ECHA Programming Document(s) 2020 – 2023

- Multiannual work programme / strategic plan
- Work programme 2020
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Foreword

We are looking forward to the decade ahead and excited to see ECHA implement this Work Programme at a time when tackling environmental challenges is crucial for the EU. The European Green Deal signifies that chemicals will continue to play a key role in realising Europe's ambitious political agenda and there are a number of areas where ECHA's competence and contribution can make a real difference in protecting human health, preventing damage to the environment, and boosting circularity and sustainability.

We have drawn up ECHA's Work Programme with the understanding that circularity can only be achieved if we pursue sustainable chemicals, recyclable materials and make every effort possible to avoid negative impacts on health and the environment. We also recognise that there is enormous potential to support innovation and the competitiveness of EU industry. We can do this by creating synergies between and efficiencies within different pieces of chemical safety legislation, enhancing enforcement and promoting EU safety standards internationally. It is our ambition to develop even further in this direction in the years to come.

ECHA's core strength is its capability to collect large amounts of relevant data on substances, make it accessible and use it in the best possible way. This knowledge can then be used across a range of regulatory and policy areas. We will continue to focus our efforts on encouraging companies to fill information gaps in safety data and be more efficient in ensuring industry complies with the law, in particular, by fully implementing the Joint Evaluation Action Plan with the Commission. The recently raised target for checking 20 % of registration dossiers in each tonnage band is ambitious, but at the same time necessary and we are committed to delivering on this promise.

We will continue our work on assessing chemicals in groups, which will allow us to be more efficient in identifying the right regulatory action for these chemicals across different chemicals laws. Moving towards a "one substance – one assessment" approach will result in more equal protection and better support to industry in transitioning towards sustainability. A key first step in this direction is mapping the chemical universe – we want to screen our database by the end of 2020 and conclude for high tonnage substances whether they are a priority for risk management or require further data generation.

ECHA has taken on board more and more new tasks and it is motivating to see how our expertise and competences in assessing and managing risk have enabled us to contribute to implement diverse but nevertheless similar legislative areas. With the Agency's reorganisation in 2019, ECHA is fully prepared to continue taking on new tasks, where these lead to increased consistency and synergies. In this light, we look forward to inputting into the upcoming chemicals strategy for sustainability, which has the overarching aim of protecting citizens and the environment better from harmful chemicals and encouraging innovation for safe and sustainable alternatives.

At the same time, it has to be acknowledged that the diversification of tasks with limited resources available remains a challenge. We continue to strive for increased efficiency and effectiveness and have proven our commitment in this regard. However, we, as well as policy makers, recognise that ECHA needs a sustainable financing model. Therefore, we will closely follow the development of the next multi-annual financial framework, provide the necessary input and aim to ensure that the value that ECHA can add is known and duly considered.

We trust that ECHA's new, environmentally-friendly premises will be a source of inspiration for our staff and stakeholders to meet our ambitious strategic goals and continue fulfilling our regulatory mandates.

Sharon McGuinness
Chair of the Management Board

Bjorn Hansen
Executive Director

List of Acronyms

AD	Administrator
AST	Assistant
BPC	Biocidal Products Committee
BPR	Biocidal Products Regulation
BPRS	BPR Subgroup of the Forum
C&L	Classification and labelling
CA	Contract agent
CCH	Compliance check
CEFIC	Conseil Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CEOS	Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union
Chesar	Chemical Safety Assessment and Reporting tool
CLP	Classification, labelling and packaging (and the respective Regulation)
CMR	Carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction
CoRAP	Community rolling action plan
CSA	Chemical safety assessment
CSR	Chemical safety report
DNA	Designated national authorities
DU	Downstream user
DWD	Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC
EC	European Commission
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
eChemPortal	OECD Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances
ECM	Enterprise content management
ED	Endocrine disruptor
EEA	European Economic Area
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EMA	European Medicines Agency
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
ENES	Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios
ES	Exposure scenario
eSDS	Extended safety data sheets
EU	European Union
EUCLEF	European Chemicals Legislation Finder
EUON	European Union Observatory for Nanomaterials
EUSES	European Union System for Evaluation of Substances

FTE	Full-time equivalent
Forum	Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement
HelpNet	Network of national BPR, CLP and REACH helpdesks
HR	Human resources
IAC	Internal Audit Capability of ECHA
IAS	Internal Audit Service of the Commission
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ICT	Information communications technology
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession assistance
IR	Information requirements
IRS	Integrated Regulatory Strategy
IT	Information technology
IUCLID	International Uniform Chemical Information Database
MB	Management Board
MFF	Multiannual Financial Framework
MS	Member State
MSC	Member State Committee
MSCA	Member State competent authority
NEA	National enforcement authority
NeRSAP	Network of REACH SEA and Analysis of Alternatives practitioners
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL	Occupational exposure limit
Odyssey	ECHA's tool to support evaluation tasks
OSH	Occupational safety and health
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PIC	Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure (and the respective Regulation)
POPs	Persistent organic pollutants (and the respective Regulation)
PPORD	Product and Process Oriented Research and Development
PPPs	Plant protection products
(Q)SAR	(Quantitative) Structure-Activity Relationship
R4BP	Register for Biocidal Products
RAC	Committee for Risk Assessment
REACH	Registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (and the respective Regulation)
REACH-IT	Central IT system providing support for REACH
REF	REACH-EN-FORCE (Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement project)

RMOA	Regulatory management option analysis
SEAC	Committee Socio-economic Analysis Committee
SIEF	Substance information exchange forum
SDS	Safety data sheet
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SNE	Seconded national expert
SPC	Summary of product characteristics
SVHC	Substance of very high concern
SWP	Standing Working Party
TA	Temporary agent
TP	Testing proposal
TPE	Testing proposal examination
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
vPvB	Very persistent and very bioaccumulative
WFD	Waste Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WP	Work programme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Mission statement

ECHA's legal mandate

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is a European Union (EU) body established on 1 June 2007 by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

ECHA's mandate is to manage and carry out technical, scientific and administrative aspects of REACH. ECHA was also established to manage tasks related to the classification and labelling of chemical substances, which, since 2009, have been governed by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP).

Since 2012, ECHA's mandate covers Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (the Biocidal Products Regulation, BPR).

The recast prior informed consent (PIC) Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals transferred certain tasks from the European Commission to ECHA in 2014.

In 2018, ECHA was allocated a specific task concerning substances in articles under Directive (EU) 2018/851 on waste.

Finally in 2019, ECHA was allocated specific tasks to support the Commission and the Member States in their scientific and reporting duties under the Regulation (EU) 1021/2019 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

The five regulations are directly applicable in all EU Member States without the need for transposition into national law. The directive is transposed into national legislation, which is the applicable law in the respective EU Member State.

ECHA's mission

We, together with our partners, work for the safe use of chemicals.

ECHA's vision

To be the centre of knowledge on the sustainable management of chemicals, serving a wide range of EU policies and global initiatives, for the benefit of citizens and the environment.

ECHA's values

Transparent

We actively involve our regulatory partners and stakeholders in our activities and are transparent in our decision-making. We are easy to understand and to approach.

Independent

We are independent from all external interests and impartial in our decision making. We consult members of the public openly before taking many of our decisions.

Trustworthy

Our decisions are science based and consistent. Accountability and the security of confidential information are cornerstones of all our actions.

Efficient

We are goal-oriented, committed and we always seek to use resources wisely. We apply high quality standards and respect deadlines.

Committed to well-being

We stimulate the safe and sustainable use of chemicals to improve the quality of human life in Europe and to protect and improve the quality of the environment.

READER'S GUIDE

This programming document has two parts: the multiannual work programme for 2020-2023 implementing ECHA's strategic plan for this four-year period (Section II), accompanied by the resource planning until 2023, and the work programme (Section III).

The annual work programme part covers two years, 2020 and 2021. For 2020, the work programme constitutes ECHA's financing decision and for 2021 it is the draft work programme of the Agency as input to the budgetary process of the EU that runs in 2020.

All actions and outputs in the work programme section indicate whether they are planned for 2020 or 2021 or both years.

I GENERAL CONTEXT

ECHA's role

ECHA is an EU decentralised agency, set up to contribute to the implementation of the common chemicals policy. As a European agency, ECHA is a distinct EU body with its own legal personality. ECHA is a public body, serving the EU citizens, works transparently, and is independent of any specific or policy interests, of national interests and of the EU institutions. ECHA provides opinions to the European Commission on the scientific and technical aspects of hazard assessment, risk assessment, risk management and the societal and economic consequences of risk management decisions. The European Commission, together with the Member States, takes decisions based on ECHA's opinions. ECHA also takes decisions granting rights to or imposing duties on specific economic operators.

For all its work ECHA consults and coordinates with the European Commission and the Member State authorities. ECHA relies on the technical, scientific and administrative specialist expertise from the Member State authorities and pools their knowledge through its committees to develop opinions and agree on decisions. The staff of ECHA provides the secretariat for this close collaboration, drafts dossiers and decisions for the committees' opinion or agreement and in certain cases drafts decisions without needing to involve the committees. Overall, ECHA supports both the cooperation between the EU and national governments as well as between the EU and international organisations concerning chemicals policy. ECHA also provides advice and support for companies in fulfilling their duties under the legislation.

ECHA manages and in some cases carries out the technical, scientific and administrative aspects of REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC and specific tasks under the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) as well as the Recast of the Regulation on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) to ensure consistency at EU level in relation to these regulations and directive. Box 1 describes the tasks carried out by ECHA.

Much of ECHA's international work focuses on developing standards internationally and implementing them in the EU. Within its remit, it aims to support the implementation of the legislation and to provide technical and scientific support to the European Commission in the implementation of the EU's international agenda. This is described further in in the individual actions and outputs of the Work Programme Section and Annex XI below as well as in Annex XI.

EU regulatory system for chemical safety

The EU has an extensive system of legislation controlling chemicals. REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC, POP and the specific task under the WFD form an integral part of this system.

Excluding pharmaceuticals and veterinary products, the system starts with the basic regulation REACH on industrial chemicals, the regulation on plant protection products, and the BPR on biocides. They lay out the marketing and use conditions for these three types of chemicals. The regulations have similar approaches: before a chemical is allowed on the market or to be used, information on its hazards and uses must be generated. Authorities assess the information before granting market access (or not). This assessment is in-depth within an authorisation system for plant protection products, biocides and certain industrial chemicals and a screening level for all other industrial chemicals. The three regulations have clear interfaces: all active plant protection and biocidal ingredients are automatically registered under REACH.

Reaching across these three basic regulations, the CLP Regulation (on the classification and labelling of chemicals), which implements the UN's globally harmonised system into EU law, sets harmonised rules on how to classify, package and label the industrial chemicals, plant protection products and biocides. The application of the CLP rules forms an integral part of the authorities' decision for market access for all three types of chemicals. Furthermore, product-specific regulations, covering, for example, cosmetics, toys, food contact materials, detergents and electronic equipment, form a second layer of legislation setting particular conditions for chemicals in those products. Finally, there are regulations and directives involving chemicals, for

example, concerning the import and export of certain hazardous chemicals (PIC), the control of persistent organic pollutants (POP), chemical accidents, water, workers, ecolabelling, fertilisers, industrial emissions or waste, which add conditions on the manufacture, marketing and use of chemicals.

The second and third layer of EU legislation do not require the generation of hazard information. They generally rely on REACH for the hazard information, always rely on CLP to determine hazards, and often rely on REACH for risk management. REACH therefore interfaces with most of the EU's chemicals legislation, whereas most chemicals legislation depends on the CLP classification.

Objectives of the legislation

The main aim of the five regulations and the directive[1] is to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, as well as the smooth functioning of the EU internal market.

There are numerous factors determining the competitiveness and innovation of the EU industry. One contributing factor is the chemicals legislation. REACH and the WFD aim explicitly to enhance competitiveness. They establish a harmonised standard which ensures a high level of protection for all products on the EU market. Through harmonised legal requirements, they also internalise the cost of meeting the norm, thus eliminating the competitive advantage arising from undercutting the standard. The BPR, although not as an explicit aim, contributes similarly to competitiveness. CLP contributes by establishing transparency between substances and mixtures regarding their hazards. On innovation, REACH and BPR establish legal obligations and incentives as to which substances need to be substituted. This gives the needed long-term legal certainty and clear direction for increased investment in innovation.

REACH, BPR and POP are explicitly underpinned by the precautionary principle. The precautionary principle can be invoked by the European Commission, together with the Member States, when taking risk management decisions based on ECHA's opinions.

Finally, REACH establishes the objective of promoting alternatives to testing of vertebrate animals, which is relevant in the generation of hazard information and sharing of available information among operators – applied also under BPR and CLP. ECHA therefore contributes to the development of alternative methods, and requires testing using vertebrate animals to ensure a high level of protection of human health or the environment where the same information cannot be achieved through the use of alternative methods.

ECHA's strategic outlook - anticipating challenging times ahead

During the time period 2019–2023, the EU will take significant decisions and agree on key aspects of its overall future political direction. To determine the political direction of the EU's chemicals policies, the Commission finalised a series of activities assessing these policies against the political needs, in particular:

- an in-depth evaluation of REACH under the Better Regulation Programme[2];
- a fitness check under the Better Regulation Programme of all chemicals legislation, including Biocides and CLP[3];
- an assessment of the interface between chemicals, product and waste legislation under the Circular Economy Action Plan[4]; and
- the development of a non-toxic environment strategy[5].

In line with the conclusions of the evaluation of REACH, ECHA expects the political discussion and the results of the other assessments to conclude that the overall EU regulatory system for chemical safety must increase efficiencies in the current work, increase integration and improve

[1] REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC, POP Regulation and Waste Framework Directive.
[2] http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/roadmaps/docs/2017_env_005_reach_refit_en.pdf.
[3] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/better_regulation/pdf/roadmap_chemicals_fc.pdf.
[4] http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/roadmaps/docs/plan_2016_116_cpw_en.pdf.
[5] See the 7th Environmental Action Programme at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/action-programme.

consistency of the EU regulatory system and improve transparency. The Agency supports this view, shares the findings of the evaluation and consequently sees the need to focus on compliance of dossiers with direct effect on ECHA's priority areas of work in the years to come (see Box 2).

Furthermore, the UK will leave the EU in 2020 [with no clarity currently on the future relations between the EU and the UK or on any possible transitional agreement].

Parallel to these political processes, ECHA has to find a sustainable balance between its regulatory role, transparency, stakeholder engagement and its independence. In this area, public trust in EU institutions and agencies, and in evidence-based decision making, is at stake, which creates high demands for ECHA in its communication towards and engagement with the stakeholders and the public.

ECHA will need to proactively and regularly adapt to these, and any new, challenges. The Union-wide discussions on the new Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), running from 2021 to 2027, will set the human and financial framework for ECHA to implement its current mandate and meet these challenges.

Looking at ECHA's activities, the year 2019 marks a new era in chemicals management after the last REACH registration deadline and the beginning of a uniform EU system for market access for chemicals. In the biocides field, the 2019-2023 time period marks the final years leading to the 2024 deadline for the finalisation of the review programme for active substances. All biocides on the market will then be subject to one uniform EU system.

ECHA's competences and impact

Since its establishment in 2007 to implement REACH, ECHA has regularly taken on and integrated new tasks: CLP in 2008, BPR in 2013, PIC in 2014, ad hoc tasks on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) from 2015 to 2018, regularised by Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on POPs as of 2019, ad hoc tasks for building the EU observatory on nanomaterials from 2016 to 2018, ad hoc tasks on occupational safety and health (OSH) since 2017, ad hoc tasks for the first phase of implementation a European Chemicals Legislation Finder (EUCLEF) in 2018 and finally a specific task under the WFD in 2018. ECHA has thereby built up competences on, inter alia:

1. *Information*: Tools for information submission, storage, access and web publication, operational guidance and helpdesks (REACH, CLP, BPR and PIC) and data processing and analytics tools (REACH, CLP and BPR).
2. *Assessment*: Information generation (REACH and BPR), hazard assessment and hazard identification (REACH, CLP and BPR), identification of safe levels (REACH, BPR and OSH), exposure assessment and risk characterisation (REACH and BPR), efficacy assessment (BPR).
3. *Management*: Authority (REACH, BPR and PIC) or industry (REACH and BPR) assessment of risk leading to the determination of risk management needs, including assessment of alternative substances or technologies.
4. *Impacts*: Authority (REACH and BPR) or industry (REACH) assessment of efficacy and the socio-economic impacts of risk management.
5. *Administration*: Administering an independent EU agency.
6. *Taking on tasks*: New technical, scientific and administrative tasks using its competences.

ECHA has improved synergies and consistency between the pieces of legislation it implements. There are numerous interfaces and interdependences: REACH, BPR, OSH and POPs use the outcome of CLP; POPs use the outcome of REACH and vice versa; and PIC uses of the outcome of BPR, POPs and REACH. The IT systems and methodologies applied in REACH, CLP and BPR have also been made more consistent.

In 2018, ECHA obtained for the last REACH registration deadline information for all existing substances brought on the EU market at between 1 and 100 tonnes per year. This closes the transitional period since the entry into force of REACH. ECHA now holds the knowledge of all chemicals on the EU market in amounts above 1 tonne, including all chemicals newly introduced to the EU market. This marks an entirely new phase of understanding and being able to react to the challenges of regulating chemicals compared to the past, where only a limited number of substances were well characterised and regulated compared to the many chemicals that were on the market already at that time. However, the experience from the first 10 years in operation and ECHA's ongoing regulatory work, confirmed by the Commission's evaluation of REACH, shows that the level of compliance with the requirements established by the EU legislator is not at the expected level. Nevertheless, having obtained information on all chemicals in the EU is an asset which provides for a unique opportunity to comprehensively and systematically identify all chemicals needing regulatory action – serving not only REACH, CLP, BPR and PIC, but also all the other legislation linked to chemicals safety.

In the past 10 years, ECHA has been instrumental in implementing REACH, CLP, BPR and PIC. Exemplified by the conclusion of the Commission's evaluation of REACH, the way how ECHA fulfils its mandate shows steady improvement towards meeting the legislative objectives addressing today's citizens' concerns about chemical safety. ECHA adds value through improving synergies, consistency and efficiencies in implementing EU chemicals legislation, reduces costs and improves predictability. At the same time, ECHA aims to be transparent, leading to trustworthy scientific decision making. This supports a more effective internal market for chemicals and contributes to the strategic priorities of the EU. Ultimately, EU citizens, workers, and the environment benefit from the improved safety of chemicals. ECHA's impact is enabled by its competences, a strong regulatory framework, and strong cooperation with the European Commission, Member State national authorities and all its stakeholders.

Box 1

ECHA today

Today ECHA manages the implementation of the following pieces of legislation:

REACH requires companies to ensure that substances manufactured or imported at or above 1 tonne per year are used safely. They must collect or generate specified chemical safety information, use this information to develop and apply safe use instructions, and communicate these instructions to users of the substances. Finally, to gain EU market access, they must document this in a registration dossier and submit it to ECHA. In order to promote the harmonised interpretation of data, and to reduce registration costs and testing on animals, registrants of the same substance have to share their data and submit their registration jointly. ECHA, working with the Member State competent authorities, evaluates if the safety information collected by industry is sufficient and, if not, requires additional information.

All companies – also those manufacturing, importing or using substances below 1 tonne per year – must assess their substances against the **CLP** classification criteria using all available chemical safety information and then package the chemical and label the package accordingly. This obligation ensures that safety information (e.g. 'Causes serious eye irritation', 'Keep out of reach of children') is available to workers and consumers. The company must submit the classification to ECHA's publicly available Classification and Labelling Inventory.

Under **CLP,** a Member State can propose to harmonise the classification and labelling where this is needed, and it is also obligatory for plant protection products and biocides. Similarly under **REACH**, a Member State, ECHA on request of the European Commission, or ECHA on its own initiative, can propose restrictions, i.e. a ban or a restriction of the use of the substance, if they find that there are risks that need to be addressed on a Union-wide basis. ECHA assesses the scientific and technical aspects of the proposal and based on it, the European Commission, together with the Member States, takes the final decision.

REACH authorisation checks that substances of very high concern are used safely and are progressively replaced by suitable alternatives. Substances of very high concern are subject to authorisation when the European Commission and the Member States include them in the Authorisation List, based on a proposal from ECHA. These substances cannot be placed on the market for a use after a given date, unless an authorisation is granted for the specific use. ECHA assesses the scientific and technical aspects of the authorisation application and based on it, the European Commission, together with the Member States, takes the final decision.

The **BPR** establishes an authorisation system for the placing on the market and use of biocidal products. ECHA coordinates the Member States' evaluation of active substances and the Union-wide authorisation of biocidal products containing approved active substances. ECHA assesses the scientific and technical aspects of active substance approvals and Union authorisation applications and based on this assessment, the European Commission, together with the Member States, approves or refuses the active substance or the EU authorisation. ECHA is also the central hub for all national authorisation applications, establishment of technical equivalence, assessments of applications for alternative suppliers, and resolution of data sharing disputes.

PIC implements the UNs Rotterdam Convention in the EU. It applies to banned or severely restricted chemicals within the EU and provides for information exchange mechanisms regarding the export outside and import inside the EU of those chemicals. PIC thereby contributes to the global efforts on chemical safety.

Under the **WFD**, ECHA must develop and operate a database which tracks the presence of substances of very high concern in articles throughout the supply chain. ECHA contributes to the implementation of the **POPs** Regulation by providing scientific and technical support to the Commission and the Member States in the preparation of proposals to the Stockholm Convention and in their reporting obligations.

In addition, for all legislation, ECHA disseminates information, prepares guidance, develops tailored IT systems, and promotes harmonised enforcement actions by Member States.

