex I – section 1.5.2.5.a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) in Annex I, section 1.5.2.5a is added:

Labelling of technical containers that operate as an integral part of a system of equipment where the contents do not exceed 150 ml.

1.5.2.5a: The label elements required by Article 17 may be reduced in accordance with 1.5.2.5a.2 and 1.5.2.5a.3 where:

(a) the contents of the inner packaging do not exceed 150 ml

(b) full hazard label information is provided on the outer packaging

(c) full hazard label information is

provided accompanied by instructions for keeping it with the equipment; and

(d) the inner packaging is a replaceable unit that contains substances or mixtures and releases them in a controlled fashion when operating as part of a system of equipment and that must be inserted into system equipment during operation of the system.

1.5.2.5a.2: Where 1.5.2.5a.1 applies the label on the inner packaging and any intermediate packaging shall contain at least: (a) the product identifier in accordance with Article 18(2) for substances and Article 18(3) point (a) for mixtures;

(b) where applicable the pictogram;

(c) where applicable the unique formula identifier;

(d) name, registered name or trademark of the supplier; and

(e) telephone number or digital contact

1.5.2.5a.3: Where 1.5.2.5a.1 applies and the contents of the inner packaging do not exceed 30 ml the information required by 1.5.2.5a.1 may be further reduced so that the label on the inner packaging and any intermediate packaging shall contain at least:

(a) the product identifier in accordance with Article 18(2) for substances and Article 18(3) point (a) for mixtures; and

(b) where applicable the following pictograms: GHS01, GHS05, GHS06, GHS08.

Where more than two pictograms are assigned GHS06 and GHS08 may take precedence over GHS01 and GHS05.

Where this exemption applies the pictograms may be reduced to 5 mm x 5 mm.

Or. en

Justification

The proposed derogation would apply to technical containers inserted into other equipment/systems, such as inkjet printer cartridges, where the contents do not exceed 150 ml and where the full CLP hazard information is provided on outer packaging. Printers and cartridges are designed as a system and the available space and locations for labels on the cartridges is limited by the design requirements of the cartridge and printer. Fold out labels cannot be attached to the cartridge because they would interfere with the insertion into and then the functioning of the printer. As a result, unlike types of packaging for which a fold-out label is possible, the CLP Regulation does not offer a multi-language solution for cartridges.

Amendment 87

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 8

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Annex I – section 1.6 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) information not directly related to the classification and labelling of hazards, including in particular instructions for use, recommended application rates, storage conditions, and other information related to the proper use of the product.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment expands the scope of information that may be included on a digital label under Section 1.6 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. As currently drafted, the Commission proposal allows only supplemental information and supplier details to be provided digitally. However, for many sectors, including the fertilising products sector, the physical label is highly constrained due to multilingual requirements and a large volume of mandatory information stemming from both CLP and sectoral legislation. Allowing non-hazard-related information, such as instructions for use, recommended application rates, and storage conditions, to be placed on a digital label significantly reduces pressure on the physical label while preserving full access to essential safety information. This improves label readability, prevents packaging expansion driven by space constraints, and complements the simplification objectives of the Chemicals Omnibus VI. The amendment maintains a clear distinction between hazard communication, which must remain on the physical label, and operational information that does not affect classification or hazard perception. It therefore enhances proportionality, supports multilingual labelling practices, and aligns with the broader EU goal of enabling digital product information without compromising safety or enforceability.

Amendment 88

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 9

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Annex I – part 5 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) For a substance or a mixture supplied at a **filling** station **and directly pumped into a receptacle that forms an integral part of a vehicle and from where the substance or mixture is normally not intended to be removed**, the copy of the label elements referred to in Article 17, points (c) to (h) shall be provided on a visible place **on** the respective pump. The unique formula identifier referred to in Article 25(7) does not need to be provided.

Amendment

(b) For a substance or a mixture supplied at a **fuel service** station the copy of the **following** label elements referred to in Article 17.1, points (c) to (h) shall be provided on a visible place **or near to** the respective pump.

