CONGRESSO DE ATUAÇÃO RESPONSÁVEL

A QUÍMICA DO FUTURO:
UNIVERSO DE POSSIBILIDADES E DESAFIOS.
Brazil: Process towards industrial chemicals legislation

WHY to act?

• Identify chemicals placed in the Brazilian market
• Overcome absent, weak or unclear mandates to the Brazilian authorities to perform risk assessment/risk management
• Ensure capacity to prevent substances banned abroad to be introduced in the Brazilian territory
Brazil: Process towards industrial chemicals legislation

WHAT is missing?

• Inventory
• Mandates
• Institutional arrangements and Rules of Procedures
• SCM toolbox (register, GHS, criterias, risk assessment plan, testing guidelines, etc.)
• Regulatory performance measures
Brazil: Process towards industrial chemicals legislation

HOW to fill the gaps?

• Use of available information
• Prioritization
• Risk based decision-making
• Transparency
Overview of the Brazilian Chemicals Regulatory Scheme (1)

- Scope
- Definitions
- Exemptions
- Register - Inventory
- Criteria for prioritization / workplan
- Risk Assessment
- Risk Management
- New Substances
- Transparency and CBI
- Public Participation
- Cost Recovery
- Inspection
- Sanctions and penalties on non-compliance
Overview of the Brazilian Chemicals Regulatory Scheme (2)

NARROWING DOWN THE LIST OF RELEVANT SUBSTANCES

Prioritization

Substances Inventory

- Over 1 ton/year

Priority List

Controlled Substances List

- 3 years based inventory
- Substances to be assessed based on criteria for prioritization
- Subject to risk management measures after risk assessment

NARROWING DOWN THE LIST OF RELEVANT SUBSTANCES

PRIORITIZATION
Regulatory Cooperation under the Draft Legislation

- Risk assessment of prioritized substances using information obtained through Regulatory Cooperation
  - Technical Committee (MoE, MoH, MoL, MoI)

- Submit additional information and studies, if necessary
  - Producers / Importers

- Public Consultation of the Risk Assessment Dossier
  - Technical Committee (MoE, MoH, MoL, MoI)

- Set out risk management measures
  - Deliberative Committee (MoE, MoH, MoL, MoI)

- Adopt risk management measures
  - Private sector

MoE - Ministry of Environment
MoH - Ministry of Health
MoL - Ministry of Labour
MoI - Ministry of Industry

... building on existing legal and institutional infrastructures
Benefits of Regulatory Cooperation

- Reduction of government and industry costs on the risk assessment of chemicals
- Replacement, Reduction and Refinement of animal testing
- Reduction of conflicting requirements to industry under different jurisdictions
- Alignment of regulations
- Facilitation of trade relations between countries
- Increase of regulatory efficiency
The Intergovernmental Network for Latin America and the Caribbean on C&W

Established by the XX LAC Forum of Ministers of Environment- Decision 8 (Cartagena, Mar-2016)

Aim: **regional cooperation and exchange of experiences**

27 National Focal Points
The Intergovernmental Network for Latin America and the Caribbean on C&W

Survey:

Priority issues on chemicals and waste management for LAC and potential priority cooperation activities for 2019-2020
Results of the Survey

1.7. Promote ratification and implementation of MEAs
1.11. Follow-up on commitments agreed in international fora
1.9. Create formal inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms
1.10. Promote engagement from industry and other relevant stakeholders
1.6. Awareness-raising for decision-makers on C&W
1.8. Integrate health issues into C&W activities and planning
1.3. Strengthen enforcement of the C&W regulatory framework
1.4. Development national registers of chemicals
1.2. Review and strengthen C&W institutional framework
1.5. Mainstreaming C&W into national strategies and SD plans
1.1. Review and strengthen C&W legal framework
Obrigada!
Gracias!
Thank You!

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