Box 2

ECHA tomorrow

The European Commission's evaluation of **REACH**[6] concluded that REACH is effective, but not efficient and that its implementation is lagging behind in meeting its political objectives. Indeed, there are gaps and severe shortcomings in the chemical safety information submitted by industry, especially with regard to long-term effects on human health and the environment and in relation to uses and exposure. ECHA's assessment of the past and current situation on the level of compliance in registration dossiers with information requirements has been and is in line with the findings of the evaluation by the Commission indicating the absolute need for action. Also industry's knowledge on substances in articles needs to improve, not only to meet REACH obligations, but also to face the challenges coming from the EU's objectives on Circular Economy[7]. Improvement and simplification are also needed in relation to the extended Safety Data Sheets, evaluation, authorisation and restrictions. The issues requiring most urgent action, as set out in the REACH Review, are[8]: non-compliance of registration dossiers, simplification of the application for authorisation process, ensuring a level playing field with non-EU companies through effective restrictions and enforcement and clarifying the interface of REACH and other EU legislation, in particular that on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and on waste.

Consequently ECHA's, the Member States' and the European Commission's activities implementing **REACH** and **CLP** will need, on all fronts, to be accelerated. The evaluation activity must continue at higher intensity and for longer than planned and harmonised classification and labelling, restrictions and authorisation activities must accelerate. Registration activities will no longer have big peaks, but as of 2018 all substances above 1 tonne are in REACH, so there will be a larger steady stream of updates and new registrations than before 2018. Total resources will therefore need to be maintained, rather than decreased during the next Multiannual Financial Framework.

In line with sustained efforts needed for the REACH processes, and to meet the political objectives of **BPR**, ECHA will need to work with the Member States to increase efficiencies. Biocides activities must intensify, using the accumulation of experience and competences to progress as much as possible towards the objective that by 2024 only fit-for-purpose biocidal active substances remain on the EU market. This provides the basis for the authorisation of all biocidal products by the Member States and the Commission.

For **PIC**, a high level of efficiency has been achieved already. The expected continued increase in the number of PIC notifications will test this capacity to handle PIC processes even more efficiently. Given the global perspective of PIC, its implementation by the Agency makes international trade in hazardous chemicals more transparent allowing third countries to control the import of unwanted chemicals or by giving access to safety information if the import is accepted.

For **POP**, ECHA aims at ensuring a more comprehensive reporting at Union level and seeking synergies between REACH processes and the proposal of new POP candidates to the Stockholm Convention.

[6] COM(2018) 116 final - https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/reach/review_en.
[7] Commission Roadmap for the Fitness check on the most relevant chemicals legislation (excluding REACH), as well as related aspects of legislation applied to downstream industries and the Commission Communication on the implementation of the circular economy package: options to address the interface between chemical, product and waste legislation COM(2018)32 final.
[8] REACH Review findings in section 2.1, p.3 of the Commission communication COM(2018) 116 final.

II MULTIANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 2020–2023

1. Multiannual priorities

With the aim to keep serving the Union in an adequate and efficient manner, ECHA has set out new strategic priorities. They take ECHA's role as their basis, build on ECHA's competences and achieved impact, recognise the central importance of the legislation ECHA implements in the EU regulatory system, and attempt to anticipate the challenges ahead. ECHA expects that through the strategic priorities it will be able to better contribute in meeting the policy objectives of the legislation and address its remaining challenges, including the outcome of the Commission's REACH Review[9]. The following section includes a detailed description of the scope and purpose of ECHA's new strategic priorities.

First and foremost, ECHA, together with its partners, will use its competences and comprehensive knowledge of chemicals on the EU market to identify groups of substances of concern to assist the Commission to determine which regulatory action is needed and take the necessary action under REACH, BPR, CLP, POP, or under other relevant legislation (Strategic Priority 1). Strategic Priority 2 takes the knowledge from Strategic Priority 1, uses the legislative obligations of industry set out in REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC and the WFD and ECHA's mandate therein, and aims to improve the knowledge and capacities in industry to take action before ECHA does. Finally, Strategic Priority 3 takes the knowledge from Strategic Priority 1, and uses it within ECHA's mandate to improve the consistency and integration within the EU chemicals regulatory system and towards the international work on chemicals management.

ECHA will thereby be ready to continue its track record since 2007 on delivering on its core tasks while, should the EU decide to do so, taking on additional implementing tasks from more pieces of legislation[10], thus establishing synergies and consistency between various pieces of legislation.

In implementing the strategic priorities, ECHA will build on its competences, knowledge and experience, improve and focus its collaboration with the Member State competent authorities, other national and EU agencies, and its stakeholders, as well as remaining focused on delivering sound science-based opinions, decisions and advice. ECHA will also keep adapting its processes, methodologies, tools and its staff competences to reflect the advancing science, technology and changes in the regulatory environment. ECHA will actively explore the potential of IT-based approaches, using opportunities offered by new developments in search and computing algorithms. It is expected that the international dimension of ECHA's work as a cross-cutting element will further increase.

2. Strategic priorities

ECHA will pursue the three strategic priorities with their respective objectives. The strategic priorities with their respective objectives come along with performance indicators that will monitor how much progress has been made against the strategic priority will have been made. Furthermore, each strategic priority contains areas of operation that are implemented by specific actions and outputs as stipulated in the annual work programme of the Agency monitored through specific indicators (see Section III below).

[9] https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/reach/review_en.
[10] Starting with REACH in 2006, CLP in 2008, BPR in 2012, PIC in 2012 and possibly POPs and certain tasks regarding the Waste Framework Directive in 2018.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR(S)
1. Identification and risk management of substances of concern	[1] Accelerate data generation and intensify identification of substances of concern [2] Accelerate regulatory action on substances of concern	1. Screening of substances with assignment of the particular substances or group to any of the three priority groups: • High priority for risk management • Need for data generation • Low priority for regulatory action. Indicators based on measuring progress in the number of the substances in each of the three priority groups. 2. Number of conclusions on the need for information generation for high priority substances. 3. Number of substances for which regulatory risk management has been initiated.
2. Safe and sustainable use of chemicals by industry	[3] Effective communication up and down the supply chain becomes mainstream	Qualitative measurement with use of sub-indicators where possible. This may include improved methodologies for linking submission tools to those for chemical safety, developed standardised tools and formats for EU supply chain communication and for substances in articles, broadened scope of the CSA methodologies.
3. Sustainable management of chemicals through the implementation of EU legislation	[4] ECHA's information, knowledge and competences on safe use of chemicals support the implementation of EU legislation.	Qualitative assessment of the milestones may include areas/legislation where ECHA has initiated contact and achieved a successful interaction/collaboration with the responsible authorities, synergies when implementing new assigned tasks, intensified cooperation with international partners or relevant pieces of new/existing legislation being implemented by the Agency over time.

Progress in achieving each of these priorities is monitored via the performance management system of the Agency. ECHA's aim and commitment towards the priorities are not self-standing but have to be seen in light of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[11]. Indeed, ECHA's contribution to the 2030 Agenda honours the commitment of the EU and its Member States to reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals and the reduction and recycling of waste. It is already

[11] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld.

clear that the full achievement of this work will take considerable time and effort. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development functions as the guiding goal for any regulatory work which the Agency and its partners contribute to.

By putting the three strategic priorities into practice by 2023 – by the end of the duration of ECHA's current strategic plan – ECHA intends to demonstrate that progress has been made towards the objectives of the legislation ECHA implements, the objectives of the overall EU regulatory system and the Sustainable Development Goals.

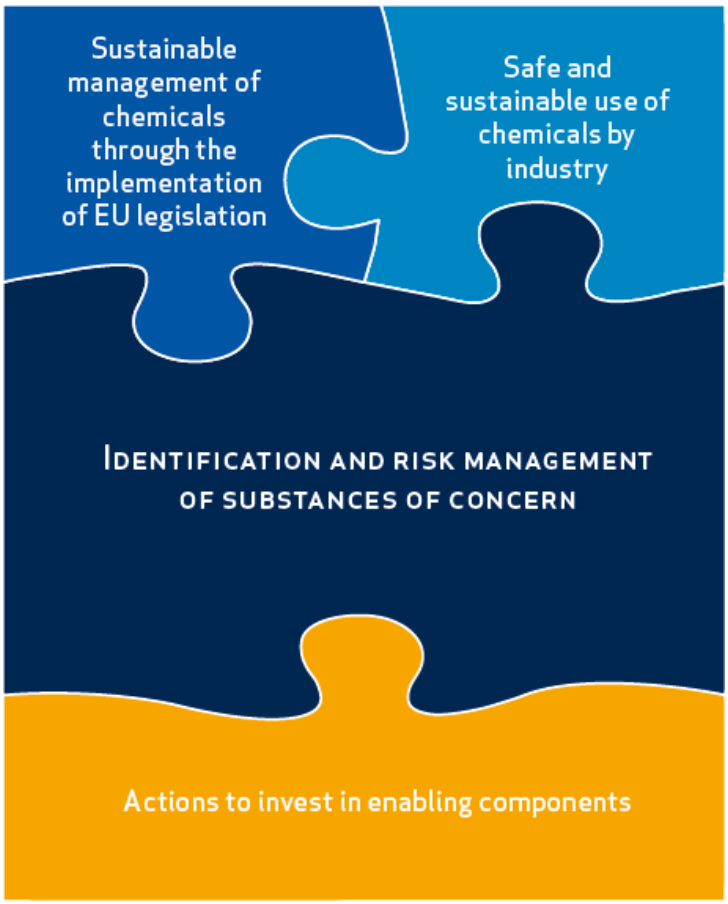
In the context of ECHA's strategic plan for the next years, and to make as much progress as possible on it, ECHA considers that putting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into practice means that:

1. Robust data is available on all chemicals in Europe.
    a) Registration dossiers are up to date and contain appropriate and complete data covering the hazards and uses of substances. This allows the substances to be adequately classified, labelled and used safely. Companies can use the information for substituting hazardous substances, and by that spur innovation.
    b) Hazard data is generated using non-animal testing methods and new approaches wherever appropriate to fulfil the REACH information requirements.
    c) ECHA has concluded for each of the registered high-volume substances (above 100 tonnes per year) submitted by the 2018 deadline, preferably in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, if it is:
        i. a priority for regulatory risk management;
        ii. of low priority for further regulatory action;
        iii. or has requested information under compliance check where needed.
    d) Divergence in industry self-classification has decreased significantly.
2. Effective regulatory risk management of the most hazardous chemicals takes place.
    a) Substances of concern are identified, either individually or in groups. The most appropriate regulatory risk management measure to protect health or the environment, either under REACH, CLP, BPR and POP or other pieces of legislation has been initiated.
    b) The processes for authorisation, restriction, and harmonised classification and labelling are fully optimised and operate based on fit-for-purpose dossiers. They allow efficient opinion forming in the committees and swift decision making by the Commission.
3. Effective communication takes place about the safe use of chemicals up and down the supply chain.
    a) Information about substances flows effectively up and down the supply chain. Companies that use chemicals inform their suppliers about what they do with them, and in return, manufacturers and importers provide information on how to use them safely.
    b) Importers and EU producers of articles have improved their knowledge on the substances present in their articles to provide adequate safe use advice to their customers and promote substitution.
4. A step-change for citizens, businesses and the regulators takes place.
    a) Information on chemicals is reliable, understandable, freely available, and easy to use. This allows citizens, stakeholders, businesses and regulators to make informed choices on using and substituting hazardous substances, and to increase their confidence in the safety of chemicals – not just in Europe, but around the world.

b) The experience of REACH, CLP and BPR, and the information, methods and tools developed, are increasingly recognised and used worldwide.

c) Companies experience firm and fair enforcement focusing on ensuring the safe use of hazardous chemicals and fostering a level playing field.

2.1 Strategic priority 1: Identification and risk management of substances of concern



ECHA aims to have addressed all REACH substances of concern above 1 tonne by 2027, and to have provided opinions on all active substances for which dossiers have been submitted by Member States with a view to complete the objective of the completion of the BPR active substance review programme by 2024, which forms the basis for having all biocidal products on the EU market authorised under the BPR by 2030. Addressing means determining whether the substances are of concern, and which further information is needed or which regulatory action is required.

To achieve this aim, ECHA, together with the European Commission and the Member State competent authorities, will use the knowledge on all REACH substances on the EU market and all BPR substances to identify groups of substances of concern, identify which regulatory action is needed and subject them to the action. ECHA, the European Commission and the Member States must also improve efficiencies, including those related to enforcement, as requested for REACH and CLP under the European Commission's evaluation of REACH and the slower-than-expected assessment of active substances. Extra efforts are needed on REACH evaluation and BPR active substance approvals, as this first step determines how fast regulatory action can be taken.

For REACH, CLP and BPR, there will be a need to evolve the risk assessment and management approaches and research over time and to accommodate emerging priorities, such as managing substances with endocrine-disrupting properties and addressing combined effects of chemicals.

Areas of operation for Strategic Priority 1

1. Prioritise groups of substances

- **REACH**, **CLP**, **BPR**: Use all relevant data sources, including new approach methodologies, to group all substances.
- **REACH**, **CLP, POP:** ECHA, the European Commission and Member State competent authorities prioritise groups of substances for concerted regulatory action and identify the required regulatory actions[12], considering also the need for a level playing field for all parties involved.

2. Concerted regulatory action

- **REACH**, **CLP, POP**: Execute the required regulatory actions for prioritised groups of substances using evaluation, harmonised classification and labelling, restrictions and authorisation, and proposals for POP candidates to the Stockholm Convention, in an integrated manner.[13]
- **BPR**, **PIC**: Execute the required regulatory actions in an integrated manner.
- **REACH**, **CLP**, **BPR**: ECHA, the European Commission and the Member State competent authorities increase efficiency of the regulatory decision making and increase transparency by, for example, communicating explicitly on the progress made in taking regulatory action.

3. Induce faster action by industry

- **REACH**, **CLP**, **BPR**, **PIC**: Provide guidance, advice and assistance, with special attention to the needs of SMEs, including promoting best proactive behaviour.
- **REACH**, **CLP**: Identify and apply measures such as legal obligations, incentives or targeted enforcement for continued updating of data by industry for improving the information on their substances and the way they document and communicate the chemical safety.
- **REACH**, **CLP**: Explore how ECHA could, prior to concerted regulatory action and without deviating from its role, give advice to registrants on specific groups of substances.

2.2 Strategic priority 2: Safe and sustainable use of chemicals by industry

ECHA is required under REACH and BPR, and now also by its new tasks under the WFD, to work on substances in articles. It must make available its information on chemicals of concern used for and present in articles, and in particular assess this knowledge to prioritise its actions. Through investing on better knowledge on the presence and fate of substances in the service life of articles, including those imported into the EU, and waste stages, ECHA can make a significant contribution to moving towards non-toxic material cycles and making the EU economy more circular.

Companies comply with their responsibility for the safe manufacturing and use of chemicals on their own, in mixtures and in articles by characterising the risks, communicating up and down the supply chain on how to handle harmful chemicals safely, implementing appropriate risk management measures, and substituting from harmful to safer chemicals.

A significant improvement in compliance is achieved if more companies make full use of the tools, templates and guidance that ECHA has developed in collaboration with industry

[12] See Action 13(2) of the REACH Review.
[13] See Actions 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and Action 13(2) of the REACH Review.

associations. ECHA will improve and focus its support and information activities, thus helping companies to improve their safety advice, which will also help them with their obligations under environmental, product and in particular worker protection legislation.

While sustainability has become an important element of corporate agendas, chemicals management is generally seen to be more connected to regulatory compliance. Nevertheless, many companies focus on establishing safer production processes and substituting substances of concern as part of their business models, responding also to an increasing demand from retailers and consumers. ECHA will cooperate with interested stakeholders to increase the skill base of companies in substitution towards safer substances and sustainable portfolio management.

The guiding principle of REACH and BPR to substitute harmful substances mandates ECHA to support this aim and to work on the more sustainable use of chemicals in line with the WSSD 2030 goals.[14] Such activities ultimately improve the functioning of the REACH authorisation system and industry responsibility for safe use.

Areas of operation for Strategic Priority 2

1. Strengthen the knowledge base on substances in articles

- **REACH:** Support industry in generating chemical safety assessments and associated exposure assessments that adequately cover the full article service life, waste and recycling stages.
- **REACH**, **WFD:** Develop standardised tools and formats to track substances of concern throughout the supply chain. Provide access to relevant information to waste operators and consumers.
- **REACH:** Improve the availability of relevant information on the presence of substances entering the EU, in particular through engaging in collaborations with proactive private and public initiatives aimed at avoiding substances of concern in imported goods.
- **REACH:** Develop and implement approaches to identify priority materials that would require further regulatory actions and define the most appropriate EU regulatory risk management measure.

2. Support to substitution and sustainable use of chemicals

- **REACH:** Make available data from registration, classification and risk management to support sustainable substitution. Support associated tools (e.g. QSAR Toolbox)[15].
- **REACH**, **BPR:** Support capacity building in companies and Member States, in particular through the development of networks that can coordinate and help advancing the practice of substitution. Promote carrying out analyses of alternatives to substances of concern – through showing concrete examples, as appropriate[16].
- **REACH:** Explore ways in which companies can better link good chemicals management (including compliant registration dossiers) to their integrated corporate sustainability strategies and goals.

3. Improve supply chain communication

- **REACH:** Facilitate that downstream users receive more consistent and useful safety advice from their suppliers through the (extended) safety data sheets, covering the full article service life and waste stages. Create synergies by connecting this advice to

[14] On 25 September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs represent a change of paradigm of the international policies on development cooperation. The EU has committed to implement the SDGs both in its internal and external policies. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/2030-agenda-sustainable-development_en.
[15] See Action 5 of the REACH Review.
[16] This links to Action 11 of the REACH Review (using Article 69(2) of REACH early) – analyses of alternatives is one of the key issues in this.

industry's obligations under occupational safety and health legislation, the control of environmental emissions and product safety legislation.[17]

- **REACH:** Identify the barriers to the more comprehensive uptake by industry of supply chain communication related tools and methodologies and initiate further actions to overcome these.
- **REACH:** Support the further development of the exposure assessment tools and broaden the scope of the chemical safety assessment (CSA) methodologies, thereby improving supply chain communication.

2.3 Strategic Priority 3: Sustainable management of chemicals through the implementation of EU legislation

ECHA aims to improve the consistency and integration of the EU regulatory system on chemicals safety. The two-way interfaces and interdependencies of REACH, CLP and BPR with other pieces of legislation on chemicals safety have been explained (see above). ECHA also aims to improve consistency and integration between the legislation ECHA implements and the implementation of the international agenda on chemicals management.

ECHA must therefore coordinate and aim to converge in the implementation of ECHA's legislation with the implementation of other legislation and the international agenda, in cooperation with other EU agencies, national authorities and international partners.

Over the last 10 years, ECHA's information, knowledge and competences have been increasingly used to support the implementation of other pieces of legislation and policy areas related to the safe use of chemicals. This improves consistency between the legislation ECHA implements and creates synergies and cost savings. ECHA therefore expects this to continue with other new responsibilities in the years to come. This will require a request from the Commission to carry out certain tasks or the extension of ECHA's legal mandate, accompanied by the necessary resources.

Creating synergies, consistency and efficiencies will help public authorities at national and EU level, as resources are scarce. But it will also help industry and the citizen. For example, enabling safety information and data to be provided in a manner that allows companies to use it to fulfil multiple regulatory needs beyond those implemented by ECHA reduces costs and increases predictability and efficiency.

Similar gains exist at the international level. By influencing and aligning with international work, consistency and synergies increase. In addition, ECHA will participate in technical assistance and capacity building activities on sound management of chemicals in developing countries.

Areas of operation for Strategic Priority 3

1. Consistency and integration of the EU regulatory system for chemicals safety

- **REACH**, **CLP**, **BPR**, **PIC**, **POP**, **WFD**: Coordinate and aim to converge the implementation of the ECHA legislation with other legislation to achieve consistency and synergies. This includes cooperation with EU agencies implementing other, related legislation relevant within the EU regulatory system for chemicals safety.
- Where new tasks are assigned to ECHA and resources are made available, ensure successful integration of the tasks, monitor and report on the implementation, including how the benefits and synergies are realised.

2. Foster synergies at international level

- **REACH**, **CLP**, **BPR**, **PIC**, **POP**, **WFD**: Contribute to the OECD chemicals programme and to main international instruments (SAICM[18] and the global chemical conventions) with the objective of developing OECD standards and tools that can be directly used in the EU

[17] See Action 3(2) of the REACH Review.
[18] Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

and in exchanging implementation experiences.

- **REACH**, **CLP**, **BPR**, **PIC**, **POP**, **WFD**: Intensify cooperation with international partners, sharing EU implementation experiences, learn from other international chemicals management programmes, and provide capacity building support for countries that are developing their chemicals management schemes.

2.4 Actions to invest in enabling components

Successfully executing the three strategic priorities requires sufficient resources, infrastructure, knowledge and competences to be available while maintaining a high level of efficiency, motivation and staff well-being. New regulatory tasks should be combined with adequate additional resources when redeployment of available resources is not possible.

ECHA will analyse possibilities to benefit from alternative funding sources in line with discussions at institutional level about the funding structures of EU agencies. To be able to manage the changes in its legal mandate and policy objectives, ECHA will further invest in proactively building the necessary staff competences and in having flexibility in reallocating resources. In 2018, ECHA has prepared a new multiannual human resources strategy, in light of the identified strategic priorities of the Agency encompassing the period 2019-2023. Furthermore, ECHA depends on the active contribution and fulfilment of the respective duties of other authorities, industry and stakeholders in implementing this strategic plan.

Enabling areas of operation

1. Maintain and build identified staff competence for current and future tasks

- Develop and strengthen sufficient scientific, technical and administrative competence for current responsibilities and future needs by ensuring robust processes for people and resource management.
- Adapt ECHA's communications to a fast changing environment.
- Foster a culture of flexibility and adaptability that supports agile internal deployment and mobility within a dynamic collaborative organisational structure.