- **Product identifier for the substance or trade name or designation of the mixture;**
- **Hazard pictogram;**
- **Hazard and precautionary statements;**
- **Signal word.**

The unique formula identifier referred to in Article 25(7) does not need to be provided.

The other label elements referred to in Article 17.1, points (c) to (h), shall either be provided digitally or on or near to the respective pump.

Or. en

Justification

There are technical and practical constraints for the labels on the pumps as there is limited space on the fuel pumps to include all the required elements:• CLP Art 18.3 (b) requires to mention on the label, the substances responsible for major health hazards classified as CMR, STOT, aspiration hazard, severe eye damage, etc and driving the classification of a mixture• Changing composition (e.g. changes in sourcing of components in the mixture) or increased fraction of renewable components e.g. methanol or ethanol, would require to change the labels while the hazard classification of the products would not change (e.g. changes in UFI without changes in the classification)• In some Member States, other mandatory labelling

elements are required in addition to the CLP elements and multiple languages are sometimes needed. Several labels would be needed to cover multiple fuel types distributed from each pump. The most important driver for the requirements in Annex II.5, is to communicate to the customer the necessary information to allow for a safe use of the products, whether the fuel is pumped directly in the fuel tank or in a portable receptacle. Therefore, it is proposed a simplified label on or near the pumps in fuel service stations with as elements: simplified product identifier, hazard pictogram, hazard and precautionary statements and the signal word. The UFI and the nominal quantity do not need to be provided. The other CLP label elements referred to in Art 17.1 (c) – (h) shall be provided either digitally or on or near the pump.

Amendment 89

Proposal for a regulation

Annex II – paragraph 1

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Annex I – Part A – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 Part A, point 2 is replaced by the following:

deleted

2. Physical/chemical characteristics and stability of the cosmetic product

The physical and chemical characteristics of the substances or mixtures, as well as the cosmetic product.

The stability of the cosmetics product under reasonably foreseeable storage conditions.

The specification of the nanomaterial including its chemical name (IUPAC) and other descriptors as specified in point 2 of the preamble to Annexes II to VI, size of particles, physical and chemical properties.

The safety data of the nanomaterial (including its toxicological profile and exposure conditions) relating to the category of cosmetic product, as used in such products.

Or. en

Amendment 90

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point e a (new)

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Annex II – Part II – CMC 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) in CMC 7, in the table listing the permitted micro-organisms, after “Azospirillum spp.” the following entries are added in the table: “Bacillus spp.” “Paenibacillus spp.”

Or. en

Justification

The amendment adds Bacillus spp. and Paenibacillus spp. to CMC 7 to reflect their widespread use as microbial plant biostimulants with well-established safety and agronomic performance. Their inclusion ensures regulatory consistency across EU frameworks, removes unjustified regulatory barriers, and enables timely market access for safe and effective microbial products.

Amendment 91

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point f

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Annex II – Part II – CMC 8: NUTRIENT POLYMERS

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. An EU fertilising product may contain polymers exclusively made up of monomer substances complying with the criteria set out in point 1 of CMC 1, where the purpose of the polymerisation is to control the release of nutrients from one or more of the monomer substances.;

1. An EU fertilising product may contain polymers exclusively made up of monomer substances complying with the criteria set out in point 1 of CMC 1, where the purpose of the polymerisation is to control the release of nutrients from one or more of the monomer substances. ***The polymer may additionally perform stabilising or structural functions, provided that this does not alter the safety characteristics of the product nor compromise the controlled-release***

function ;

Or. en

Justification

The amendment clarifies that polymers used under CMC 8 may also perform secondary stabilising or structural functions, provided these do not affect product safety or the controlled-release function. It ensures legal certainty, prevents overly restrictive interpretations by authorities, and reflects the technological reality of polymer-based nutrient design, in line with the principle of proportionality.