2. Continuous investment in IT and data to deliver ECHA's mandate and improve efficiency

- Further develop ECHA's IT architecture of tools and cloud services to support the implementation of the strategic priorities and the overall efficiency of the Agency.
- Optimise the cost of operating IT on well-established IT services while simultaneously and efficiently implementing new IT services and new delivery models to address new needs and opportunities.
- Enable regulatory assessors and decision makers to use ECHA's data, and promote its use to third parties, via an easy-to-use access to the underlying information and via development of data analytics and intelligence.
- Analyse what strategic opportunities the implementation of the EU digital agenda can provide and how ECHA can contribute to it.

3. Sustainable and flexible finance and governance structures

- Examine, with the European Commission, options and the best way to ensure sustainable income for ECHA in a context of reduced own fee income and to smoothen the annual income variations.

3. Human and financial resource outlook 2020-2023

General comments

The objective of this section is to provide a description of the future activities of the Agency by taking into consideration consequences on staff policy. At the outset, it is to be noted that the core mandate and the specific tasks of ECHA, as laid down in the five Regulations that it implements, will continue to be the backbone of its future activities. As a result, the majority of human and financial resources will continue to be consumed to ensure that the registration, evaluation, restriction, authorisation and classification processes under REACH and CLP deliver the impact that the legislator has attributed to them. While the 2018 registration deadline was the final regulatory deadline of the REACH registration for phase-in substances, it should be noted that ECHA's registration activity is expected to remain at a high level. Similarly, the processes under BPR and PIC remain significant contributors to managing risks and achieving a higher level of safety to human health and the environment. In parallel, ECHA has undertaken a strategic analysis of its future direction with its Management Board and key stakeholders, and has identified certain existing activity areas that are expected to grow and a number of potential new tasks that ECHA may assume, at the request of the Commission and/or legislator, during the timeframe of its Strategic Plan 2019-2023. The basic philosophy underpinning ECHA's capacity to resource this growth in existing tasks and the assumption of new tasks is that ECHA should be adequately resourced from the planning phase, in particular in the pertinent legislative and financial statements.

The four-year timeframe of this document contains a number of inherent uncertainties for ECHA that have a significant impact on its planning process. It is, therefore, important to clearly signal these uncertainties so that the budgetary authority is fully aware that further refinement of ECHA's activities, and associated resource allocation, may be necessary as more clarity on these uncertainties emerges. Firstly, ECHA is required to accurately forecast its fee income streams, for both REACH/CLP and BPR, to calculate the required EU balancing subsidy. This will continue to be problematic, as it is dependent on market behaviour and the strategies of individual companies and, therefore, this inherent uncertainty will continue to impact ECHA's financial planning. In this context, a priority for ECHA is to work with the Commission in its assessment of alternative options to ensure sustainable income that will enable ECHA to implement its strategic plan, using the 2019 fee forecasting study as a reference point. The implementation of the recommendations of the Commission's REACH Review will also focus the activities and workload of the Agency, while it is anticipated that the negotiations on the UK's withdrawal from the EU will be finalised in 2020, with potential repercussions on ECHA's budget and workload, particularly in the initial years after the effective date.

It is also noted that the current Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) concludes in 2020 and ECHA will, therefore, continue to comply with the overall programming of human and financial resources, in line with the Commission Communication on the resourcing of EU agencies (COM(2013)519). However, it is ECHA's view that the new MFF from 2021 to 2027 should take account of the necessary resources required for the growth in ECHA's existing tasks and the potential new tasks to be assumed by ECHA. In summary, ECHA requires long-term human and financial resources stability so that the necessary competences to fulfil its widening mandate can be adequately developed and retained.

In providing a description of its future activities, it is necessary to review in detail the growth in existing tasks and the proposed new tasks for the Agency.

Growth of existing tasks

Strategic Priority 1

This priority covers the main regulatory tasks of ECHA under the five regulations, such as evaluation tasks under REACH and forming Committee opinions to support Commission decision making. However, within this priority certain activities will increase, either due to an increase in the workload drivers (in particular, dossier and substance evaluation, restrictions, and

harmonised classification and labelling and, to a lesser extent, identification of substances with PBT or endocrine-disrupting properties), or as a result of changes in the ways of working, focusing on obtaining maximum impact with the resources invested (e.g. screening and priority setting of groups of substances for further action, efficiently addressing the compliance-related issues in registration dossiers and inducing proactive action by industry). These activities aim at enhanced mapping and prioritisation of substances of potential concern, faster action by industry to either generate compliant information or improve risk management, including via grouping of substances, and more efficient introduction of regulatory risk management interventions by authorities. In addition, ECHA has agreed to develop, at the request of the Commission, a poison centre searchable database, and under the BPR ECHA commenced activities on the categorisation of both new and already-approved active substances regarding their potential endocrine-disrupting properties in 2018. These tasks need to be supported in certain areas with further IT investments, in particular for data dissemination, data analytics and reporting, and improved access of Member State competent authorities and Committee members to ECHA data systems and regulatory processes.

Strategic Priority 2

ECHA will invest in the promotion of safe and sustainable use of substances, under its Strategic Priority 2, and in line with the description of the areas of operation under this priority. This priority is based on ECHA's legal tasks to provide guidance and tools for industry in, for example, the areas of chemical safety reports, supply chain communication and substances in articles, and to operate risk management processes which aim at promoting substitution of hazardous substances with safer alternatives. The priority will therefore include implementing ECHA's work plan to promote substitution of hazardous chemicals and further strengthening of ECHA's chemical safety assessment (CSA) programme. Investing additional efforts in the CSA programme is in line with the outcome of the ex-post evaluation of this programme that was carried out in 2016, and recommendations arising from the REACH review carried out by the European Commission. Furthermore, ECHA will increase the activities regarding substances in articles. This work anticipates the policy options that the Commission is developing in the communication on the interface between the chemicals, products and waste legislation. Adequate information on chemicals used in products and ending up in waste streams is a pre-requisite for moving towards a functional circular economy.

Strategic Priority 3

Under this priority, the increased activities will focus, in line with the strategic plan, to improve the consistency and integration of the EU regulatory system on chemicals safety, which can include analysing new opportunities for ECHA to support other pieces of EU legislation or policy areas. This will be done largely in project mode, and the actual implementation of new opportunities will depend on additional available resources. This work is based on ECHA's legal mandate to provide, at the Commission's request, technical and scientific support to improve cooperation relating to safety of substances, as well as active participation in capacity building activities on sound management of chemicals in developing countries. Building further on the Agency's strong technical and scientific competences related to risk assessment and management, as well as on its skills in socio-economic analysis, other related areas of chemicals legislation will benefit from this knowledge base and it is clear that the foundations of, for example, REACH and CLP will create synergies and benefits for many other chemicals-related regulatory activities.

In line with the areas of operation under this strategic priority, ECHA will regularly identify legislation and policy areas which are a priority for it to work on to create further synergies and efficiencies in the implementation of EU legislation and policy areas related to safety of chemicals. Furthermore, ECHA will analyse how it can best contribute to capacity-building activities of non-EU countries that are developing their chemicals management systems. In addition, the potential extension of ECHA's mandate to broaden ECHA's international activities will require additional resources.

BPR Regulation

The Review Programme is the work programme for the examination of existing biocidal active substances contained in biocidal products and which were present on the EU market before 14 May 2000. The Review Programme will ensure that only the biocidal active substances that can be used without causing harm to people, non-target organisms or the environment remain on the EU market. Therefore, it is vital to maintain the established timelines set in the BPR and in the review Regulation (EU) No 1062/2014. ECHA will continue identifying barriers for companies and authorities for sticking to the timelines and enhancing the communication with and support to parties in the programme. In addition to this, ECHA's work on Union authorisation is also due to the increasing number of applications filed by industry. Therefore, ECHA's BPR work is perceived as a growing activity in which the workload will increase in the period 2020–2023, requiring additional resources. It is in the interest of both the Commission services and ECHA to ensure that ECHA has the necessary resources (human and financial) to effectively manage these important tasks and provide support to the Member States.

PIC Regulation

For the PIC Regulation, relating to the export and import of hazardous chemicals, it is proposed to follow the legislative financial statement and the Commission Communication COM(2013)519 with respect to the number of temporary agent (TA) posts for PIC tasks. However, it is to be noted that the number of notifications is increasing annually by a higher number than initially estimated (with approximately a 17% annual increase, as opposed to the 10 % increase stated in COM(2013)519), requiring additional support for handling the work. The UK's withdrawal from the EU will mean that the UK will become a third country and therefore all exports of listed hazardous chemicals will be subject to prior notifications, thus increasing the volume of work. This will require additional human and financial resources from 2019.

POP Regulation

According to Regulation (EU) 1021/2019 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) that entered into force in 2019, ECHA will set-up a new process to provide technical and scientific support to the Commission and Member States in the proposal of new POP candidates to the Stockholm Convention, and to regularly report on the implementation of the Convention at Union level. ECHA has been given one contractual agent post to undertake these new activities.[19]

Occupational exposure limits

Based on the communication to the Council and Parliament of 10 January 2017, the Commission could request scientific advice from either the Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) or the Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL) in relation to chemical exposure in the workplace. Consequently, in March 2017, ECHA received its first request from the Commission for RAC to assess the scientific relevance of occupational exposure limits (OELs) for five carcinogenic chemical substances. Since, ECHA submitted the opinions on OELs through a re-allocation of ECHA's current resources. On the basis of a service level agreement as resourcing channel, the Commission may allocate further work on OELs to ECHA. Developing two opinions on OELs is currently foreseen for 2020 and an average of four-five opinions a year for the following years.

Waste Framework Directive

During the revision of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive, WFD), the co-legislators agreed to give new regulatory tasks to ECHA. The Agency is expected to establish a database on the presence of Candidate List substances in articles, establish (IT) tools to allow any EU suppliers of articles to submit the required information to ECHA and provide access to the database to waste treatment operators and to consumers (upon request). In 2019 ECHA has recruited 8 contract agents for carrying out these tasks and it is expected that a similar staffing level is needed for 2020 when the tools will be rolled out as well as during the further implementation phase beyond 2020.

[19] It is to be noted that the Commission foresees 1 FTE for this task.

New tasks

The present programming document foresees a number of new tasks for ECHA that are under discussion with the Commission services which will require additional human and financial resources in the period 2020-2023, subject to final agreement. An overview of the main tasks presently under discussion is provided below.

Delegated tasks

EU Observatory for Nanomaterials

Hosting the EU Observatory for Nanomaterials (EUON) is a task based on a delegation agreement between the European Commission and ECHA. EUON analyses, evaluates and disseminates information on nanomaterials present on the EU market.

EU Chemicals Legislation Finder

Further to the 2018 decision to develop the EU Chemical Legislation Finder (EUCLEF), the implementation of this project commenced in 2019, while the overall time-frame of the project extends to 2020. The funding (from the COSME funds) to be allocated for the development of a first version of a portal is set at EUR 1.0 million.

3.1 Overview of the past and current situation

Staff population overview

Detailed data is provided in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex III.

Staff-related expenditure in 2020 and 2021

Detailed data provided in Table 1 of Annex II.

Financial resources

ECHA's primary own income source (REACH registration fees) that originated from the three distinct phase-in registration deadlines has significant reduced. Despite the flow of income that is expected to continue from new registrations and authorisation fees, ECHA will become increasingly dependent on the EU balancing subsidy financing for its REACH/CLP activities. Similarly, although a certain level of fee financing from BPR activities is expected, these will not be sufficient to cover the related expenditure. For the year 2020, ECHA continues to be bound by the EU balancing subsidy ceilings contained in the Commission Communication (COM(2013)519). However, inherent uncertainty with respect to the levels of fee income that ECHA may expect in the period 2021-2027 needs to be taken into account in the consideration of ECHA's future balancing subsidy levels in the new MFF.

In this context, in July 2019, an external consultancy study commissioned by ECHA to examine its fee income estimation processes noted the difficulty of utilising advanced techniques to accurately predict fee income due to the paucity of information on the drivers of demand (that is, the behaviour of firms in the market). It concluded that *point* estimates cannot have a satisfactory level of accuracy and that only *estimate ranges* can be derived through statistical modelling. As point estimates are such a fundamental element of ECHA's present financing model, this is a very significant finding. The estimated fee income figures and, consequently, ECHA's balancing subsidy needs are based on the results of this study. Taking account of its specific challenges, ECHA is of the view that it requires a new, viable financing model in its post-registration phase of development and it is prepared to engage proactively with the Commission services to assist the Commission in ensuring sustainable financing for ECHA for the future.

Human resources

Since the publication of the Commission Communication, ECHA has complied with the REACH/CLP and PIC temporary agent posts programming, while the resources to address the BPR have remained lower than foreseen in relation to the level of activity. For 2020 and 2021,

ECHA is in line with COM(2013)519 with respect to REACH/CLP, BPR and PIC temporary agent post allocations. During the period of this programming document, a key challenge for ECHA will, in the context of the growth in existing tasks and the assumption of new tasks, be the allocation of resources to its strategic priorities, as outlined above. The key areas identified to enable achievement of new strategic priorities include maintaining and building staff competences, ensuring that staff members are kept up to date with respect to scientific and technical advances, trends and challenges and instilling a culture of versatility and flexibility in the use of resources that will be supported by a dynamic organisational structure following ECHA's re-organisation in 2019. ECHA will continue implementing its multiannual human resources strategy, encompassing the period 2019-2023, which will guide its overall approach to human resources management. It is considered that the retention of performing staff is central to ECHA's continued success and that key human resources issues to be addressed include the allocation of staff to identified priority areas, competency development and performance management.

3.2 Resource programming for 2020-2023

3.2.1 Financial resources

Detailed data is provided in Tables 1-3 in Annex II.

3.2.1.1 REVENUES

REACH / CLP

ECHA's REACH/CLP income is comprised of fees and charges and the EU balancing subsidy. The fee income has reduced significantly, following the 2018 deadline, yet it is increasingly difficult to accurately estimate the registration fee income level in the post-deadline era. The fees and charges are currently estimated to total c. EUR 29 million per year during 2021-2023, in line with the estimates provided by an independent fee forecasting consultancy study.

The REACH balancing subsidy for 2020 is based on the Commission's Draft EU budget. From 2021 onwards, the required balancing subsidy has been calculated as a difference of the foreseen expenditure and fee income estimates. There is, however, a continuing uncertainty related to the fee income estimates, as they are based on the estimated volume of incoming dossiers. In the event that the income will not materialise to the extent presently forecasted, ECHA will require a subsidy higher than currently foreseen and examine possibilities to curb expenditure. The required balancing EU subsidy for 2020 and 2021 is EUR 62.9 million and EUR 71.7 million respectively.

BPR

ECHA's BPR activities are funded by fee income and the EU balancing subsidy. The inherent uncertainty continues with respect to the budgeted revenue from fees and charges, which is based on estimated dossier application volumes. For 2020, the fees are presently estimated at c. EUR 4.6 million, and the requested balancing EU subsidy is c. EUR 7.0 million while, for 2021, the fees are estimated at c. EUR 2.3 million and subsidy need is c. EUR 9.8 million. Due to the limited financing available, the expenditure budget had to be reduced significantly for the year 2020. It should be noted that the fee income estimates from 2021 onwards assume that the fees will be paid in two instalments. Hence, the required EU subsidy amounts are significantly increased for the first years of this method, with an impact on the additional EU subsidy for 2021 of c. EUR 0.9 million. The initially required additional EU subsidy will eventually be compensated after 2023, when the second instalments will be due.

PIC, POPs, Circular Economy (Waste Framework Directive) and Drinking Water Directive

ECHA's PIC activities continue to be fully funded by the EU subsidy over the planning period. As stated above, the increase in the number of export notifications (originally estimated at c. 10 % per year) has actually been, on average, 17% per year. The resources needed for processing notifications, related tasks and stakeholder support are, therefore, higher than foreseen and require additional support from operational interim staff. The PIC IT submission system (ePIC) also continues to require further development. This is both to increase automation of tasks to mitigate the additional workload and to adapt/add features due to changes in other pieces of legislation affecting the international trade of hazardous chemicals which have an impact on exports from the EU and, therefore, trigger adaptations to the system.

Following the adoption of the recast of the POPs Regulation, ECHA has commenced its implementation. Furthermore, based on the Waste Framework Directive, ECHA is expected to establish a database on the presence of Candidate List substances in articles and to establish (IT) tools to allow any EU suppliers of articles to submit the required information. Finally, as ECHA is expected to provide support and technical advice to Commission services under and in anticipation of the revised Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC, the subsidy request for the related activities has been included in the estimates from 2021 onwards, when the work is expected to commence.

The subsidy financing for the above tasks have been combined with the PIC subsidy. The total subsidy foreseen in the Commission's Draft EU Budget for 2020 is c. EUR 3.1 million and the requested subsidy for 2021 is c. EUR 5.8 million. The 2020 subsidy amount requested for PIC is based on the current MFF and the amount for POPs and Waste Framework Directive related tasks are based on the financial fiche accompanying the legal texts. From 2021 onwards, the subsidy request for PIC is increased by EUR 0.3 million to secure the development and maintenance of the ePIC system.

3.2.1.2 EXPENDITURE

Title 1

REACH/CLP

For 2020, the needs for staff-related expenditure (Title 1) total EUR 67.7 million, representing an increase of 5% compared to 2019. The increase is largely due to the fact that the staff expenditure required in 2019 was exceptionally low due to the transition to the new organisation structure. The estimated need for 2021 totals EUR 70.1 million, being 4% above the 2020 levels.

BPR

The estimated needs in 2020 total c. EUR 8.2 million, representing an increase of 11 % compared to 2019, and EUR 8.5 million in 2021, being 3% above the 2020 levels.

PIC, POPs, Circular Economy (Waste Framework Directive) and Drinking Water Directive

The total amount for staff-related expenditure is estimated at c. EUR 0.9 million in 2020 and EUR 2.2 million in 2021, representing an increase of 140%, following the inclusion of resources needed for the Waste Framework and Drinking Water Directives.

Title 2

The overall Title 2 (infrastructure and operating expenditure) expenditure for 2020 and 2021 amount to c. EUR 15.1 million.

Operational titles

Title 3 (REACH/CLP)

The overall Title 3 expenditure for 2020 and 2021 amount to c. EUR 19.1 and 20.0 million respectively.

Title 4 (BPR)

The overall Title 4 expenditure for 2020 and 2021 amount to c. EUR 2.0 and 2.4 million respectively.

Title 5 (*PIC, POPs, Circular Economy (Waste Framework Directive) and Drinking Water Directive*)

The overall Title 5 expenditure for 2020 and 2021 amount to c. EUR 1.9 and 3.2 million respectively.

3.2.2 Human resources

Detailed data is provided in Tables 1 and 2 in Annex III.

As stated above, ECHA requires long-term human and financial resources stability so that the necessary competences to fulfil its increasing mandate can be adequately developed and retained. ECHA will continue to maintain its low vacancy rate for all regulations and implement proactive human resource management practices to ensure a healthy level of staff turnover. ECHA will also continue to carefully monitor its establishment plan and ensure good forward planning with respect to recruitment, mobility and promotions. This will include consideration of changes in the recruitment grades of profiles to maintain and build scientific competence, enhance overall organisational performance and optimise the utilisation of ECHA's allocated human resources within the overall establishment plan. If ECHA cannot maintain its full REACH/CLP establishment plan, it will examine the use of additional flexibility measures to ensure that it has the necessary human resources in place to implement the programme of work over the 2020-2023 period. Such flexibility measures may include modification of ECHA's establishment plan, in accordance with Article 32(1) and 32(2) of ECHA's Financial Regulation. Finally, ECHA will also continue to cooperate closely with the Commission services, the Network of EU Agencies and the Network of Fee Receiving Agencies (EFRAN) in areas of human resources management that are of mutual interest.

Negative priorities/decrease of existing tasks

The continued operation of existing tasks and the implementation of its new tasks is enabled through a combination of the allocation of additional resources to ECHA, a continuous focus on seeking efficiencies and giving lower priority to other tasks. In line with the strategic priorities, ECHA will redeploy available resources to priority areas and is committed to allocating its resources in the most efficient manner possible

Efficiency gains

ECHA will continue to take steps to further improve efficiency of its operational and administrative processes, with the aim of increasing its operational output and will continue to report on its efficiency gains in the context of the Commission's annual Job Screening Exercise. ECHA is largely an IT-based agency, viewing IT as key enabler for the regulatory work that it carries out. The availability of all data in digital format ensures accessibility and automation in the processing of that data. Through this, ECHA is able to process tens of thousands of submissions respecting the legally binding deadlines, and to perform automated checks on those dossiers and automated dissemination of the data. Therefore, ECHA will continue to invest in IT tools to enable efficiencies, both for companies who have regulatory obligations to submit data to the Agency and to Member States, and for authorities who are using those data under the regulatory processes under the five regulations, and for any potential future roles in adjacent areas of chemicals regulation. This also has an international dimension as common tools and formats support the efficiencies at international level, both for authorities and industry through promoting interoperability and exchange of data across systems. Therefore, as the human

resources spent on IT are planned to remain stable, after the intense years of building up of new IT systems, emphasis will be placed on the continuing maintenance of those systems where the achievement of further efficiency gains is a priority and to consider phasing out of IT systems that are no longer serving effectively the initial purpose.

Conclusion on evolution of resources compared to the Commission Communication 2014-2020

As stated above, since the publication of the COM(2013)519 Commission Communication, ECHA has complied fully with the imposed REACH/CLP and PIC temporary agent posts programming, while its BPR activity was under-resourced in comparison with this Communication. As result, ECHA's overall statutory staff numbers decreased by 9% in the period 2013-2017. For 2020, ECHA is in line with the Commission Communication with respect to REACH/CLP, BPR and PIC temporary agent post allocations, while for 2021 ECHA considers that the resource requirements for the implementation of the strategic priorities, and the assumption of potential new tasks presently under discussion with the Commission, clearly demonstrate the need for sustainable resources to be programmed in the new MFF. As a learning organisation, ECHA is committed to maintaining its drive for efficiency and building up competence. However, it is ECHA's view that its 'buffer capacity' for new tasks is severely restricted. It is, therefore, essential that additional staff resources are allocated to these new tasks to ensure their efficient and effective preparation and/or implementation.

III WORK PROGRAMME 2020[20]

Introduction

In 2020, ECHA will have gathered one year of experience in implementing its strategic priorities[21] and is in a position to adjust its work towards a higher level of impact.

ECHA's first strategic priority remains the driver for further streamlining the interplay between the core processes of registration, evaluation and risk management under REACH and CLP. These processes are the bulk of the annual work and obtain the largest part of ECHA's operational resources. At the same time the Agency will carry out the legal mandate for the two other strategic priorities as inseparable and integral part of achieving the political objectives of the legislation.

By carrying out this work, the Agency addresses the findings of the REACH Review with the aim to ensure that REACH is the effective instrument working as efficiently as initially planned. In addition, the foreseen impact this Regulation would have on contributing to the initial 2020 WSSD goals has not yet been achieved and further efforts is needed towards meeting the 2030 WSSD goals. Therefore, in 2020 ECHA will maintain most of its resources dedicated to the key processes under REACH as in previous years. In particular, high workloads in evaluation, authorisation and restrictions are foreseen. At the same time ECHA will continue to be faced with new or updated incoming registrations, to be checked for completeness before adding them to ECHA's IUCLID database and disseminate them. Compared to the past, more emphasis will be put on the early identification of the need for evaluation or further risk management through increased screening and priority setting activities together with Member States, allowing for better identification of substances of potential concern. In addition, more targeted and efficient interaction with sectors on groups of substances will take place in an attempt to address registration dossier compliance issues. As before, the well-established frame of sharing information and knowledge with Member States continues, embedding the coordination of enforcement actions in Member States as a necessary element of regulatory action.

The activities implementing BPR and PIC remain important and well-established to ensure the safe use of substances. Intensified support to Member States for the assessment of biocidal active substances in the review programme is a priority for ECHA, and continued increase of PIC export notifications are foreseen.

Improved communication up and down the supply chain with the view to increase safe and sustainable use of chemicals and substitution of substances of very high concern is at the core of ECHA's second strategic priority.[22] ECHA will support industry in the implementation of the ENES tools and related work identified under REACH Review Action 3[23], making more user-targeted information on uses and exposure available, allowing for the creation of an effective cycle of information to manage chemicals safely. Furthermore, ECHA will update its substitution strategy for 2020-21 with an aim to boost the availability and adoption of safer alternative substances and technologies in the Union.

In relation to ECHA's third strategic priority[24], improving the consistency and integration of the EU regulatory system on chemical safety is at the core. Data management has a central role in this. The cooperation between ECHA, Member States and stakeholders requires robust technical solutions and integration of data across different sources including more targeted data utilisation

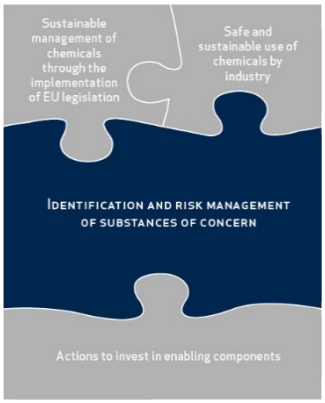
[20] Including the draft Work Programme 2021. In the following, the year in square brackets indicates if an activity is to be carried out in 2020 or 2021 or both.
[21] See Sections I and II above.
[22] Making a difference in the safe and sustainable use of chemicals by industry.
[23] Action 3. Improving the workability and quality of extended Safety Data Sheets
(1) The Commission encourages more industry sectors to develop and use harmonised formats and IT tools that would provide more user-targeted information and simplify the preparation and use of extended Safety Data Sheets as well as facilitate their electronic distribution.
(2) The Commission will consider including minimum requirements for the exposure scenarios for substances and mixtures in Safety Data Sheets and request ECHA to develop a methodology for Safety Data Sheets of mixtures.
[24] Sustainable management of chemicals through the implementation of EU legislation.

for other regulatory purposes. Furthermore, extending the EU Observatory for Nanomaterials, making available an EU legislation finder on chemicals, and continuing the successful start for developing occupational exposure limits are tangible proof of the wide range of expertise which ECHA can provide to the benefit of the society.

All of these activities need robust resources and infrastructure. ECHA has considered carefully that financial and human resources are planned in a way that allow delivering the actions and outputs for the year to come. While there are remaining uncertainties in relation to some of the new tasks, the continuation of the core business activities is ensured including a sustainable basis for the supporting IT tools.

Making visible the link between strategic priorities and the 2020 activities facilitates the understanding of the strategic direction ECHA is projecting for 2020 and beyond.

1. REACH and CLP



1.1 Dossier preparation

Overview

In order to prepare for access to the EU market, ECHA provides IT tools as well as advice and assistance to industry, including non-EU companies, to support them in fulfilling their legal obligations. This remains a continuous activity, with new players and new substances entering the EU market and the legislative framework evolving with a focus on the new information on nanomaterials. Emphasis is still put on inducing and facilitating dossier updates in order to address shortcomings and data gaps and proactively support companies in providing compliant information.

Whenever possible, it is done through concerted actions with specific sectors for more efficiency. This also concerns the IT tools, e.g. IUCLID and Chesar, which need to be maintained and adapted accordingly. Moreover, IUCLID is developed in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to promote international harmonisation and efficient data exchange across industry and authorities. This also requires continuous evolutive maintenance (see also section 1.5).

In the area of chemical safety assessment, Chesar, thanks to its structured workflow and its synchronisation with IUCLID, plays an essential role for preparing clear and inherently consistent CSRs, facilitating their updates and generating automatically exposure scenarios for the extended safety data sheets (eSDSs), which is the key vehicle for manufacturers for advising their customers on safe use.

In the area of information requirements, the Agency contributes to the further development of test methods and alternatives to animal testing. ECHA also co-manages the development of the OECD Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship (QSAR) Toolbox, with the view of helping companies in providing robust scientific justifications for the use of alternative methods and grouping of chemicals.

For new players to the market, the Agency facilitates data sharing and joint registration through the inquiry process that allows potential registrants to get in contact with existing ones. ECHA also decides on data-sharing disputes and gives access to data when appropriate.

Key objective

Duty holders, especially SMEs, have access to data, tools and guidance for preparing complete and compliant dossiers as well as updating their existing registrations to new knowledge or to address data gaps.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

Data availability and compliance

- Update of ECHA's tools and support materials including guidance documents for nanomaterials to support duty holders with regard to the preparation of registration dossiers that cover nanoforms and continuing contributing to the international development of test guidelines, such as OECD, ISO or CEN for nanomaterials. [2020]
- Provide input to the Commission on a possible implementing act on the update of registrations. [2020] [REACH Review Action 1] [REACH Review Action 2] [REACH Review Action 14]
- Update ECHA Guidance on information requirements to reflect the latest developments in methodologies. [2020]
- Implement actions to improve dossier compliance ahead of submission. [2020] [REACH Review Action 1] [REACH Review Action 14]
- Explore and where possible implement measures to ensure that all co-registrants contribute to updates of dossier. [2020] [REACH Review Action 1]
- Review and update ECHA's Guidance and other support material to reflect the end of phase-in period, the Implementing Regulation on dossier updates, and other regulatory developments. [2020]

Data sharing

- Prepare for efficiently giving access to data that will become freely available for REACH registration purposes. Until 2020, it will mostly concern data submitted under the previous regulatory regime (for notified new substances, i.e. NONS data). However, preparation for automating the process is needed for 2022, when data protection ends for all data submitted for the first 2010 registration deadline. [2020, 2021]
- Handle disputes on data sharing. [2020, 2021]

IUCLID

- Ensure progressive maintenance of IUCLID to incorporate (international) regulatory requirements (e.g. adaptations to new requirements for nanomaterials or other technical and scientific progress under REACH and CLP). In close collaboration with the OECD further position IUCLID at the heart of the Global Chemicals Knowledge Base that is under development. [2020, 2021]

Cloud Services

- Based on the ex-post evaluation outcome, further assess the (financial) feasibility of an approach for ECHA Cloud Services, in particular assess, in cooperation with stakeholders, whether it should become the sole delivery model for IUCLID and whether other tools (e.g. Chesar) or services could be added to facilitate and speed up interaction with the registrants in particular on data availability and compliance. [2020] [REACH Review Action 14]

Chesar and exposure tools

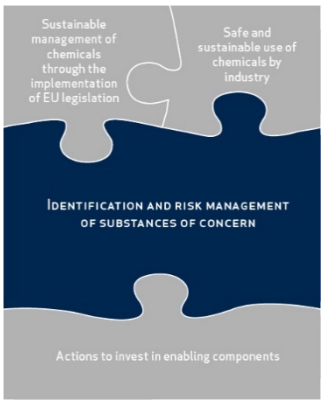
- Maintain and further develop Chesar so that it remains the mainstream tool for preparing chemical safety reports (CSRs) under REACH, providing training and support to ensure new CSRs are generated with an appropriate level of quality and updated where relevant. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 1] [REACH Review Action 3]. In parallel, EUSES will be re-developed in the period 2020-2022 in order to provide a single chemical risk assessment tool which harmonises assessments under both REACH and biocides, including the establishment of a scientific governance for the methodologies used by the tool. This development will take place under a merged Chesar/EUSES project [2020, 2021]Further define the approach to how and where exposure information is used in REACH processes, and based on that consider what further development work on

exposure tools will be needed to cover all parts of the lifecycle of a substance, like consumer exposure and exposure from articles. [2020, 2021]

Promotion of alternative methods

- Publish the fourth report under Article 117(3) of REACH on the use of alternatives to testing on animals. [2020]
- Continue the use of alternative methods in the ECHA regulatory processes
- Continue to contribute to OECD activities related to further development of alternatives and integration of regulatory relevant alternatives in the OECD test guidelines.
- Continue the joint-coordination and contribution to the APCRA[25] activity together with US EPA and Health Canada to further (investigate the) use new alternative methods (NAM) in regulatory processes
- Continue promotion of alternatives via the OECD QSAR Toolbox, e.g. by integrating developed adverse outcome pathways or extending its applicability to other types of substances. [2020, 2021]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Effective working time for processing inquiries	Performance	0.5 person day/inquiry	0.5 person day/inquiry
Inquiries received and concluded	Output	3 000	3 000
Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate	
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	7 622 369	7 499 609	
Human resources (FTE)	26	25	



1.2 Registration and dossier submission

Overview

A valid registration dossier is needed for access to the EU market. The Agency processes incoming dossiers covering registrations, requests for temporary exemption of registration obligations (PPORD), applications for authorisation, requests for alternative names for substances in mixtures, notifications by producers and importers of substances of very high concern contained in articles and reports submitted by downstream users. This is supported by the REACH-IT system so that a central and secure communication channel between all involved parties is provided for all processes.

In the area of registration, the activity continues at a significant level due to the continuous arrival of dossiers for new players and substances and updates of existing registrations. Both reflect market turnover of new substances or new companies as well as business changes, and updated legal requirements.

The Agency verifies all these dossiers upon arrival, including checking the completeness of the information and the payment of fee when applicable. A substantial part of the completeness

[25] https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29600706.

check work is related to a manual verification of the information in the case of registration dossiers.

Once the registration decision has been adopted, the Agency verifies whether confidentiality requests introduced by the registrants in their dossiers are justified. It also checks the correctness of reductions granted to SMEs and of the level of fees paid to ECHA. The Agency also checks that the principle of 'one substance, one registration' is respected. The Agency assesses the PPORD notifications and may ask notifiers for additional information or set conditions where it matters for safe use, after consultation with the Member State competent authorities.

Key objective

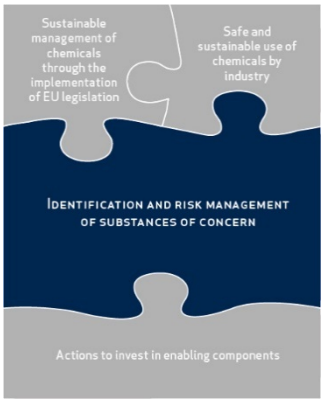
The processing of incoming registration dossiers grants access to the EU market where the initial dossier is complete. Managing the different types of submissions in an efficient manner to ensure that companies meet their legal obligations while ensuring a good starting point for other regulatory processes.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Process the continuous flow of registration dossiers (new and updates) Perform completeness checks with manual verifications with a reviewed scope, including Chemical Safety Reports, and assess confidentiality requests. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 1]
- Apply the approach developed in 2019 to the SME size verification to complete the verifications of the 2018 registrations deadline by 2023. [2020, 2021]
- REACH-IT resumes development, including the adaptation to the end of the transitional regime for existing substances, the end of the 12-year data protection rule simplifications to facilitate dossier updates further to the Implementing Regulation, and new functionalities to support Evaluation and Authorisation. [2020, 2021]
- Additional online support to remaining dossier types such as PPORD and inquiry. [, 2020]
- Report from the Forum's seventh coordinated REACH enforcement project (REF-7) which will focus on checking duties related to the registration obligations. [2020]
- Forum will prepare a pilot project on exemption for recovered substances, support inspectors during the operational phase and prepare the project report. [2020, 2021]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Number of PPORD notifications	Input	340	340
Effective working time for processing a registration dossier (first submission)	Performance	0.60 – 0.65 person days	0.60 – 0.65 person days
Registration dossiers received (incl. updates)	Input	15 000	15 000
Registrations stopped for manual verification at technical completeness check	Input	6 000	7 000
Number of registrations failing first technical completeness check	Output	1 860	2 240
Share of registration dossiers over 100 tonnes in the database that has passed the enhanced technical completeness check	Outcome	50%	55%

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	7 830 956	7 865 799
Human resources (FTE)	35	34



1.3 Screening and prioritisation

Overview

ECHA's Strategic Priority 1 calls for "the identification and risk management of substances of concern" as any of such substances are on the EU market and exposure to humans or the environment may take place. ECHA has the legal task to set priorities for selecting substances or dossiers for compliance checks, substance evaluation and recommending substances for authorisation list. To ensure synergies and efficiencies, ECHA implements common screening approaches for all REACH and CLP processes, including evaluation, to identify the substances and uses that matter the most. These processes will systematically be informed by and carried out within a group of substances context, leading to the identification of (groups of) substances that either require further regulatory work or have no/low priority for further regulatory action.

The regulatory management option analysis (RMOA) framework supports selection of the most appropriate regulatory risk management instrument(s) under ECHA's legal mandate and including under other pieces of legislation to address the identified concerns, if necessary. The common screening and RMOA together aim to ensure an efficient and integrated use of the REACH and CLP processes for clarifying, by further data generation where needed, and addressing the identified concerns.

Key objective

Identification of (groups of) substances with high concern and priority for risk management under the preferred REACH, CLP or other regulatory process to confirm and address such concerns.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Continue the identification and prioritisation of groups of substances for all REACH/CLP processes.
  - Identify groups of substances for screening by Member State competent authorities and ECHA for further information generation and regulatory risk management. To this end, ECHA will by the end of 2020 have concluded for all substances registered above 100 tonnes/y if they are i) of priority for regulatory risk management, ii) currently of low priority for further regulatory action, or iii) need more data for a judgement to be made. The status of this work will be presented through the so-called 'chemical universe' which has for the first time been published end of 2019. [2020] [REACH Review Action 2] [REACH Review Action 8]
  - Continue together with Member State competent authorities using the most appropriate approaches to address the groups of substances, including through targeted collaboration with industry (sectors). [2020] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Further develop the approaches:
  - Based on the experience gained with working on groups of substances in 2019 and 2020 across tonnage bands, develop an approach and harvest the results of the

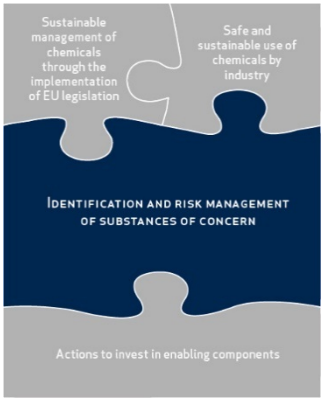
information generated and assessed under the Integrated Regulatory Strategy to further strengthen the grouping approaches, focussing in particular on the substances registered in lower tonnage bands. [2020, 2021]

- Further develop high throughput new approach methodologies (NAM) in cooperation with ECHA's international partners. This shall allow developing novel, effective regulatory means to inform prioritisation, classification, evaluation, risk assessment and risk management of chemicals and have a positive impact on the level of compliance with information requirements. In 2020, the results of the collaborative project of phase I (*in vitro* assays and modelling) are finalised and phase II of *in vivo* verification will be initiated. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Integrate other data sources, such as scientific publications, by using text mining or IUCLID data exchanged with other authorities (e.g. Canada, US EPA). [2020, 2021]

- The Endocrine Disruptor (ED) and PBT Expert groups will
  - Reach scientific agreement among Member States on general issues and case specific questions, hereby facilitating decision making under REACH, POP, CLP and Biocides. This entails further improvement of interfaces between evaluating Member State Competent Authority, Expert Groups and the MSC [2020, 2021]
  - Gain experience in the implementation of endocrine disruptor identification guidance based on the increasing number of cases in substance evaluation, SVHC candidate listing and biocides. It will align the practice with ED identification for plant protection products in EFSA and assess the need for guidance updates. [2020, 2021]
  - Progress in methodological approaches for PBT testing of difficult and UVCB substances [2020, 2021].
- Work with industrial sectors to improve the information basis and to support the sustainability efforts of industry as well as authorities' work:
  - Based on the experience gained on how to clarify the hazards of petroleum stream substances, progress with further hazard information generation and initiate regulatory risk management actions on petroleum and other UVCB substances as necessary. Continue the work with industrial sectors to address in particular petroleum and coal stream substances and metal UVCBs [2020]
  - Completion of work on outstanding technical and methodological issues in line with the agreement signed with the metals sector (MISA). Monitor and stimulate the improvement of hazard and risk assessment in registration dossiers and subsequent risk management of metals and inorganics. [2020] [REACH Review Actions 1, 14]
  - Support to the implementation of the action plan of the EU chemical's industry on pro-actively reviewing and updating registration dossiers in line with the cooperation agreement signed. Explore feedback mechanisms and IT-solutions to facilitate dossier updates. Participate to expert discussions on scientific and technical challenges and support industry in disseminating learnings from these discussions. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 1]
- Continue coordinating and providing support to Member States with increased efficiency in preparing RMOAs and develop them upon request by the Commission. [2020, 2021]
- Develop in close cooperation with the Commission and Member States a regulatory approach to effectively address the growing societal concern of exposure to skin sensitising substances. [2020, 2021]
- To enhance the implementation of the integrated regulatory strategy continue supporting the alignment of the views and optimising the way the work is shared between the authorities. To this end continue optimising the collaboration structures (e.g. RIME+) implemented in 2018. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Share of dossier updates following the sector specific actions for metals and inorganics	Outcome	75 %	75 %

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	7 469 550	7 969 316
Human resources (FTE)	45	47



1.4 Evaluation

Overview

ECHA conducts compliance checks on (groups of) substances for a proportion of registration dossiers to examine whether they are in compliance with the information requirements of the REACH Regulation, making sure that this check is done for all substances where more information is needed. Testing proposals included in the registration dossiers are examined to make sure that the generation of information on a given substance is tailored to real information needs and that unnecessary animal testing is avoided.

ECHA also assesses the adequacy of the submitted information in response to its dossier evaluation decisions and flags substances for further action, including relevant regulatory risk management measures.

Substance evaluation is used to clarify concerns on (group of) substances and, for this purpose, to request further information from registrants also beyond the information requirements. ECHA coordinates and supports the substance evaluation which is performed by the Member State competent authorities. Substances subject to substance evaluation are listed in the Community rolling action plan (CoRAP), which is annually updated.

In 2019, ECHA has prepared with the Commission the REACH Evaluation Joint Action Plan which sets out a new and more ambitious approach to scrutinise all registered substances, identify those that should be regulated and obtain compliance within a timeline of nine years. According to this plan, about 20% of all registration dossiers in each tonnage band will be checked for compliance by 2027. Overall this corresponds to 30% of all registered substances. As REACH provides for a legal obligation on manufacturer and importer to provide tonnage dependent minimum information requirements on the intrinsic properties of their substances, and also inform on their volumes, uses and exposure it should be in the particular interest of operators to ensure compliant and up to date information in the registration dossiers irrespective of any evaluation activity being carried out.

This action plan brings a more comprehensive approach to reap the human health, environmental and economic benefits of REACH.

ECHA therefore continues in 2020 the implementation of the Action Plan initiated in 2019. Similar substances are assessed in groups to gain efficiency and ensure that proposals for further regulatory action are consistent. The screening and priority setting identify substances requiring generation of further information, either by compliance check or substance evaluation.

ECHA's Member State Committee (MSC) participates in the evaluation decision-making on cases where Member State competent authorities or, in case of substance evaluation, the ECHA Secretariat have proposed amendments to draft decisions prepared either by the ECHA Secretariat or a competent authority. The ECHA Secretariat supports the MSC to ensure high efficiency and quality of outputs.

The ECHA Secretariat supports the Forum to further strengthen and harmonise the effective enforcement of the evaluation decisions in the EU/EEA Member States.