Amendment 92

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point 1 a (new)

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Annex II – Part II – CMC 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) CMC 15a is added as follows:

“CMC 15a — Component materials complying with horizontal criteria established pursuant to Article 42(4c) An EU fertilising product may contain component materials for which compliance with the criteria and methodology adopted pursuant to Article 42(4c) has been demonstrated in the conformity assessment. Such materials shall not require individual listing in Annex II, provided that: (a) they fulfil the safety, environmental and agronomic criteria adopted under Article 42(4c); (b) they comply with any additional specifications laid down in the delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 42(4c). The use of CMC X shall be without prejudice to the application of other component material categories set out in this Annex.”

Or. en

Justification

The amendment introduces a new CMC category allowing the use of component materials that comply with the horizontal criteria and methodology adopted pursuant to Article 42(4c), without requiring individual listing in Annex II. It provides a transparent, science-based and flexible market access pathway, strengthens legal certainty, reduces regulatory delays, and supports innovation while maintaining a high level of safety.

Amendment 93

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point a – point i

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Annex IV – part II – Module A – point 4.2

Text proposed by the Commission

The manufacturer **shall** draw up an EU declaration of conformity for an EU fertilising product or type in electronic form and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the market.;

Amendment

The manufacturer **may** draw up an EU declaration of conformity for an EU fertilising product or type in electronic form and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the market.;

Or. en

Justification

The change from ‘shall’ to ‘may’ aims to protect manufacturers, particularly SMEs, from excessive administrative burdens of mandatory digitalization. Following the proportionality principle, it allows flexibility in choosing between paper or electronic formats, preventing market exclusion of smaller actors. Simultaneously, the obligation to provide documents electronically upon request (e.g., as scans) ensures effective market surveillance without mandating permanent investments in digital infrastructure.

Amendment 94

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point b – point ii

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Annex IV – part II – Module A 1 – point 5.2

Text proposed by the Commission

The manufacturer **shall** draw up an EU declaration of conformity for an EU fertilising product type in electronic form and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the market.;

Amendment

The manufacturer **may** draw up an EU declaration of conformity for an EU fertilising product type in electronic form and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the market.;

Or. en

Justification

The change from 'shall' to 'may' aims to protect manufacturers, particularly SMEs, from excessive administrative burdens of mandatory digitalization. Following the proportionality principle, it allows flexibility in choosing between paper or electronic formats, preventing market exclusion of smaller actors. Simultaneously, the obligation to provide documents electronically upon request (e.g., as scans) ensures effective market surveillance without mandating permanent investments in digital infrastructure.

Amendment 95

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point c – point ii a (new)

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Annex IV – part II – Module B – point 8.3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) Point 8.3 is replaced by the following:

"8.3 The Commission, the Member States and the other notified bodies may, on request, obtain in electronic form the EU-type examination certificates and/or additions thereto. On request, the Commission and the Member States may obtain in electronic form the technical documentation and the results of the examinations carried out by the notified body"

Or. en

Justification

Replacing ‘copy’ with ‘electronic form’ aligns the text with the digital transition goals. It ensures that authorities receive documentation in a modern, transferable format, streamlining administrative cooperation and reducing costs. This amendment provides legal certainty immediately, avoiding the need for future delegated acts. It maintains consistency with other digital requirements in the Regulation, ensuring efficient market surveillance and faster data exchange between Member States.

Amendment 96

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point c – point ii b (new)

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Annex IV – part II – Module B – point 9.1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iib) in point 9 subpoint 9.1. is replaced by the following: "9.1. The notified body shall keep the EU-type examination certificate, its annexes and additions, as well as the technical file including the documentation submitted by the manufacturer, in electronic form until the expiry of the validity of the EU-type examination certificate."

Or. en

Justification

Replacing ‘copy’ with ‘electronic form’ modernizes archiving for notified bodies. It ensures certificates and technical files are stored in a format allowing immediate digital transmission to authorities or the Commission. This increases efficiency, reduces physical storage costs, and aligns the certification process with digital transformation goals. It ensures faster data exchange between Member States while maintaining the integrity of the conformity assessment records.

Amendment 97

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point c – point ii c (new)

Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Annex IV – part II – Module B – point 9.2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iic) in point 9 subpoint 9.2. is replaced by the following: "9.2. The manufacturer shall keep the EU-type examination certificate, its annexes and additions together with the technical documentation in electronic form at the disposal of the national authorities for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the market."

Or. en

Justification

Requiring manufacturers to keep documentation in electronic form is vital for effective market surveillance. It ensures they can immediately fulfill obligations to provide documents upon a reasoned request in a digital format. This change eliminates ambiguity surrounding the term 'copy', reduces paper archiving burdens, and ensures consistency with the digital labeling framework. It allows for rapid verification of compliance without mandating expensive physical storage systems.

Amendment 98

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point d – point i

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Annex IV – part II – Module C – point 3.2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The manufacturer **shall** draw up an EU declaration of conformity for an EU fertilising product type in electronic form and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the market.;

The manufacturer **may** draw up an EU declaration of conformity for an EU fertilising product type in electronic form and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the market.;

Or. en

Justification

The change from 'shall' to 'may' aims to protect manufacturers, particularly SMEs, from

excessive administrative burdens of mandatory digitalization. Following the proportionality principle, it allows flexibility in choosing between paper or electronic formats, preventing market exclusion of smaller actors. Simultaneously, the obligation to provide documents electronically upon request (e.g., as scans) ensures effective market surveillance without mandating permanent investments in digital infrastructure.

Amendment 99

Proposal for a regulation

Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point e – point ii

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1009

Annex IV – part II – Module D 1 – point 7.2

Text proposed by the Commission

The manufacturer **shall** draw up an EU declaration of conformity for an EU fertilising product or type in electronic form and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the market.;

Amendment

The manufacturer **may** draw up an EU declaration of conformity for an EU fertilising product or type in electronic form and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 5 years after the EU fertilising product has been placed on the market.;

Or. en

Justification

The change from ‘shall’ to ‘may’ aims to protect manufacturers, particularly SMEs, from excessive administrative burdens of mandatory digitalization. Following the proportionality principle, it allows flexibility in choosing between paper or electronic formats, preventing market exclusion of smaller actors. Simultaneously, the obligation to provide documents electronically upon request (e.g., as scans) ensures effective market surveillance without mandating permanent investments in digital infrastructure.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Chemical Omnibus contributes to the objectives of simplification and reducing administrative burdens by streamlining rules, improving coherence, and supporting a more competitive and resilient industrial base, while maintaining high levels of protection. These amending Regulations were examined by the European Parliament in accordance with **Rule 59 (Joint committee procedure)** of the Rules of Procedure. Reflecting the cross-cutting nature of the subject matter, the co-rapporteurs worked together throughout the process on the preparation and assessment of the draft report.

The original Regulations (EC) No 1272/2008 and (EC) No 1223/2009 were examined by ENVI, given their focus on the protection of human health and the environment and the regulation of hazardous substances, while duly taking into account internal market considerations. The original Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 was examined by IMCO, reflecting its core objective of harmonising product rules and ensuring the functioning of the internal market through CE-marking and conformity assessment, with ENVI contributing on environmental and safety aspects, and AGRI on agricultural use and impacts.

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP) requires economic operators to classify, label and package hazardous chemicals before they are placed on the market. The proposed initiative aims to simplify and introduce greater flexibility to the labelling requirements, in particular regarding formatting rules such as minimum font sizes and line spacing, which have been identified as disproportionately burdensome for industry. It clarifies derogations for small packages and the rules applicable to fuel pumps and seeks to limit the provisions on advertisements and distance sales to products intended for the general public, given that REACH already ensures information flows in professional supply chains. The initiative also streamlines advertising obligations by reducing unnecessary mandatory information, removes the fixed six-month deadline for label updates in favour of a more proportionate “without undue delay” requirement, and expands the possibility for digital labelling to accommodate additional information.