Key objective

The evaluation work ensures that the legally required information on the intrinsic properties of substances is available, allowing to conclude on the need for further risk management and with a focus on substances and groups of substances that matter most for risk management. With the support to Member States the Agency enables all actors in the evaluation process to provide their contribution to clarify concerns of importance for risk management.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- As part of implementing ECHA's Integrated Regulatory Strategy and in line with the REACH evaluation joint action plan, continue compliance checks addressing relevant higher-tier hazard endpoints for substances or groups of substances of potential concern mainly in the higher tonnage bands (over 1000 tonnes dossiers and 100-1000 tonnes dossiers). [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2; Joint Action Plan Action 4]
- Address the new information requirements for substances in the nanoform under compliance check, testing proposal examination and substance evaluation [2020, 2021].
- Report on the progress made in evaluation as part of the report on the Integrated Regulatory Strategy and publish the updated recommendations to registrants stemming from evaluation. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Examine testing proposals within the set legal deadlines and in accordance with the plan set for testing proposals included in the registrations from the 2018 deadline. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Examine any information submitted in consequence of ECHA's dossier evaluation decisions and communicate to the Commission and Member States the information obtained and any conclusions made, as well as inform the concerned national authorities in case no or insufficient information is submitted. Where appropriate, draft follow-up decisions. Ensure that the information obtained and any conclusions made are fed back into screening and priority setting for other REACH and CLP processes. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Ensure, together with Member States, that substance evaluation contributes in an effective and efficient manner to the implementation of the integrated regulatory strategy. This entails the effective integration between substance evaluation and dossier evaluation, and a fast follow-up to risk management processes, where appropriate. To this end, ensure together with Member States that the CoRAP is updated with substance for which substance evaluation is the most appropriate tool to generate further hazard information. Continue gaining experience and consolidating the approach to perform substance evaluation and compliance check in combination. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2, Joint Action Plan Action 10]
- Implement measures to improve efficiency in evaluation decision making and ensure that the MSC can cope with the increased workload. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Continue implementing the measures agreed with the Member States and the Commission to significantly improve the efficiency of evaluation, including, but not limited to, resolving differences of view on more generic issues through dedicated workshops. [REACH Review Action 2, Joint Action Plan Actions 7 and 9]

- Support the Commission to amend the Annexes VI to XI of REACH to provide greater clarity to the information requirements and/or adaptations set out therein. [Joint Action Plan Actions 5 and 6]
- Provide regulatory advice to registrants and other interested parties on information

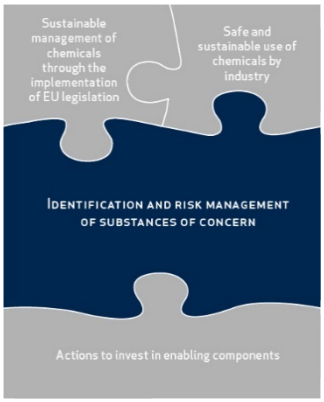
requirements including on nanoforms of the substances and on dossier and substance evaluation processes. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2, Joint Action Plan Action 15]

- Continue verification of compliance with good laboratory practice requirements for (eco)toxicological tests analysis. This entails requesting audits of randomly selected studies, and targeted study audits in case a concern about compliance with principles of good laboratory practice is identified. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Initiate a scientific and technical review of the received extended one-generation reproductive toxicity studies to inform the Commission on the possible need to update the relevant information requirements and guidance. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Update the guidance on Information requirements in relation to human health endpoints for substances in the nanoform [2020]. Initiate the update of the guidance on Information requirements in relation to environmental endpoints for substances in the nanoform [2020, 2021].

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Compliance checks concluded: draft decisions or no action[26]	Output	300	300
Final decisions on dossier evaluation (testing proposals and compliance checks)[27]	Output	300	300
Number of substances for which a conclusion was reached in the follow-up to dossier evaluation	Outcome	200	200
Substance evaluation final decisions issued	Output	20	20
Number of substances for which a conclusion was reached in substance evaluation	Outcome	20	20
Resources	2020 estimate		2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	20 052 238		21 434 564
Human resources (FTE)	116		123

[26] The estimate reflects the number of substances that will be checked for compliance. The overall number of dossiers concerned by that compliance check depends on the number of companies having registered jointly. It can vary significantly depending on whether the substance is a commodity or a specialty. Therefore the final number of dossiers that have undergone a compliance check will be communicated a posteriori in ECHA's annual report.

[27] This estimate reflects the number of substances for which a final evaluation decision has been taken under dossier evaluation. A breakdown per type of process will be given in ECHA's annual report.



1.5 Authorisation

Overview

The aim of authorisation is to ensure proper control of substances of very high concern and progressively replacing them by suitable alternatives. ECHA regularly updates the Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHCs) based on the proposals for identifying SVHCs provided by Member States, or by ECHA based on requests by the Commission. Where necessary, the identification of SVHCs includes agreement seeking in the Member State Committee (MSC).

Using an agreed prioritisation approach, ECHA assesses annually the priority scores for all the substances included on the Candidate List to decide which ones should be recommended for inclusion in the Authorisation List as a priority, taking into account the opinion of the MSC.

The ECHA Secretariat supports the Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) and the Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC), and in particular their rapporteurs, to develop high quality opinions on applications for authorisation in a transparent and efficient manner that can effectively support the Commission's decision-making on granting or refusing an authorisation.

ECHA aims to ensure the participation of third parties in the consultation process for each application for authorisation to make sure that appropriate information on alternative substances or techniques, if available, will be fed into the opinion-making process.

ECHA provides support particularly to potential applicants by providing regulatory advice and by engaging the national REACH helpdesks as well as its communications.

In 2020, ECHA is further adapting the opinion making process and the way it communicates these opinions, taking into account the 2019 judgement of the General Court on lead chromates as well as the comments received from multiple stakeholders.

Key objective

ECHA produces updates of the Candidate List, recommendations for inclusion of substances in the Authorisation List, and opinions on authorisation applications of high scientific, technical and regulatory quality.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Process a potentially increasing number of complex SVHC dossiers that more often relate to groups of substances as well as PBTs and EDs and hence require specific effort and involvement from the respective expert groups and from the MSC. The identification process is adapted to make full use of the further improvement of interfaces between dossier submitters, Expert Groups and the MSC. [2020, 2021]
- Provide a well-founded Annex XIV recommendation, which takes into account the whole authorisation process. [2020, 2021]
- Work with the Commission in implementing various improvement activities identified under Action 6 of the REACH Review (simplification for a more workable authorisation process). [2020, 2021]
- Taking into account the feedback received from the Commission, Member States, European Parliament, General Court as well as industry and non-governmental stakeholders continuously improve the authorisation process. This comprises, inter alia, the updating of application and opinion formats to ensure fit-for-purpose quality and consistency, provision of technical and scientific support to RAC and SEAC rapporteurs during opinion making and active participation in Application for Authorisation Task Force. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Actions 6, 10]

- Depending on the Commission's decisions RAC and SEAC may receive Review Reports submitted by 'upstream' authorisation holders, including the respective downstream user reports, for evaluation. This experience will allow ECHA to establish how effective the communication between the upstream authorisation holders and their downstream users has been. Based on this experience, ECHA seeks to reduce the uncertainties that were inherent in the original upstream applications. [2021] [REACH Review Action 6]
- RAC and SEAC will adopt about 100 opinions for the continued use of substances that have endocrine-disrupting properties and another 50 opinions for substances with other properties. The opinions will be sent to the Commission. [2020, 2021]
- ECHA will provide timely and transparent support to applicants and authorisation holders through a streamlined process, including teleconference-based information sessions, updated information documented in, for instance, updates of the practical guide, application formats, 'reference' DNELs and dose-response relationships of substances. [2020, 2021]
- Support the Commission during the decision making on authorisations. [2020, 2021]
- Support and learn from the national enforcement authorities in the enforcement of the granted authorisations. Communicate lessons learnt from downstream user notifications. [2020, 2021]
- Build and strengthen the capacity of RAC and SEAC as well as potential applicants and their consultants on regulatory impact assessment, in particular methods used in socio-economic analysis relevant for applications for authorisation (see NeRSAP). [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 6]
- Provide timely notes on methodological questions, including socio-economic issues. [2020, 2021]] [REACH Review Action 6]
- Forum will prepare the ninth coordinated enforcement project (REF-9) on authorisation and support inspectors during the operational phase. [2020, 2021]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Number of new entries in the Candidate List	Output	15	15
Recommendation for inclusion of substances in the authorisation list	Output	-	1
Cumulative number of downstream user notifications of authorised uses of SVHCs	Outcome	3000	4000
Number of RAC and SEAC opinions adopted on applications for authorisation (number of uses)	Output	80-100	30-50
Effective working time of ECHA staff per opinion	Performance	38-46 person days	38-46 person days
Applications for authorisation received (number of uses)	Input	50	100

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	7 434 946	8 082 756
Human resources (FTE)	40	43

1.6 Restrictions

Overview

Restrictions are one of the regulatory risk management options used to address identified concerns of chemicals by Member States, ECHA or the Commission. ECHA prepares Annex XV restriction dossiers to address identified concerns on request of the Commission. It also reviews existing restrictions and investigates the need to prepare a restriction proposal, to assist the Commission in their decision making on risk management. The use of substances on the Authorisation List may pose a risk in articles. If that risk is not adequately controlled, ECHA prepares specific restriction proposals for those uses.

The ECHA Secretariat also provides scientific, technical and administrative support to RAC and SEAC and their rapporteurs for the development of opinions on the restriction proposals of Member States or ECHA. These opinions underpin the Commission's decision to manage the risks. In parallel, the Forum provides advice on the enforceability of these proposed restrictions.

ECHA supports Member States in restriction activities, mobilising them to consider candidates for restriction following from the activities carried out in the Integrated Regulatory Strategy and providing direct support on dossier preparation [REACH review Action 8 and 9]. ECHA also supports stakeholders, enforcement authorities and helpdesks with guidelines, answers to questions relating to interpretation and enforcement of restrictions.

Key objective

ECHA produces high-quality Annex XV restriction proposals or reports, supports Member States in their restriction work, and efficiently produces opinions of high scientific, technical and regulatory quality on restriction proposals.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

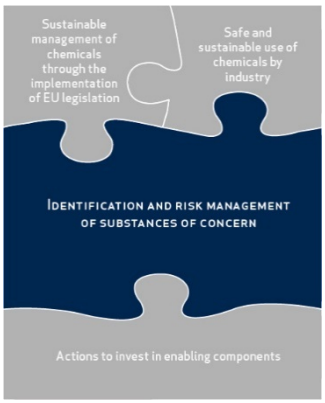
- Work with the Commission in implementing various improvement activities identified under Actions 8 and 9 of the REACH Review to improve the restriction procedure as such and enhance the Member State involvement it.
- Submit fit-for-purpose restriction proposals or restriction reports to address the identified concerns for (groups of) substances, as requested by the Commission, or for substances of very high concern used in articles, addressing the specific aspects of groups of substances where appropriate. In 2020-21, support to the Member States to identify candidate and prepare restrictions, for example, in pre-restriction information and support meetings and in restriction workshops. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Actions 8, 9, 10]
- Timely, targeted and fit-for-purpose opinions on submitted restriction proposals. Consider further options on how to better express uncertainties in the RAC and SEAC opinions. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Actions 8, 10]
- Develop methodologies for risk to impact assessment (including estimations related to humans via environment) and work on improved guidance for Member States and Committees on analysis of alternatives and consequent successful substitution of hazardous substances. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 5]
- Additional capacity building for Member States, RAC and SEAC on regulatory impact assessment, in particular on methods used in socio-economic analysis relevant for restrictions or in applications for authorisation. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Actions 5, 9]

- Develop further the analysis of alternatives activities under the Network of REACH SEA and Analysis of Alternatives Practitioners (NeRSAP) and hold one or two meetings to improve the knowledge and skills of European applied economists, providing analysis in regulatory settings for restrictions or in applications for authorisation. Hosting NeRSAP in 2020. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Actions 8, 9]
- Continued improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of the restriction process through the continued work of the Restriction Task Force implementation of recommendations, monitoring of efficiency and identification of potential new recommendations. [2020] [REACH Review Actions 8, 9, 10]
- Support the Commission, stakeholders and enforcement authorities to clarify the existing restriction entries by developing public Q&As. [2020, 2021]
- Further develop methodologies related to socio-economic analysis in particular in the context of the OECD. This comprises both the valuation of health and environmental endpoints and learning lessons from regulatory risk management cases in different OECD member countries. [2020, 2021]
- By the end of 2020, ECHA will have developed and started to collect information on a number of indicators that would allow for an ex-post evaluation of the most relevant impacts of restrictions. The insights will help in improving the preparation of restriction proposals by ECHA and Member States and in making the restriction process more effective. [2020, 2021]
- Continue to provide input to the opinion making processes of other agencies or committees with a view to seek alignment with ECHA's opinions. [2020, 2021]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Number of RAC and SEAC opinions on restriction proposals	Output	8	6
Restriction proposals 69(1) or reports developed under Article 69(2)	Output	3	4
Effective working time of ECHA staff per opinion (ECHA dossier)*	Performance	240 – 290 person days	240 – 290 person days
Effective working time of ECHA staff per opinion (Member State dossier)*	Performance	Approx. 200 person days	Approx. 200 person days

* The effective working time per dossier depends greatly on the complexity of the dossier.

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	4 853 034	5 492 671
Human resources (FTE)	24	27



1.7 Classification and Labelling

Overview

The classification of carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic (CMR) substances, as well as for respiratory sensitisers, is normally harmonised at EU level. ECHA supports this process and develops opinions of its Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) on the proposals submitted by the Member States. ECHA maintains a database of all notifications of substances in the Classification and Labelling (C&L) Inventory. In certain cases, manufacturers, importers and downstream users can request the use of an alternative chemical name to keep the precise name of certain ingredients in their mixtures confidential.

ECHA provides support to duty holders and national helpdesks via its support activities, including a CLP HelpNet workshop and the provision of tools and support to the notification of emergency health response to national bodies.

ECHA has also new tasks under Annex VIII to the CLP Regulation in the field of providing tools and support in relation to the notifications of emergency health response to appointed bodies for use by poison centres.

Key objective

ECHA efficiently produces opinions of high scientific, technical and regulatory quality on proposals for harmonised classification and promotes the harmonisation and consistency of self-classifications included in the CLP inventory. ECHA's support related to poison centres provides efficiency, consistency and synergies for industry and authorities.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Process incoming CLH dossiers from the continued upward trend in PPP and Biocides dossiers resulting from the joint Commission, EFSA and ECHA efforts to encourage timely submission of dossiers. [2020, 2021]
- Continue working together with the Commission and EFSA to facilitate and align the processes for PPP/BP with CLH process in Member State competent authorities, committees and agencies within the scope of the legislation. [2020, 2021]
- Continue to develop the CLH dossier submitter support package with a guidance document and a Workshop to help Member States in preparing fit-for-purpose dossiers in an efficient manner. [2020]
- Update the CLP guidance, to reflect changes in information requirements as well as updates to reflect revised practises in applying criteria and to ensure consistency in decision making; starting with the environmental sections (2020) and then the human health sections (2020/2021). [2020, 2021]
- Provide scientific and technical support to the Commission in the context of the further development of the United Nations Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals (UNGHS), including the work of selected GHS working groups, notably the working group on the use of non-animal testing methods for classification. [2020, 2021]
- Improve the visibility and clarity of the information in the C&L Inventory to make the C&L data more accessible and facilitate the analysis of the data for any purpose (see also Dissemination section (1.9)). [2020, 2021]
- Forum will develop a practical guide for enforcement of classification of mixtures based on the experience from its sixth coordinated enforcement project (REF-6) finalised in 2019. [2020]

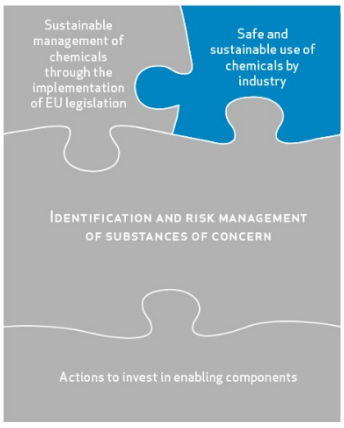
- Forum will prepare the pilot project on use of bridging principles in classification of mixtures. [2021]

Poison Centres Notification portal[28]

- Consolidate standard formats and tools (product categorisation system (PCS) and notification (PCN) format) and revise guidance for the poison centres notifications according to the new Commission Regulation amending the CLP Regulation adopted in 2019 and 2020 the feedback from industry and national authorities. [2020, 2021]
- Stabilise the implementation of the notification portal to provide the features to support the reception and processing of the first wave of notifications ahead of the 2021 deadline as well as communication. [2020, 2021]
- Further develop the searchable central database, to be used by the national appointed bodies and Poison Centres, based on the outcome of the consultation plan initiated in 2019. [2020, 2021]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Number of RAC opinions on proposals for harmonised classification and labelling	Output	60	70
Decisions made on requests to use alternative (Article 24)	Output	45	45
Effective working time for processing RAC opinions	Performance	45-55 person days	45-55 person days
Proposals for harmonised classification and labelling	Input	80	80

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	7 081 080	7 047 088
Human resources (FTE)	30	29



1.8 Safe and sustainable use of chemicals

Overview

ECHA supports registrants and downstream users in the development and application of tools and communication processes to ensure that meaningful information on uses and conditions of safe use is communicated up and down the supply chain. Support is provided through regulatory advice, HelpNet, communications and guidance activities as well as the Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios (ENES). This activity corresponds to the commitments of ECHA under the ENES Work Programme (formerly the CSR/ES Roadmap[29]). It also links with ECHA's actions related to registration dossier preparation (Activity 1.1.1), as the communication up the supply chain has a

[28] Executing the actions and outputs for the Poison Centres Notification portal, including necessary adaptation to the legislative amendments to Annex VIII of CLP, is subject to the availability of sufficient resources and will be confirmed/adjusted in the mid-year budget review of the Agency.
[29] CSR/ES Roadmap: http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/reach/registration/information-requirements/chemical-safety-report/csr-es-roadmap. A revised web page will be prepared covering the ENES Work Programme.

direct impact on the fulfilment of the information requirements.

ECHA supports the actors in the supply chains, including those outside the EU and material/article-related supply chains, to generate, communicate and use information on substances in articles to ensure safe use of articles during their service life and waste stage. This will also support REACH and other authorities in identifying needs for further regulatory action to address the concerns. The work on substances in articles is a key contribution in progressing towards a circular economy. ECHA will seek for complementarity and synergy with its activities to support other EU legislation (Activity 1.2.4.) and policy priorities, considering the fact that many of these are article/product-related.

In line with its updated substitution strategy for 2020-2024, ECHA will support informed and meaningful substitution of chemicals of concern and boost the availability and adoption of safer alternative substances and technologies in the Union. This would take place through further improved access to ECHA data, increased capacity of Member States and stakeholders to carry out analysis of alternatives, through support to innovation and through networking. The strategy will be implemented taking into account ECHA's staff and other resource constraints.

Key objectives

Increased engagement of European industry to generate and communicate of information on uses, exposure and risk management up and down the supply chain so that an effective cycle of information to manage risks from chemicals is created. In particular, the follow up of REACH Review Action 3[30] is a key driver for this work: working together with Member States, Commission and Industry in order to implement a more effective and holistic system for supply chain communication. During the scoping phase in 2019, solution elements have been identified for further development and implementation during 2020-2021 which will improve the quality of safe use information to the end user of chemicals.

ECHA takes a pivotal role in supporting the placing on the market of safer articles based on an improved level of information on which substances are present is articles and an understanding of their release potential and risks. The new tasks under the WFD will in particular support the substitution of Candidate List substances in articles and contribute to a circular economy by facilitating waste prevention and waste treatment operations.

Promoting a mind-set and behavioural change within industry to ensure that that informed and meaningful substitution of chemicals of concern will take place.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

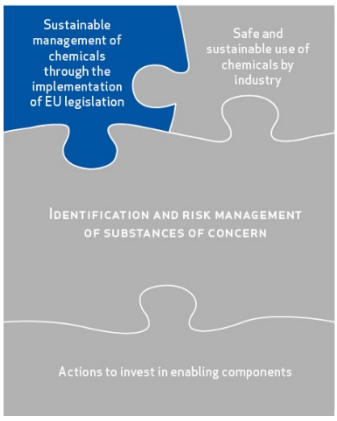
- During early 2020, ECHA will work with Member States, Commission and Industry to propose a development plan for REACH Review Action 3. This is expected to be the key driver in an updated ENES Work Programme, clarifying which further work is needed to establish a more effective system for delivery of safe use advice to end-users of chemicals, also helping formulators and end-users to establish compliance with OSH and environment legislations. In particular:
    - Supporting registrants to make use of sector use map information when updating their chemical safety assessments, and corresponding improvements to the ESCom phrase library. This includes necessary efforts by industry to extend the coverage of use maps [2020, 2021]

[30] Action 3. Improving the workability and quality of extended Safety Data Sheets
(1) The Commission encourages more industry sectors to develop and use harmonised formats and IT tools that would provide more user-targeted information and simplify the preparation and use of extended Safety Data Sheets as well as facilitate their electronic distribution.
(2) The Commission will consider including minimum requirements for the exposure scenarios for substances and mixtures in Safety Data Sheets and request ECHA to develop a methodology for Safety Data Sheets of mixtures.

- Support formulators to process efficiently incoming exposure scenario information into their mixture safety data sheets for their mixtures. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 3]
- Support end users to process effectively supply chain information in order to safely use the substances on-site and when introducing substances into articles, and improve compliance with related OSH and environment legislation. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 3]

- Concerning substances in articles:
  - Forum will develop a practical guide for enforcement of duties related to substances in articles based on the experiences from the enforcement pilot project finalised in 2019. [2020]
  - Work further on the strategy to support a safer use of chemical substances in articles, including any specific questions arriving via the Commission in relation to the development and implementation of the Circular Economy policy [2020, 2021]
  - Based on the activities carried out in 2020, define further work for 2021. [2020, 2021]
  - Upon request of the Commission, provide support in the review of Article 33 of REACH with a view whether to extend the scope of that provision to cover other dangerous substances. [2020]
- Concerning substitution, ECHA will, subject to the availability of resources:
  - Help Member States and other stakeholders in the organisation of substitution collaborative supply chain workshops and adapt the substitution strategy, as relevant, in 2020, including possibly also holding a supply chain workshop. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 5]
  - Provide training on analysis of alternatives and informed substitution to interested stakeholders. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 5]
  - Based on the pilot analysis of alternatives on selected substance/use combinations to support their substitution carry out appropriate risk management [2020].
  - Coordinate the multi-stakeholders substitution network and NeRSAP. [2020, 2021]
  - Further investigate how to facilitate access to REACH/CLP data relevant for substitution (e.g. information on alternatives from applications for authorisation and restrictions). [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 5]
  - Facilitate access to and promote enhancement of financial and technical support for substitution. Based on the experience gained, continue, adapt or discontinue the facilitation. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 5]
  - Monitor the emergence of new substances and innovation e.g. in PPORD notifications, inquiries and registrations of new substances, in particular with a view to substitution. [2020, 2021]

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	2 088 324	2 121 648
Human resources (FTE)	13	13



1.9 Data management and dissemination

Tasks covered in this area, for all pieces of legislation, include: data governance, data harmonisation, data architecture, data security, data warehousing and business intelligence, computational methods for data mining, and data dissemination to stakeholders and the public at large.

The dissemination portal provides, since early 2016, the world's largest public database on the properties of industrial chemicals in a tiered format – with InfoCards for lay persons and more detailed information for experts drawn from a multitude of ECHA's databases – and is expected to be attracting ever-increasing attention from interested readers.

Overview

Data management and dissemination is a distributed function in ECHA that comprises:

- Providing IT systems and support services to Member States competent authorities (ECHA Interact, MSCA IUCLID central database for REACH and CLP, MSCA IUCLID central database for Biocides), to enforcement authorities (ECHA Interact module for Enforcement Authorities), and to the Commission, to facilitate their access to ECHA's databases on chemicals.
- Developing IUCLID as the main repository of scientific data for ECHA and Member State competent authorities, and the IUCLID format as the international standard for chemicals information management. This is done in cooperation with the OECD to promote international harmonisation in order to help companies to re-use their data under other regulatory regimes and regulatory bodies to increase synergies by exchanging data and knowledge via the IUCLID platform.
- Integration of data across different sources and processes according to an enterprise data model and into a common data integration platform used to support dissemination, the portals for authorities, reporting, and the regulatory processes performed at ECHA. This activity includes the adaptation of the existing information systems to improve the reporting on deficiencies and concerns and the 'mapping of the chemical universe'.
- Developing a data scientific platform and data analytics tools for screening and prioritisation tasks and performing specific data analysis upon request for ECHA's institutional partners and ECHA's peer agencies[31].
- Developing ways to make (selected and cleansed) data available to actors in support of increased safe use of chemicals and/or reduction in animal tests needed, e.g. for use in applications such as the OECD QSAR Toolbox, and scientific software such as the QSAR modelling.
- Providing case management tools to support the processing of regulatory or administrative files in the application of the legislation or the internal administrative practices.
- Publishing of information on properties and uses of chemicals on ECHA's website, integrated with information on regulatory process, such as whether the substance is under evaluation or subject to risk management action.
- Exploring the opportunities to link data held by ECHA to external, product-based websites, thereby bringing data on chemicals more directly to the attention of – and thereby use by – citizens.

[31] Such as data provision to EMCDDA under working arrangements established by Regulation (EU) 2017/2101.

Key objective

Data submitted on chemicals, data generated by regulatory processes and external data sources is securely accessible to support the regulatory tasks for REACH, CLP, BPR and PIC, and non-confidential data is freely accessible to the public and professional users in a user-friendly format.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

Data management

- Further enhance IUCLID capabilities to support regulatory activities and further develop the IUCLID format, e.g. for integrating formats for new/non-standard information. [2020, 2021]
- Further develop IUCLID into a platform for sharing information with ECHA's peer agencies worldwide so that it can be used between authorities to exchange data and to maximise the efficiency of international collaboration, as well as serve the OECD Global Chemicals Knowledge Base. [2020, 2021]
- Data deficiencies and regulatory concerns project supporting the explicit and harmonised representation of the knowledge on chemicals produced by ECHA and its partners through scientific assessment and other regulatory tasks. As a result of this work, ECHA will be able to centrally record, track and report outcomes on progress in terms of deficiencies (e.g. non-compliant endpoints) and concerns (e.g. identification of SVHC) identified during dossier/substance evaluation and risk management processes. The project will address the data deficiencies. [2020]
- Implement other actions prioritised in the data strategy, which includes integrating different data sources and facilitating the re-use of REACH, CLP, and BPR data, e.g. through data download and ability to link with the dissemination portal and making available data from external sources as relevant. [2020, 2021]
- Further invest in the consistency of substance identity information to allow for unambiguous reference of registration data and making links to other legislations and data sources for example in the EU Chemicals Legislation Finder (EUCLEF). [2020]
- Promote the common usage of data by interested parties, in cooperation with other EU agencies, particularly EFSA aiming for a higher level of consistency. [2020]

Dissemination

- Revise and enhance the ECHA's specific dissemination approach for further development of the portal into a roadmap to support ECHA's strategic priorities and increased transparency and predictability. This will also cover the dissemination aspects of other pieces of EU legislation and policy areas in which the Agency has been entrusted with various tasks. Initiate actions set in the aforementioned roadmap. [2020, 2021]
- Maintain and further develop the OECD Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances (eChemPortal). Further automate the synchronisation with ECHA's dissemination website to increase efficiency. [2020]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Number of user page views for published information on chemicals	Outcome	47.0 M	48.0 M
Description and number of data requests	Outcome	Internal:60 External:30	Internal:60 External:30
Average time taken for publication (days)	Performance	4	3

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	6 778 472	7 189 343
Human resources (FTE)	20	21

2. Biocides

The Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR) concerns the placing on the market and use of biocidal active substances and products. These are typically used to protect humans, animals, materials or articles against harmful organisms, like pests or bacteria, through the action of the active substances contained in the biocidal product. ECHA delivers, via its Biocidal Products Committee (BPC), opinions for the European Commission to support decision making on biocidal active substances and products. ECHA is not only coordinating the evaluation of active substances and the Union-wide authorisation of biocidal products, but is also the central hub for all national and EU applications.

Furthermore, ECHA's role includes establishment of technical equivalence, assessment of applications for alternative suppliers, resolution of data-sharing disputes, dissemination, preparation of guidance, and communication. ECHA keeps duty holders and national authorities abreast with developments via its communications and its Helpdesk and HelpNet activities.

Overview

ECHA provides support to the preparation of BPC opinions on active substances and Union authorisations of biocidal products. ECHA also provides support to the preparation of BPC opinions on scientific and technical matters at the request of the Commission or of Member States' competent authorities. This includes opinions related to mutual recognition.

In addition, support is provided to the BPC and its eight permanent and ad hoc working groups for the harmonisation of risk assessment approaches and the preparation of emission scenario documents and guidance.

ECHA processes the applications for data sharing (inquiries and data-sharing disputes), and assesses the applications for technical equivalence, inclusion in the Article 95 list, same biocidal product Union authorisations, and administrative and minor changes to Union authorisations.

Advice is provided to duty holders, as well as information and training for national BPR helpdesks via HelpNet.

ECHA supports the evaluations of the active substances and Union authorisation applications, performs the public consultations defined in the biocides legislation in particular those related to the substances that are candidates for substitution, and manages the participation to the Review Programme and the Article 95 list.

For active substances and Union authorisations the Agency is dependent in its work on the evaluating Member States that have the key responsibility of providing the scientific assessments which is then peer reviewed by the other Member States under the supervision and with the support of ECHA. The biocides active substances review programme has accumulated significant delays over the years that are mostly related to the following causes: insufficient resources in Member States, delays by applicants in the provision of information, complexification of the assessment in particular with the requirement to conclude according to the new criteria for endocrine disrupting properties since June 2018. In addition, the scope of the review programme has been significantly extended with the addition since 2017 of 92 active substance – product type combinations following the redefinition of the in situ generated active substances. So far, only about one third of all active substance – product type combinations have been finalised in

the programme. To achieve the legal objective to finalise the review programme by 2024 would require that the evaluating Member States are able to submit altogether active substances assessments at the average pace of at least 80 dossiers per year during the period 2020-2024. This is in contrast with the number of opinions on active substances that, based on input on progress reported by the Member States, are currently foreseen to be adopted in 2020 (between 18 and 30) and in 2021 (between 22 and 29). To progress as much as possible towards the legal objective, ECHA foresees to continue and if possible intensify the activities that go beyond its initially foreseen role, supporting the Member States with the assessment of the active substances.

In close collaboration with Member States and stakeholders, ECHA works on the development of the IT tools, such as the Register for Biocidal Products (R4BP), the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) Editor and EUSES in order to support an efficient and comprehensive implementation of the biocides legislation.

Key objective

ECHA coordinates and supports the Member States Competent Authorities for the evaluation of active substances and Union authorisations and produces decisions/opinions of high scientific, technical and regulatory quality on the use of biocidal active substances and products.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- In order to accelerate the progress on the active substances review programme, ECHA invests and increases support to the Member State competent authorities in the preparation of assessment reports and BPC opinions on active substances (Active Substances Action Plan, CA meeting November 2019). With this concerted effort, requiring an investment and commitment from the Member States, ECHA expects to see a significantly higher number of assessments, which will allow the Agency to produce more opinions. The support provided by ECHA to MSCAs include; specific advice and guidance with special attention to the assessment of ED criteria, direct or indirect support in different sections of the assessment (e.g. exposure, substance identity, toxicological assessment). ECHA will also contribute to the MSCAs capacity building by providing training and may provide advice in priority setting, planning and relationship with applicants. [2020, 2021]
- Support the Member State competent authorities in the preparation of complementary BPC opinions on the endocrine-disrupting properties of active substances evaluated before June 2018 following the request by the Commission. There are currently 10 such opinions foreseen in 2020 and the remaining 6 opinions for in 2021. [2020, 2021]
- Support the Member State competent authorities in the preparation of BPC opinions on the early review of already approved active substances following the adoption of the endocrine-disrupting criteria. Such opinions are foreseen to be requested by the Commission for at least three active substances. [2020, 2021]
- Support the Member State competent authorities in the preparation of BPC opinions on the renewal of the approval of active substances. [2020, 2021]
- Support the Member State competent authorities with the identification of potential endocrine-disrupting properties for biocidal active substances under evaluation, including scientific advice from the Endocrine Disruptor Expert Group and the provision of training. [2020, 2021]
- Support the Member State competent authorities in the preparation of BPC opinions on Union authorisation of biocidal products, with a special emphasis on the efficiency of the opinion-forming process and the coordination between Member States competent authorities dealing with related applications. In addition to enabling the evaluating competent authorities to deliver their assessment in a timely manner, identifying and addressing issues during this phase facilitates the finalisation of the peer review phase

within the challenging 180-day timeline. [2020, 2021]

- Prepare ECHA's opinions on Union authorisation of same biocidal products and on administrative and minor changes to Union authorisations. [2020, 2021]
- Timely perform assessments of applications for technical equivalence, inclusion in the Article 95 list and classification for changes. [2020, 2021]
- Support the Member State competent authorities in the checking of the translations of summaries of product characteristics for the Union authorisation of biocidal products. [2020, 2021]
- Support the Member State competent authorities in resolving the mutual recognition disagreements and in harmonising the practices for biocidal product authorisation. [2020, 2021]
- A new phase of development of the Register for Biocidal Products (R4BP 3) and the SPC Editor (additional functionalities to facilitate the work of industry and competent authorities, further integration with other tools) will start in 2020. [2020, 2021]
- Support in the development of a new tool combining EUSES and CHESAR to harmonise assessments under both REACH and biocides (see REACH 1.1) in the period 2020-2022. [2020, 2021]
- Develop IT support tools (in particular ECHA Interact) and their regular integration to facilitate the work of Member States competent authorities during the peer review phases for active substances and Union authorisation. [2020, 2021]
- Revision of BPR guidance Volume I to IV in line with the amendments to the Annexes II and III of the BPR. [2020, 2021]
- Cooperation with EFSA where appropriate and in particular within the framework of the assessment of endocrine disruptors to seek high level of harmonisation and alignment. [2020, 2021]
- Cooperation with EFSA with the aim to develop common guidance document (e.g. impact of water treatment processes on residues of active substances in drinking water) and complementary guidance documents (e.g. guidance document on bees for biocides). [2020, 2021]
- Handle disputes on data sharing. [2020, 2021]
- Report from the first BPRS-coordinated enforcement project (BEF-1) focusing on treated articles. [2020]
- ECHA will provide input to the Commission for its report to the European Parliament and Council on the implementation of the Biocidal Products Regulation (2021).

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Number of BPC opinions on active substances approval	Output	30	29
Number of BPC opinions on the renewal of active substances approval	Output	1	4
Number of BPC opinions on endocrine-disrupting properties (ED) of active substances approval	Output	10	6
Number of ECHA opinions on Article 75(1)(g) other than ED of active substances approval	Output	2	2
Number of ECHA opinions on Article 38	Output	2	2

Number of BPC opinions on early review of approved active substances	Output	1	2
Number of applications for Union authorisation for biocidal products (received, fee paid)	Input	12	9
Number of applications for same biocidal product Union authorisation (received, fee paid)	Input	3	4
Number of BPC opinions on Union authorisations for biocidal products	Output	30	30
IT tool releases (R4BP 3)	Output	2	1
Number of ECHA opinions on same biocidal product Union authorisations	*Output*	30	30
Number of ECHA opinions on administrative and minor changes of Union authorisations	*Output*	8	8
Number of BPC opinions on major changes of Union authorisations	*Output*	1	1
Support actions on identification of endocrine disrupting properties for active substances	*Output*	32	30
Other support actions on evaluation of Active substance approvals	*Output*	19	33
Support actions on evaluation of Union authorisation applications	Output	3	3
Early WG discussions	Output	45	45
Effective working time for processing BPC opinions	Performance	27 – 33 person days	27 – 33 person days

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	8 842 517	9 708 166
Human resources (FTE)	55	53

3. Export/import of hazardous chemicals and circular economy

3.1 Prior informed consent

ECHA contributes to the implementation of the prior informed consent (PIC) Regulation, which administers the export/import of certain hazardous chemicals to/from the EU, and implements the UN's Rotterdam Convention in the EU.

Overview

ECHA is responsible for administrative and technical tasks regarding the implementation of the PIC Regulation. It develops and maintains the IT system for receiving and administering the notifications and related tasks, ePIC (including to keep it aligned with developments in international legislation on the global trade of hazardous chemicals). The Agency provides technical and scientific guidance and support to industry and the designated national authorities (DNAs), both from the EU and from third countries. The Agency is also responsible for a number

of reporting activities, including the publication of the summary report on actual volumes of exports and imports at the Union level which have occurred in the previous year for substances listed in Annex I to the PIC Regulation.

ECHA provides scientific and technical support to the Commission, as needed, in support of their management of the legislation and related activities in the Rotterdam Convention. The Agency also contributes to capacity building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Finally, the Agency also provides the secretariat for the Forum and supports it to further strengthen and harmonise the effective enforcement of the PIC Regulation in the EU Member States.

The withdrawal of the UK from the EU foreseen to materialise in 2020 will make the UK a third country. All exports of listed hazardous chemicals to the UK will be subject to prior notifications, thus increasing the volume of work in particular in that area. It can also be expected that UK will notify its exports of hazardous chemicals to the EU, which will generate tasks for the Agency.

Key objective

ECHA ensures effective management of the export and import notifications of hazardous chemicals listed in PIC Regulation so that European companies can trade these chemicals while respecting the shared responsibility for their safe use.

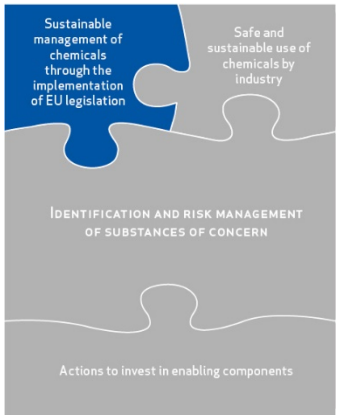
Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Process a continuously increasing number of notifications and related tasks such as stakeholder support. [2020, 2021]
- Produce and publish the annual report on PIC exports and imports. [2020, 2021]
- Produce and publish the third biannual report on the exchange of information under the PIC Regulation. [2020]
- Compile the second three-year report on the operation of the PIC Regulation and provide data to Member States for compiling their national reports. [2020]
- Support the Commission in proposing substances for inclusion in the PIC Regulation and in notifying the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat. [2020, 221]
- Support the Commission in their participation to the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention [2021], the Chemical Review Committee's work, the regular meetings of the designated national authorities and the international capacity building activities. [2020, 2021]
- Revise the dissemination of PIC information and adapt its publication to ECHA's dissemination portal, including performing the necessary technological upgrades. [2020, 2021]
- Maintain ePIC and further develop it to align with international developments having an impact on the global trade of hazardous chemicals and therefore on PIC implementation. [2020, 2021]
- Prepare for and manage the UK withdrawal from the EU. [2020, 2021]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Scientific and technical support provided to the Commission, EU and non-EU DNAs	Output	3 500	3 500
Export notifications processed (validated, rejected, resubmissions)	Output	12 000	12 250

Share of notifications validated/accepted by ECHA	Outcome	90%	90%
Effective working time for processing export notifications sent by email	Performance	8,5 min	8,5 min.

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	714 084	1 344 521
Human resources (FTE)	9	7



3.2 Persistent organic pollutants

ECHA contributes to the implementation of the Recast of the POPs Regulation[32], which administers the identification and risk management of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and implements the UN's Stockholm Convention and the POPs Protocol of the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution in the EU. Through these tasks, ECHA will be able to make optimal use of the REACH, CLP, PIC and BPR information and approaches and by that enhance consistency in regulatory implementation.

Overview

The Recast of the POPs Regulation entered into force on 20 July 2019 and thereby ECHA will (i) facilitate the reporting obligations of Member State competent authorities and compile the Union overview of the implementation; (ii) prepare and support processing the technical dossiers that can be used when the Commission proposes to list a substance as a POP in the Convention or the Protocol; (iii) support the Commission and the Member States scientifically and technically in their work under the Convention; (iv) coordinate enforcement activities via the Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement (Forum). Furthermore, ECHA is expected to ensure stakeholder involvement and appropriate communication on POPs.

Key objective

ECHA supports the work of identifying new substances to be added to the Stockholm Convention and to the POPs Regulation, and ensures transparency, coherence and a sufficient information flow on the implementation.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

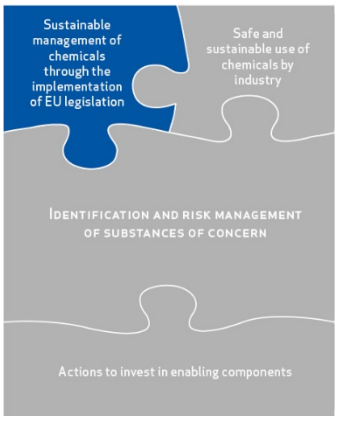
ECHA prepares, in close collaboration with the Commission and the competent authorities under the POPs Regulation, the tasks, work flows and necessary IT tools. The main actions and deliverables can be outlined as follows.

- Full integration of all POPs-related activities with the existing tasks of the Agency.
- Definition, set-up and launch of a fit-for-purpose data reception, storage and reporting system on POPs implementation status in the EU. [2020, 2021]
- Support to the Commission in proposing substances for inclusion in the Stockholm Convention. [2020, 2021]

[32] Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants.

- Support to the Commission in their participation to the regular meetings and the intersessional work of the POPs Review Committee's under the Stockholm Convention. Support the Commission in the related work carried out under the POPs Regulation. [2020, 2021]
- Inclusion of POPs in scope of the actions of the Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement (Forum). [2020, 2021]

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	168 322	221 146
Human resources (FTE)	1	1



3.3 Waste Framework Directive

During the revision of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive, WFD) the co-legislators agreed to give new regulatory tasks to ECHA. The Agency is expected to establish a database on the presence of Candidate List substances in articles, establish (IT) tools to allow any EU suppliers of articles to submit the required information to ECHA an provide access to the database to "waste treatment operators" and to consumers (upon request).

Key objectives

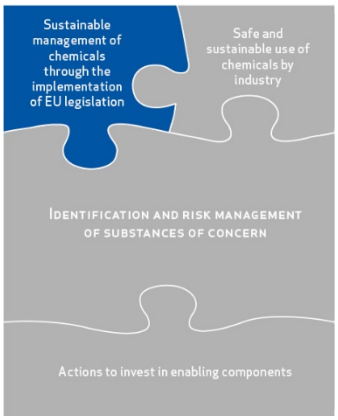
ECHA takes a pivotal role in supporting the placing on the market of safer articles based on an improved level of information on which substances are present is articles and an understanding of their release potential and risks. The new tasks under the WFD will in particular support the substitution of Candidate List substances in articles and contribute to a circular economy by facilitating waste prevention and waste treatment operations.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021[33]

- Concerning the tasks under the Waste Framework Directive, ECHA will:
  - In close interaction with the Commission, Member States and interested parties establish a database of articles containing Candidate List substances that industry will need to notify to ECHA as from 5 January 2021. This may include exploring the possible exchange of non-confidential data in a structured format with the AskREACH project that focusses on final, off-the-shelf products for consumers once the SCIP database has been filled with data. [2020]
  - Raise awareness and provide support to duty holders to allow any EU suppliers of articles to submit the required information to ECHA. [2020, 2021]
  - Plan for and implement the necessary tools for providing access to information in the database to "waste treatment operators" and to consumers (upon request) once this has been made available by industry. [2020, 2021]

[33] Executing the actions and outputs related to the WFD is subject to the availability of sufficient resources and will be confirmed/adjusted in the mid-year budget review of the Agency.

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	1 813 626	2 290 167
Human resources (FTE)	8	8



3.4 Drinking Water Directive

During the revision of the Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC additional new tasks have been foreseen for the Agency. Based on a draft process description and first resource needs developed in 2019 as basis for an analysis of a possible formal involvement of the Agency in such tasks, the Agency provides assistance to the Commission during the legislative process and prepares for taking on the new tasks.