The co-rapporteurs welcome the Commission’s proposals to modernise and streamline labelling obligations under the CLP Regulation, recognising that clearer, more flexible rules can improve the functioning of the internal market while maintaining high levels of protection. The introduction of a “digital contact” as a formal means of communication is an important and timely step. It ensures that supplier information remains easily accessible, up to date and freely available, while reducing the pressure on physical label space, particularly for products with multiple languages or complex supply chains. Allowing the omission of a telephone number when this information is accessible through the digital contact is a proportionate and technologically neutral measure that reflects current communication practices.

The co-rapporteurs also support the differentiated approach to labelling in cases where full compliance would be impractical or disproportionate without weakening safety requirements. The possibility to reduce label elements for small packaging, packaging up to 75 ml, and technical containers integrated into equipment provides needed flexibility. The updated rules on label revision, requiring updates without undue delay and no later than 18 months per actor in the supply chain, strike a balanced compromise between ensuring the timely communication of hazard information and acknowledging operational realities across diverse

industrial sectors.

Furthermore, the co-rapporteurs consider the proposed changes on advertisements and distance sales to be balanced and coherent. By focusing obligations on communications targeted at the general public and exempting professional users and online sales channels under specific conditions, the proposal strengthens consumer protection while reducing unnecessary administrative burden. The clearer rules on distance sales offers also ensure that essential hazard information remains visible at the point of purchase, thereby supporting informed decision-making and market transparency.

Overall, the co-rapporteurs consider that these targeted amendments contribute meaningfully to simplification, enhance regulatory clarity, and support competitiveness, without compromising the protection of human health and the environment.

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

The co-rapporteurs welcome the targeted amendments to the Cosmetic Products Regulation, which preserve the EU's high level of consumer safety while improving clarity and reducing unnecessary administrative burdens for businesses and authorities. Establishing a clearer and more efficient procedure for approving colorants, preservatives and UV filters will accelerate the safe introduction of new cosmetic ingredients. The refinement of the derogation process for CMR substances reflects over a decade of practical experience and enhances legal certainty. The digitalisation of the glossary of ingredient names will support accurate labelling and reduce compliance risks. Moreover, the removal of redundant pre-notification requirements for products containing nanomaterials, along with simplified reporting obligations, will streamline processes without compromising safety.

The co-rapporteurs support the proposed amendments to Article 15, which significantly enhance the clarity, coherence and scientific robustness of the framework governing the use of CMR substances in cosmetic products. The revised derogation procedure introduces a clearer and more predictable system, ensuring that derogation requests are submitted within a defined timeline following a new CMR classification and assessed on the basis of stringent, transparent criteria. The co-rapporteurs consider the strengthened requirements for analysing alternatives, focusing on real risk reduction, equivalent performance, technical feasibility and economic viability, to be essential for ensuring that substitutions are meaningful, safe and achievable at industrial scale.

The co-rapporteurs also welcome the explicit alignment of derogations with SCCS safety evaluations, which must consider exposure from all relevant sources and population groups. The new provisions addressing classifications with specified routes of exposure bring regulatory practice closer to scientific evidence, ensuring that prohibitions apply proportionately to the intended use of cosmetic products. Likewise, the dedicated rules for plant-derived substances containing CMR constituents introduce much-needed clarity, establishing a science-based mechanism for SCCS review and timely regulatory follow-up where a potential risk is identified.

The updated transitional periods for placing and making available products on the market, combined with the possibility of extension where necessary, provide legal certainty for industry and help ensure a smooth adaptation to new regulatory requirements. The co-rapporteurs further support the deletion of outdated provisions, the modernisation of ingredient nomenclature rules, and the consequential updates to Annexes II–VI, which together improve regulatory coherence and reduce unnecessary administrative burden. Overall, the co-rapporteurs consider that these targeted amendments strike a balanced and forward-looking approach: they reinforce consumer safety, enhance predictability for operators, and reflect more than a decade of practical experience and scientific progress, while

supporting innovation and maintaining the high standards of the EU cosmetics sector.