Key objectives

Support to the Commission in the finalisation of the legislative work and preparing for smooth integration of such tasks at the Agency

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Supporting the Commission in setting up an EU system for the assessment of substances and materials in contact with water for human consumption, under the revised Drinking Water Directive [2020, 2021]

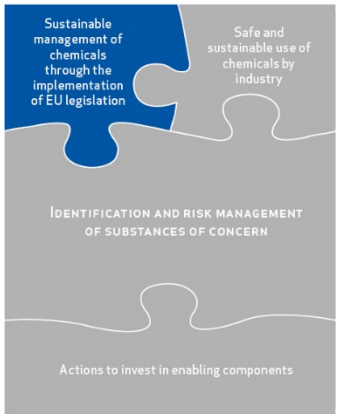
Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	0	1 515 729
Human resources (FTE)	0	5

4. Other tasks

Contribution agreements may be used by the European Commission to entrust the Agency with tasks that fall within the scope of the Agency's objectives, that are compatible with the Agency's mandate as set out in the REACH Regulation and that do not form part of the tasks assigned to the Agency therein either.

The purpose of the agreement is to define the entrusted tasks, to lay down the rules applicable to their implementation, and to define the rights and obligations of the Parties in their implementation. According to ECHA's Financial Regulation[34], the tasks entrusted should be referred to in the annual Work Programme of the Agency for information purposes only, and the Executive Director shall inform the Management Board before signing the delegation agreement.

In order to achieve efficiencies between ECHA's legislative mandate under the five EU Regulations and the one EU Directive in its mandate, as well as additional tasks carried out on behalf of the Commission under the various cooperation agreements (grants, SLAs, delegation agreements), the Agency applies a FTE based accounting approach. To facilitate this approach, ECHA uses a time tracking system to enable the correct reporting of the time spent in the various tasks. This also ensures that ECHA has the staff members with the best expertise in a given topic, working on these tasks. The tasks ECHA carries out on behalf of the Commission are not part of the staff count of the Agency.



4.1 EU Observatory for Nanomaterials

Based on a delegation agreement between the European Commission and ECHA, the Agency is hosting the Observatory for Nanomaterials. The observatory integrates available information, and communicates it to decision-makers, authorities and the general public in a balanced, user-friendly and easily understandable way. The observatory is a response to the concerns expressed by policy makers and stakeholders on the lack of information about nanomaterials on the EU market, in articles sold to consumers and in workplaces.

Overview

The EU Observatory for Nanomaterials (EUON) systematically collects available information on nanomaterials, with a specific focus on their markets and how they are used, their hazards and risks, and ongoing nano-safety research activities and their main results.

ECHA will use various information sources for the observatory including its own regulatory activities (e.g. dissemination of registration data, evaluation decisions, risk management processes), information from the implementation of other EU legislation, national inventories or registers, market studies and/or related databases and EU-funded research activities. The observatory does not create any legal obligations for companies to report.

The EUON delegation agreement runs through the year 2021. Discussions on the renewal of the delegation agreement will take place in 2020.

Key objective

The objective of the observatory is to provide better access to information on nanomaterials on the EU market, their uses and safety aspects, and related research activities. Objective information on nanomaterials on the EU market allows both professional and general audiences to review and increase their understanding of how nanomaterials are used in the EU, what safety information is available on them, and what safety research is ongoing.

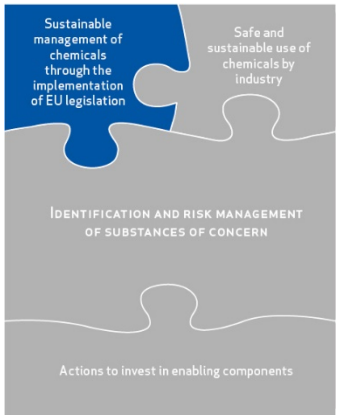
[34] MB/29/2019, Article 7.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Further enhance integration of external data sources into the EUON IT environment to increase volume of information and usefulness of the platform. [2020]
- Follow-up the recommendations from the mid-term review of the EUON. [2020]
- Implement a technology upgrade to the NanoData database, containing data related to innovation aspects of nanomaterials [2020]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Number of users' viewing EUON information	Input	45 000	49 000

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	892 000	tbc
Human resources (FTE)	3	3



4.2 EU Chemicals Legislation Finder

The EU Chemicals Legislation Finder (EUCLEF) provides a single point of entry and aims at facilitating the access to information on various pieces of EU legislation applicable to a given chemical substance reducing costs and burden, in particular for SMEs.

Overview

The Commission entrusted ECHA at the end of 2016 to undertake a feasibility study with a view to creating an 'EU Chemicals Legislation Finder' (EUCLEF) to improve the business environment for EU companies, and SMEs in particular, with regard to access to information on legislations applicable to a given chemical substance. The study concluded that it is feasible to build such a tool, proposed 55 pieces of EU legislation within the scope as a first priority, and identified ECHA as the most suitable body to host the tool. The tool that will be part of ECHA's database on information on chemicals will display if a substance is subject to several pieces of EU legislation pursuing different objectives: REACH, BPR, legislation on plant protection products, cosmetics, fertilisers, drug precursors, explosives, detergents, worker protection, toy safety, etc. The public launch of EUCLEF is planned in 2020 with initially 40 pieces of legislations within its scope.

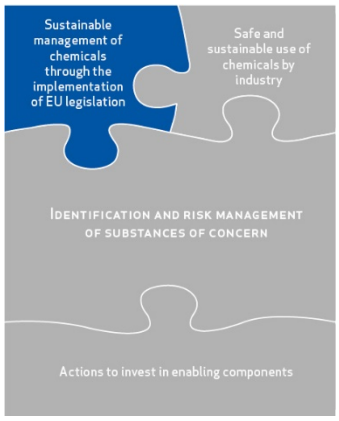
Key objective

Improve transparency for the public and the business environment for EU companies and SMEs in particular with regard to access to information on legislation applicable to a given substance.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Launch the first version of EUCLEF early 2020 and prepare the expansion of the scope with additional legislation. Set-up and run the corresponding helpdesk. [2020, 2021]
- Strategic evaluation to conduct an objective assessment on whether EUCLEF is fit-for-purpose and suggest a way forward. [2021]

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	1 199 000	tbc
Human resources (FTE)	1	1



4.3 Support to occupational health legislation

Overview

ECHA contributes with its scientific expertise in hazard, exposure and risk assessment to the establishment of occupational exposure limits (OELs) for the implementation of the EU occupational safety and health (OSH) legislation, namely the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive 2004/37/EC (CMD) and the Chemical Agents Directive 98/24/EC (CAD).

Key objective

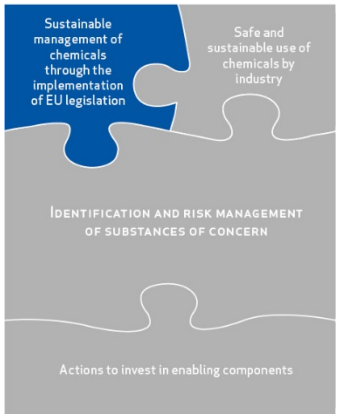
ECHA produces fit for purpose opinions of high scientific, technical and regulatory quality on OELs to the Commission.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- At the Commission's request and based on a service level agreement, RAC issues opinions, based on the preparatory work by the Secretariat, to underpin the Commission's possible proposals for occupational exposure limit (OEL) values. [2020, 2021]
- Process the two opinions on OELs received in the first request and initiate the process for a further two opinions foreseen in the second request. [2020, 2021].

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Number of OEL requests received under SLA	Output	2	3-5
Number of RAC opinions on OELs completed	Output	2	2

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	240 000	tbc
Human resources (FTE)	4	3



4.4 Support to other legislation

Overview

ECHA aims to ensure that its information, knowledge and competences are increasingly used to support the implementation of other pieces of EU legislation and policy areas related to the safe use of chemicals. This may comprise interaction, meaning for example that ECHA has an advisory or support role and helps authorities responsible for other legislation in identifying and managing the risks of chemicals. It may also take the form of integration, where ECHA is formally given a role in the implementation of other legislation.

Key objective

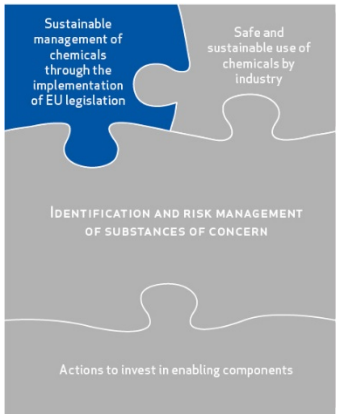
ECHA actively promotes and supports the use of the REACH/CLP data and expertise under other EU regulatory schemes. Similarly, ECHA aims at getting access and using efficiently the data and/or expertise available from other EU regulatory frameworks.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- ECHA continues to collaborate with the Commission and Member States and explore further possibilities to mobilise its expertise in enabling efficient use of REACH/CLP information and approaches in the implementation of other legislation, including:
  - Sustaining active input to the review of the Best Available Techniques Reference documents (BREF) under the Industrial Emissions Directive [2020, 2021]
  - Continue supporting the Commission services in implementing the chemicals related parts of the ecolabel and eco-design schemes; [2020]
  - Exploring with EFSA how to enable the use of REACH/CLP information for the implementation of the Food Contact Materials Directive; [2020]
  - Based on the further activities in 2019, plan whether and how to expand the strengthening of the interface between REACH/CLP and other legislation. [2020]
- Assessment and follow up on the findings of the Fitness Check of the most relevant chemicals legislation (excluding REACH) and identified challenges, gaps and weaknesses.[35] [2020]
- [Support and technical advice to Commission services under and in anticipation of the revised Water Framework Directive. [2020]]

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	tbc	tbc
Human resources (FTE)	6	5

[35] SWD(2019) 199 final.



4.5 IUCLID as service for EFSA

Overview

An initial fast scan analysis as to whether IUCLID as a service may meet the needs of EFSA for implementing its regulatory tasks for plant protection products confirmed this approach. On that basis, EFSA and ECHA agreed on a service level agreement to assess more thoroughly in a pilot (October 2019 - May 2020) the feasibility and purposefulness of IUCLID for EFSAs need including the new transparency provisions for EFSA under its revised founding Regulation (EU) 2019/1381. The required resource needs for such pilot have been provided by EFSA to ECHA for preparing the pilot in 2019. Pending successful completion of the pilot, ECHA and EFSA will decide on the target architecture and service level of the IT solution operated by ECHA to support regular use of IUCLID for plant protection products and potentially other food regulated products covered by the same transparency provisions. Thereafter, implementation of such new and longer term Service Level Agreement between ECHA and EFSA can start in 2020.

Key objective

Assess and conclude on the feasibility for IUCLID to be used in the handling of active substance applications and product authorisations for plant protection products.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

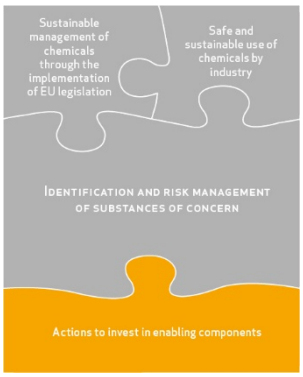
- Complete the pilot on IUCLID for plant protection products delivered as a service from ECHA Cloud Services. [2020]
- Assess feasibility of IUCLID for plant protection products. Assess applicability of IUCLID to other food regulated products.
- Define target IT architecture and level of support required by EFSA to perform their regulatory work. Estimate resources and compensation mechanisms. Establish new Service Level Agreement for implementation and regular service.
- Start execution of the Service Level Agreement.

The resources for the execution of the pilot activity are outlined in Annex I to III below. In the new 2020 Service Level Agreement such resources (staff and budget) will be rightsized (upward) for the implementation of the target IT architecture and the delivery of regular service by ECHA.

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	tbc	tbc
Human resources (FTE)	3	3

5. Governance and enablers

5.1 Forum



The Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement (Forum) provides a network of Member State authorities responsible for the enforcement of REACH, CLP, PIC, POPs and the BPR, with the aim of harmonising their approach to enforcement.

Overview

The ECHA Secretariat supports the Forum, its Biocidal Products Regulation Subgroup (BPRS) and their Chairs by contributing to the planning and managing of its projects and other activities, and by contributing to its deliverables as well as organising their meetings. The Forum and the BPRS will hold three plenary meetings per year, including an open session to liaise with accredited stakeholder organisations. The Forum and its BPRS will also discuss and find harmonised solutions to practical challenges faced by inspectors which will be recorded in its manual of conclusions. Many process specific projects and support of the Forum and the BPRS to ECHA's operations is covered under Sections 1-3 of this work programme, while this section covers Forum's horizontal activities that address several legislations or processes.

Key objective

The ECHA Secretariat will support and facilitate the work of the Forum so that it will be able to promote harmonised enforcement of REACH, CLP, PIC, POPs and the BPR efficiently and effectively.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Continue preparing, executing and reporting on Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement projects[36] described in other sections of this document. In particular select the subject of tenth Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement project (REF-10). [2020]
- Continue establishing best practice in enforcement and testing enforcement approaches by running Forum pilot projects. [2020, 2021]
- Continue to examine enforcement proposals and deliver advice on enforceability of restrictions. [2020, 2021]
- Examine the enforceability of restriction entries published since 2010 to gain insights on the impact of Forum's advice and support the enforcement of these restrictions [2020, 2021]
- Continue to make best use of data and expertise by reviewing and updating institutional interlinks between ECHA and national enforcement authorities intended for enforcement of ECHA decisions by inspectors and provision of intelligence to the national authorities. [2020, 2021]
- Continue to support enforcement authorities by developing and delivering an annual training programme for inspectors to a group of national trainers and inspectors. [2020 and 2021]
- Continue to support enforcement by the national enforcement authorities via ongoing improvement and modernisation of the IT tools available to inspectors (modules of ECHA

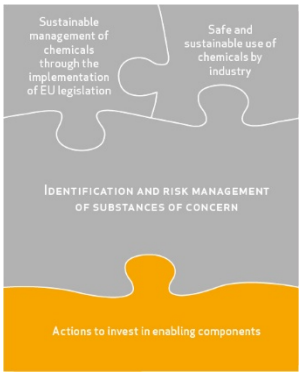
[36] REACH-EN-FORCE (REF) are designed to harmonise enforcement in each Member State and check the current level of compliance with regard to particular obligations imposed on industry by the REACH, CLP and PIC regulations. The REF projects are carried out by inspectors based in the national authorities in the participating Member States. The resulting information is collected by ECHA and the Forum Working Group. A final report on the findings of the REF project is then produced.

Interact for National Enforcement Authorities). [2020, 2021]

- Report from the pilot project on cooperation with customs authorities focusing on imported substances and articles. [2020]
- Support inspectors during the operational phase of the eighth Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement project (REF-8) focusing on internet sales of chemicals and report on the results of this project. [2020, 2021]
- Prepare the manual for the tenth Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement project (REF-10) and select the subject of the eleventh Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement project (REF-11). [2021]
- Start the pilot phase of the annual reporting of national enforcement activities to ECHA. [2020]. [REACH Review Action 13]
- Analyse the results of the survey on enforcement measures available to National Enforcement Authorities (NEAs) in the Member States. [2020]

Indicator	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Number of enforcement trainers trained by the Forum	Output	55/80[37]	55/80
Resources	2020 estimate		2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	2 277 331		2 243 531
Human resources (FTE) [38]	12		11

5.2 Board of Appeal



The Board of Appeal was established by the REACH Regulation to provide interested parties with the possibility of administrative legal review of certain ECHA's decisions.

Overview

The Board of Appeal decides on appeals against certain decisions of the Agency (see Article 91 of REACH and Article 77 of the BPR). The Board is supported by a Registry, which, like the Board itself, acts entirely independently from the ECHA Secretariat when it supports the Board in the exercise of the latter's duties.

Key objective

High-quality decisions are adopted by the Board of Appeal without undue delay.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Process and decide on appeals following decisions of the Agency related in particular to dossier evaluation and substance evaluation, as well as decisions adopted under the BPR.

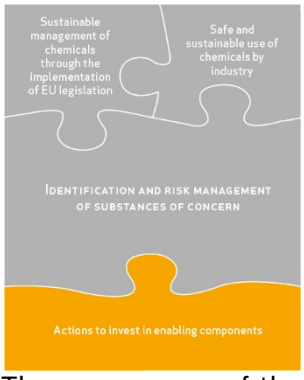
[37] 55 is the estimate for REACH and CLP trainings and 80 the estimate for REACH, CLP and BPR trainings subject to budget availability.
[38] Biocides resources are not included in this estimate but under the Biocide Activity in section 1.3 of the Work Programme.

[2020, 2021]

- Adopt procedural decisions in appeal cases, as needed. [2020, 2021]
- Publish a robust body of high-quality decisions online, with a view to building a set of consistent criteria for the Agency decision making. [2020, 2021]
- Provide clear, accurate and timely communication to the parties in appeal proceedings and to the interested public in relation to appeal process. [2020, 2021]

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	2 020 652	2 065 819
Human resources (FTE)	12	12

5.3 Management



An independent Management Board governs the Agency. The Board appoints the Executive Director, who is in charge of the day-to-day management and administration of the Agency and who is its legal representative. The Executive Director is also the head of the ECHA secretariat and in this task supported by a team of senior managers

Overview

The ECHA secretariat strives towards an efficient and lean governance of its organisational structure and processes, according to the highest EU and international standards, including in the area of engagement of its stakeholders.

The governance of the Agency benefits from close ties between the Management Board and the executive management, with a clear division of the respective roles and responsibilities.

ECHA interacts proactively with key institutional partners, especially the European Parliament, the Commission and Member State authorities. The Agency also actively works with other EU agencies to seek synergies and exchange best practices. This concerns foremost EU agencies working in the same policy field[39] and more broadly the Network of EU agencies which ECHA will chair in 2020/2021. International cooperation activities are carried out in close collaboration with the Commission and in line with the framework established for EU agencies. ECHA cooperates with international organisations (in particular the OECD) and with regulatory authorities in non-EU countries. Furthermore, ECHA is available to support non-EU countries through capacity building. Details are set out in ECHA's strategy for cooperation with third countries and/or international organisations (Annex XI).

ECHA strives to work according to the highest standards of transparency and engages closely with accredited stakeholders. The Agency works towards having stakeholders satisfied that their views are heard and taken into account. Against the background of a widening landscape of stakeholders taking interest in chemical safety issues, ECHA needs to identify and address topics with a propensity to attract public discussion, enhance its relations with influencers, including employee advocacy, and increasingly interact also with mainstream media. ECHA has a key role in building and maintaining public trust in science-based decision making. In this context ECHA will strive to further increase its visibility by fine-tuning its tone of voice and to further consolidate its reputation in the media. ECHA aims to communicate effectively with its external audiences, in 23 languages where appropriate. The main communication vehicle remains the

[39] European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), European Environment Agency (EEA), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), European Medicines Agency (EMA).

multilingual website, while several other channels are used to target different audiences (e.g. increased use of social media). Effective internal communication remains key to ensuring that the staff is informed, has a sense of belonging and feels part of a common corporate endeavour.

ECHA uses an activity- and process-based integrated management system, which is certified under ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015. The environmental management aims at efficient and effective use of resources in support of sustainable development. The management of information is balanced between openness and transparency and security principles. The Agency keeps making progress in becoming paperless by applying a digital archiving approach.

Solid defence is given to ECHA in legal proceedings and legal advice is provided not only on operations but also on issues relating to human resources, procurement, intellectual property and access to documents. Complaints are effectively analysed from the legal perspective. Where ECHA's invoices have not been paid, costs are recovered where necessary via court action.

Key objective

The Agency is governed through efficient and effective management and governance, which ensures the proper planning of activities, allocation of resources, assessment and management of risks, communication and stakeholder engagement, safety of staff, environmental protection and security of assets and information, and provides an assurance of the conformity and quality of outputs. At the same time, the Secretariat ensures that the Agency's key policies related to transparency and prevention of conflict of interest are in place.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

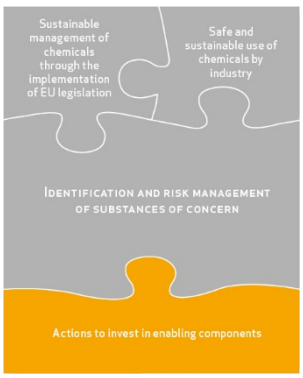
- Continue to follow-up on the actions and recommendations relevant to the Agency arising from the Commission's 2018 REACH Review evaluation. [2020, 2021]
- Support the Management Board in performing its duties, through the preparation of plenary and working group meetings and the administration of all relevant procedures. [2020, 2021]
- Prepare and coordinate the activities of the senior management team, including management strategies, decisions, delegations and policies. [2020, 2021]
- Support strategic alignment with Member States' priorities on policies relevant to ECHA's mandate. [2020, 2021]
- Develop the Agency's relationship with institutional (policy) stakeholders of the European Parliament and the Commission. [2020, 2021]
- Seek synergies and align, where appropriate, on strategic and/or work programme level with peer agencies working in the area of health and environmental protection. [2020, 2021]
- Steer relationships with peer agencies on strategic matters, including active participation and leadership of the EU Agencies' Network. [2020, 2021]
- Coordinate the Agency's international activities. Continue capacity building activities in EU accession countries, and gradually expand the activities based on experiences and in alignment with the European Commission. [2020, 2021]
- Continue to develop and implement ECHA's change management agenda following the organisational review process, to continue adapting and improving ECHA's performance. Streamline ECHA's integrated management and internal control systems to support ECHA operations while successfully maintaining relevant ISO standards [2020, 2021]
- Communicate ECHA's strategic priorities, with focused and up to date information to staff, stakeholders, duty holders and partners. Assess the need for a structural revision of ECHA's website. [2020, 2021]
- Manage the Agency's reputation by: gathering feedback on the Agency's performance,

including on new activities, from stakeholders through surveys and by daily media and social media monitoring; and acting on the feedback received. [2020, 2021]

- Maintain sound managerial overview of the various implemented regulations and delegated tasks, to achieve maximum integration, synergy of shared services and transparency of performance. Support activities initiating under Strategic Priority 3 ensuring recognition of ECHA's competences, knowledge and expert advice, as well as data held to support the efficient on-boarding and implementation of other pieces of legislation and policy areas related to the safe use of chemicals. [2020, 2021]
- Perform audits and evaluations in line with the annual audit plan, and act on the feedback generated. [2020, 2021]
- Start the preparation for ECHA's five-year report on the operation of the REACH Regulation under Article 117(2). [2020, 2021]
- Continue ECHA's preparations for the UK's withdrawal from the EU as needed.