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009

Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 laying down rules on the making available on the market of EU fertilising products establishes harmonised requirements to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, while supporting the functioning of the internal market. The proposed initiative seeks to improve the proportionality, competitiveness and innovation capacity of the Fertilising Products Regulation, in particular with regard to the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises, which form the backbone of the EU fertilising products sector. The co-rapporteurs welcome the Commission's proposal to remove the specific extended REACH registration requirement set out in the Fertilising Products Regulation, so that standard REACH provisions apply to substances used in EU fertilising products. This change enhances legal clarity, avoids unnecessary duplication and ensures a coherent application of Union chemicals legislation, while maintaining high safety standards.

The co-rapporteurs also support empowering the Commission to introduce criteria and a methodology for the assessment of micro-organisms by manufacturers and notified bodies. This measure strengthens legal certainty, facilitates consistent implementation and supports innovation in biological fertilising products without weakening safety requirements. Furthermore, the co-rapporteurs consider the removal of the unbundling clause in Article 43 to be justified and proportionate. By avoiding the need for separate delegated acts for each component material category, the proposal allows for a more flexible and efficient regulatory framework, better adapted to technological progress. In this context, the introduction of an optional component material category, CMC X, provides a future-proof tool that offers economic operators, in particular SMEs, a clearer and more predictable route to market for safe and innovative products.

The co-rapporteurs consider the proposed approach to digitalisation to be balanced. By enabling, but not mandating, digital solutions such as electronic EU declarations of conformity, the amendments preserve flexibility for economic operators and avoid imposing disproportionate burdens on SMEs. At the same time, the proposal ensures coherence with broader Union digital policies by providing that, where a Digital Product Passport is required under other Union legislation, the EU declaration of conformity shall be made available through that passport.

Overall, the co-rapporteurs consider that the proposed amendments strengthen proportionality, enhance regulatory clarity and support innovation and competitiveness in the EU fertilising products sector, without compromising the protection of human health and the environment.

ANNEX: DECLARATIONS OF INPUT

Pursuant to Article 8 of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure, the rapporteurs declare that they included in their report input on matters pertaining to the subject of the file that they received, in the preparation of the draft report, prior to the adoption thereof in committee, from the following interest representatives falling within the scope of the Interinstitutional Agreement on a mandatory transparency register, or from the following representatives of public authorities of third countries, including their diplomatic missions and embassies:

1. Interest representatives falling within the scope of the Interinstitutional Agreement on a mandatory transparency register ⁽²⁾
CEFIC
COSMETICS EUROPE
IFRA
IFEAT
HACI (Hellenic Association of Chemical Industries)
BASF
EFEO
CHEMTrust
L'Oréal group in Europe
WELLA
AmChamEU
HEAL
EuroCommerce
FuelsEurope
VCI (Verband der Chemischen Industrie)
Hellenic Coatings Association
CLP Coalition
CEPE
APPLIA (Home Appliance Europe)
DOW
PPG
AISE
SMEunited
FEICA
DUCC (Downstream Users of Chemicals Co-ordination group)
BEUC (The European Consumer Organisation)
ESPE
Eurometaux
SEMI Europe
Association Internationale de la Savonnerie, de la Détergence et des Produits d'Entretien
Procter&Gamble
Polish Association of Cosmetic and Detergent Industry / Polskie Stowarzyszenie Przemysłu Kosmetycznego i Detergentowego
Polski Związek Przemysłu Kosmetycznego

ZIAJA Ltd Zakład Produkcji Leków sp. z o.o.
Cosmetics Europe Polski
European Biostimulants Industry Council
Prospero & Partners
PPC ADOB
Grupa Azoty Puławy
2. Representatives of public authorities of third countries, including their diplomatic missions and embassies⁽³⁾

The list above is drawn up under the exclusive responsibility of the rapporteurs.

Where natural persons are identified in the list by their name, by their function or by both, the rapporteurs declare that they have submitted to the natural persons concerned the European Parliament's Data Protection Notice No 484 (<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/data-protect/index.do>), which sets out the conditions applicable to the processing of their personal data and the rights linked to that processing.