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Areas where audits and evaluations results (including prevention of conflicts of interest and fraud) have been taken into account in future strategic decisions	Intermediate impact	4	4
Reputational survey - ECHA's activities overall	Outcome	Increasing positive trend	Increasing positive trend
Website unique visitors/traffic to the web content	Outcome	3.8 million	3.9 million
Resources	2020 estimate		2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	8 723 588		9 027 051
Human resources (FTE)	35		34

5.4 ICT



Overview

This activity manages and provides the IT services for the Agency and for the external users of ECHA's IT tools in industry and in national authorities. It is a core activity on which all other activities depend, ensuring that staff have the appropriate IT tools at their disposal, and that external users can rely on high availability of the IT tools, adequate performance and good user support while complying to IT security standards.

The activity ensures the procurement, delivery and management of all of ECHA's IT applications.

All services are assessed for business continuity and security requirements, while designed and maintained according to the identified needs.

This activity also provides the integrated access management services for all of ECHA's IT applications.

A key resource managed by this activity is the outsourcing contracts used for the delivery of services, requiring significant effort to procure and manage services and external providers.

With the increase in the number of contracted partners, a growing area of attention is the complexity of managing multiple parties.

The support to the IT governance of the Agency as well as the management of the ICT assets of the Agency is part of this activity.

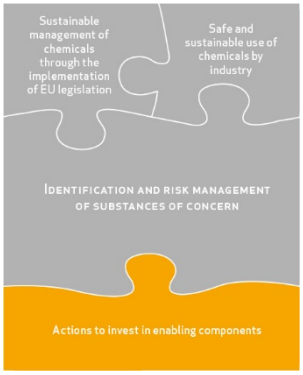
Key objective

The IT services of the Agency are operated at a high level of user satisfaction, continuity and security.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Plan and prepare the establishment of replacement framework contracts for the scope of Specialised technologies such as Documentum (Dynamic Case) and Microsoft Platforms (SharePoint, ELM, FIMS) as well as for Reach-IT, ECOMOD, IUCLID, SPC Editor, R4BP, ePIC, EUON and others [2020, 2021]
- Transitioning network, IT workplace elements, and working time recording solution to the new building. [2020]
- Continue to evolve the workplace service to ensure a high-quality service for ECHA staff, moving to an asset free solution. [2020, 2021]
- Implement an overhaul of the Identity and Access Management solution in order to prepare for the continued expansion of ECHA's user base. [2020]
- Managing and maintaining IT security on ECHA infrastructure, systems and data while worldwide IT threats are continuously increasing, becoming more sophisticated and are more difficult to remediate. [2020, 2021]
- Align the IT business continuity service to the needs of new ICT infrastructure and new services such as SCIP. [2020]
- Ensure that services can continue to be run at the required level of quality, in an efficient and cost-effective manner, by continuously investing in evolving the tools and practices. [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 15]

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	8 899 911	8 888 672
Human resources (FTE)	57	55



5.5 Financial resources

Overview

This activity covers the general financial management of the Agency, financial programming and reporting. It also includes overseeing and ensuring the correctness of the budget implementing operations as well as accounting and treasury operations. The Finance unit coordinates and provides advice on the planning, launching, reporting and publication of the Agency's procurement activities.

Key objective

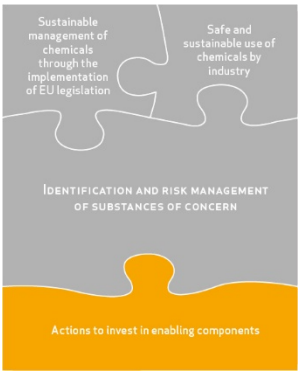
ECHA ensures correct, sound and efficient management of its financial resources comprising of fee income and EU subsidy awarded under three different EU budget lines and adjusts its expenditure over the year to the revenue effectively collected.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Prepare the Agency's budget and manage its implementation, including budget amendments and transfers, revenue collection and cash management, procurement and contracting, financial accounting and reporting. [2020, 2021]
- Continue regular exchange with Commission partner services, including reporting on actual budget implementation, communicating revenue and expenditure estimates for the future and discussing ways of handling any shortfall or surplus during the budget year. [2020, 2021]
- Examine, with the European Commission, alternative options for ensuring sustainable financial model for ECHA in particular with a view to the Multiannual Financial Framework of the EU (2021-2027). [2020, 2021] [REACH Review Action 15(1)]
- Monitor and report on transfer of fees to Member States and prepare eventual updates to the related Management Board rules. [2020, 2021]
- Implement further efficiency measures, including automation and financial process re-engineering as part of the financial management information system development. [2020, 2021]

Indicators	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Level of budget implementation: commitment rate and cancelled carry-over rate	Performance	Min. 95 % and max. 5%, respectively	Min. 95 % and max. 5%, respectively
Processing of payments within legal deadlines	Performance	No less than 99%	No less than 99%

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	2 930 264	2 914 551
Human resources (FTE)	19	18



5.6 Human resources

Overview

Human Resources activity covers Agency's staff planning and reporting on an organisational basis, including implementation of ECHA's selection and recruitment plans and the engagement of seconded national experts, trainees and interim placements. It also includes the development and implementation of Implementing Rules and policies, in line with the Staff Regulations and taking account of ECHA's specific circumstances.

Other activities include: the management of personnel and payroll administration, in line with applicable rules and regulations; the management of staff welfare and well-being actions including matters related to individual well-being, (European) schooling matters and the integration of staff with Helsinki City; the management of performance appraisal, reclassification and related HR exercises to ensure that organisational objectives are met and that staff receive accurate feedback and recognition on their performance; and the management of ECHA's learning and development function.

Key objective

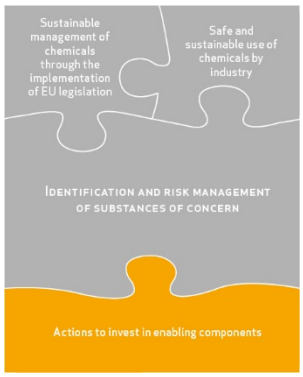
ECHA has a sufficient number of skilled staff to ensure the implementation of the work programme and offers staff a well-functioning work environment.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Implement ECHA's human resources strategy to continue to ensure high-quality services to staff. [2020, 2021]
- Provide relevant competence development activities to ensure continuous capacity-building of staff. [2020, 2021]
- Provide support to ECHA's staff in the relocation to the future building. [2020]
- Conduct the job screening exercise as part of a wider inter-agency benchmarking exercise initiated by the Commission. [2020, 2021]
- Maintain positive relations and dialogue with ECHA's Staff Committee, the European School of Helsinki and other major stakeholders. [2020, 2021]
- Conduct necessary management development actions to ensure a high level of people management by ECHA and to maintain a healthy working culture throughout the Agency. [2020, 2021]

Indicator	Type	Estimate 2020	Estimate 2021
Percentage of Establishment Plan posts filled	Performance	98%	98%

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	3 289 522	3 322 560
Human resources (FTE)	21	21



5.7 Corporate services

Overview

Corporate Services cover the management of ECHA's building and related facilities and services. The activity also covers coordination of ECHA's security, business continuity and crisis management activities, and involves providing events/meetings logistical and secretarial support, the management of ECHA's travel management services, the coordination of postal and courier services and the purchase and maintenance of office supplies. In addition, Corporate Services is responsible for translation and library services. With the move to ECHA's new premises at the beginning of 2020, there will be a settling-in period that will require close monitoring.

Key objective

ECHA has secure and healthy office premises and adequate facilities for the staff and external visitors, and maintains effective internal and external communication.

Main actions and outputs of 2020 and 2021

- Ensure operations under the responsibility of Corporate Services continue to run smoothly during the transition to the new premises and investigate alternative modes of service delivery, while striving to reduce building and other service-related costs and environmental impact. [2020, 2021].
- Focus on implementing the redesign of some of corporate service activities with continued focus on service delivery improvements [2020].Ensure the smooth take-over of the logistical part of meeting organisation (2020).
- Implement further efficiency measures and improvements in services delivery models following the move to the new building. [2020, 2021].

Resources	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	3 148 393	3 110 395
Human resources (FTE)	20	19

Annexes

Annex I

A.: Resource allocation per activity of the Work Programme 2020

B.: Performance indicators

Annex II: Human and financial resources

Table 1: Expenditure

Table 2: Revenue

Table 3: Budget outturn and cancellation of appropriations

Annex III: Staff population and its evolution

Table 1: Staff population and its evolution; Overview of all categories of staff

Table 2: Multiannual staff policy plan 2020-2023

Annex IV:

A. Recruitment policy

B. Appraisal of performance and reclassification/promotions

Table 1: Reclassification of temporary staff/promotion of officials

Table 2: Reclassification of contract staff

C. Mobility policy

D. Gender and geographical balance

E. Schooling

Annex V: Buildings

Annex VI: Privileges and immunities

Annex VII: Evaluations 2020

Annex VIII: Risks 2020

Annex IX: Procurement plan 2020

Annex X: Organisation chart 2020

Annex XI: Strategy for cooperation with third countries and/or international organisations

Annex XII: ECHA Integrated Management System and Framework

Annex XIII: IT resources

Annex IA: Resource allocation per activity of the Work Programme 2020 and draft Work Programme 2021

WP activity	2020 planned FTEs (TA/CA/SNE)	Budget 2020	2021 planned FTEs (TA/CA/SNE)	Budget 2021
1. REACH and CLP				
1.1 Dossier preparation	26	7 622 369	25	7 499 609
1.2 Registration and dossier submission	35	7 830 956	34	7 865 799
1.3 Screening and prioritisation	45	7 469 550	47	7 969 316
1.4 Evaluation	116	20 052 238	123	21 434 564
1.5 Authorisation	40	7 434 946	43	8 082 756
1.6 Restrictions	24	4 853 034	27	5 492 671
1.7 Classification and labelling	30	7 081 080	29	7 047 088
1.8 Safe and sustainable use of chemicals	13	2 088 324	13	2 121 648
1.9 Data management and dissemination	20	6 778 472	21	7 189 343
Governance and enablers*	152	27 809 828	150	28 201 206
TOTAL	**501**	**99 020 798**	**512**	**102 904 000**
2. Biocides				
Operations	55	8 842 517	53	9 708 166
Governance and enablers*	21	3 118 866	18	2 946 934
TOTAL	**76**	**11 961 383**	**71**	**12 655 100**
3. Export/import of hazardous chemicals and circular economy				
3.1 Prior Informed Consent	9	714 084	7	1 344 521
3.2 Persistent organic pollutants	1	168 322	1	221 146
3.3 Waste Framework Directive	8	1 813 626	8	2 290 167
3.4 Drinking Water Directive		0	5	1 515 729
Governance and enablers*	3	360 967	3	424 438
TOTAL	**21**	**3 057 000**	**24**	**5 796 000**
4. Other tasks				
4.1 EU Observatory for Nanomaterials	3	892 000	3	tbc
4.2 EU Chemicals Legislation Finder	1	1 199 000	1	tbc
4.3 Support to Occupational health legislation	4	240 000	3	tbc
4.4 Support to other legislation	6	Tbc	5	tbc
4.5 IUCLID as a service for EFSA	3	Tbc	3	tbc
TOTAL	**17**	**2 331 000**	**15**	**0**
Overall TOTAL	**615**	**116 370 181**	**622**	**121 355 100**

	2020 planned FTEs			**2021 planned FTEs**		
***Governance and enablers FTEs**	**REACH**	**Biocides**	**PIC/POPs/ Waste**	**REACH**	**Biocides**	**PIC/POPs/ Waste/ DWD**
5.1 Forum	9.8	2.1	0.1	9.2	1.8	0.1
5.2 Board of Appeal	11.7	0.4	0.1	11.7	0.4	0.1
5.3 Management	27.9	5.8	1.2	27.9	5.3	1
5.4 ICT	50.2	6.2	1.1	49.5	5	0.9
5.5 Financial Resources	16.5	2.1	0.3	16	1.9	0.3
5.6 Human Resources	18.5	2.4	0.3	18.5	1.9	0.3
5.7 Corporate services	17.7	2.3	0.3	17.2	1.9	0.3
TOTAL	**152**	**21**	**3**	**150**	**18**	**3**

TOTAL posts planned =
For 2020: 607 posts in establishment plan - REACH/CLP (519 posts), Biocides (69 posts), PIC/POP/Waste (9 posts + additionally 8 CAs for Waste Framework Directive work), Other tasks (10 posts). The planned posts include the TAs, CAs, SNEs.
For 2021: 622 posts in establishment plan- REACH/CLP (519 posts), Biocides (71 posts), PIC/POP/Waste/DWD (22 posts), Other tasks (10 posts)

In order to achieve efficiencies between ECHA's legislative mandate under the five EU Regulations and the one EU Directive in its mandate, as well as additional tasks carried out on behalf of the Commission under the various cooperation agreements (grants, SLAs, delegation agreements), the Agency applies a FTE based accounting approach. To facilitate this approach, ECHA uses a time tracking system to enable the correct reporting of the time spent in the various tasks. This also ensures that ECHA has the staff members with the best expertise in a given topic, working on these tasks. The tasks ECHA carries out on behalf of the Commission are not part of the staff count of the Agency.

Annex IB: Performance indicators

1.1 Dossier preparation

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Effective working time for processing inquiries	performance	0.5 person day/inquiry	0.5 person day/inquiry
Inquiries received and concluded	output	3 000	3 000

1.2 Registration and dossier submission

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Number of PPORD notifications	input	340	340
Effective working time for processing a registration dossier (first submission)	performance	0.60-0.65 person days	0.60-0.65 person days
Registration dossiers received (incl. updates)	input	15 000	15 000
Registrations stopped for manual verification at technical completeness check	input	6 000	7 000
Number of registrations failing first technical completeness check	output	1 860	2 240
Share of registration dossiers over 100 tonnes in the database that has passed the enhanced technical completeness check	outcome	50%	55%

1.3 Screening and prioritisation

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Share of dossier updates following the sector specific actions for metals and inorganics	outcome	75%	75%

The estimate may undergo revision in 2019 in line with refinement of the indicator.

1.4 Evaluation

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Number of substances for which a conclusion was reached in the follow-up to dossier evaluation	outcome	200	200
Number of substances for which a conclusion was reached in substance evaluation	outcome	20	20
Compliance checks concluded: draft decisions or no action	output	300	300
Substance evaluation final decisions issued	output	20	20
Final decisions on dossier evaluation (testing proposals and compliance checks)	output	300	300

1.5 Authorisation

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Number of new entries in the Candidate List	output	15	15
Recommendation for inclusion of substances in the authorisation list	output	-	1

Cumulative number of downstream user notifications of authorised uses of SVHCs	outcome	3 000	4 000
Number of RAC & SEAC opinions adopted on applications for authorisation (number of uses)	output	80-100	30-50
Effective working time of ECHA staff per opinion	performance	38-46 person days	38-46 person days
Applications for authorisation received (number of uses)	input	50	100

1.6 Restrictions

indicator	**type**	**2020 estimate**	**2021 estimate**
Number of RAC & SEAC opinions on restriction proposals	output	8	6
Restriction proposals 69(1) or reports developed under Article 69(2)	output	3	4
Effective working time of ECHA staff per opinion (ECHA dossier)*	performance	240-290 person days	240-290 person days
Effective working time of ECHA staff per opinion (Member State dossier)*	performance	approx. 200 person days	approx. 200 person days

1.7 Classification and Labelling

indicator	**type**	**2020 estimate**	**2021 estimate**
Number of RAC opinions on proposals for harmonised classification and labelling	output	60	70
Decisions made on requests to use alternative (Art 24)	output	45	45
Effective working time for processing RAC opinions	performance	45-55 person days	45-55 person days
Proposals for harmonised classification and labelling	input	80	80

* The effective working time per dossier depends greatly on the complexity of the dossier.

1.9 Data management and dissemination

indicator	**type**	**2020 estimate**	**2021 estimate**
Number of unique user page views for published information on chemicals	outcome	47.0 M	48.0 M
Description and number of data requests	outcome	Internal:60 External: 30	Internal:60 External: 30
Average time taken for publication (days)	performance	4	3

2. Biocides

indicator	**type**	**2020 estimate**	**2021 estimate**
Number of BPC opinions on active substances approval	output	30	29
Number of BPC opinions on the renewal of active substances approval	output	1	4

Number of BPC opinions on endocrine-disrupting properties (ED) of active substances approval	output	10	6
Number of ECHA opinions on Article 75(1)(g) other than ED of active substances approval	output	2	2
Number of ECHA opinions on Article 38	output	2	2
Number of BPC opinions on early review of approved active substances	output	1	2
Number of applications for Union authorisation for biocidal products (received, fee paid)	input	12	9
Number of applications for same biocidal product Union authorisation (received, fee paid)	input	3	4
Number of BPC opinions on Union authorisations for biocidal products	output	30	30
IT tool releases (R4BP 3)	output	2	1
Number of ECHA opinions on same biocidal product Union authorisations	output	30	30
Number of ECHA opinions on administrative and minor changes of Union authorisations	output	8	8
Number of BPC opinions on major changes of Union authorisations	output	1	1
Support actions on identification of endocrine disrupting properties for active substances	output	32	30
Other support actions on evaluation of Active substance approvals	output	19	33
Support actions on evaluation of Union authorisation applications	output	3	3
Early WG discussions	output	45	45
Effective working time for processing BPC opinions	performance	27 – 33 person days	27 – 33 person days

3.1 PIC – prior informed consent

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Scientific and technical support provided to the Commission, EU and non-EU DNAs	output	3 500	3 500
Export notifications processed (validated, rejected, resubmissions)	output	12 000	12 250
Share of notifications validated/accepted by ECHA	outcome	90%	90%
Effective working time for processing export notifications sent by email	performance	8.5 min	8.5 min

4.1 EU Observatory for Nanomaterials

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Number of views for EUON information	input	45 000	49 000

4.3 Support to occupational health legislation

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Number of OEL requests received under SLA	output	2	3-5
Number of RAC opinions on OELs completed	output	2	2

5.1 Forum

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Number of enforcement trainers trained by the Forum	output	55/80[40]	55/80

5.3 Management

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Areas where audits and evaluations results (including prevention of conflicts of interest and fraud) have been taken into account in future strategic decisions	intermediate impact	4	4
Reputational survey - ECHA's activities overall	outcome	Increasing positive trend	Increasing positive trend
Website unique visitors / traffic to the web content	outcome	3.8 M	3.9 M

5.5 Financial resources

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Level of budget implementation: commitment rate and cancelled carry-over rate	performance	Min. 95% and max. 5% respectively	Min. 95% and max. 5% respectively
Processing of payments within legal deadlines	performance	No less than 99%	No less than 99%

5.6 Human resources

indicator	type	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
Percentage of Establishment Plan posts filled	performance	98%	98%

[40] 55 is the estimate for REACH and CLP trainings and 80 the estimate for REACH, CLP and BPR trainings subject to budget availability.

Annex II: Human and financial resources

Table 1: Expenditure

ECHA

Expenditure	2019		2020		2021	
	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations
Title 1	70 453 710	70 453 710	76 060 753	76 060 753	80 657 200	80 657 200
Title 2	17 180 600	17 180 600	15 052 950	15 052 950	15 175 200	15 175 200
Titles 3-6	23 886 191	23 289 095	25 071 478	25 256 478	25 592 700	25 522 700
Total expenditure	**111 520 501**	**110 923 404**	**116 185 181**	**116 370 181**	**121 425 100**	**121 355 100**

EXPENDITURE	Commitment appropriations						
	2018	2019	2020	2021 Agency request	VAR 2021/2020	2022	2023
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**73 946 905**	**70 453 710**	**76 060 753**	**80 657 200**	**6%**	**83 150 600**	**85 445 900**
11 Salaries & allowances	68 947 238	64 069 860	69 841 800	74 112 200	6%	76 569 800	78 818 100
- of which establishment plan posts	*59 472 163*	*50 279 860*	*59 534 800*	*62 294 930*	5%	*64 148 589*	*66 074 117*
- of which external personnel	*7 169 951*	*8 087 000*	*7 212 000*	*9 021 420*	25%	*9 467 486*	*9 750 690*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	581 063	718 867	681 514	716 000	5%	691 000	676 000
Employer's pension contributions	2 251 266	5 703 000	3 095 000	2 795 850	-10%	2 953 726	2 993 293
13 Mission expenses	41 602	38 013	41 401	41 800	1%	41 800	41 800
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	1 748 120	1 821 733	1 921 361	1 975 000	3%	2 020 000	2 065 000
15 Training	758 873	647 877	860 376	942 200	10%	958 000	975 000
16 External Services	1 866 841	3 157 359	2 714 301	2 870 000	6%	2 870 000	2 870 000
17 Receptions and events	3 168	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**16 596 556**	**17 180 600**	**15 052 950**	**15 175 200**	**1%**	**15 630 600**	**16 502 200**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	7 472 823	7 297 639	7 885 745	7 978 900	1%	8 079 600	8 161 500
21 Information and communication technology	7 192 828	6 993 292	6 546 723	6 580 100	1%	6 934 300	7 723 500
22 Movable property and associated costs	1 698 877	2 410 033	364 401	312 300	-14%	312 300	312 300
23 Current administrative expenditure	225 691	472 702	242 081	289 000	19%	289 000	289 000

24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	6 336	6 934	14 000	14 900	6%	15 400	15 900
Title 3 Operational expenditure	**23 065 058**	**16 376 586**	**18 805 000**	**19 970 700**	**6%**	**19 245 800**	**18 060 780**
30 REACH	**21 879 784**	**14 822 095**	**17 055 000**	**18 220 700**	7%	**17 445 800**	**16 310 780**
3003 Registration, data sharing and dissemination	1 712 456	456 296	297 000	300 000	1%	125 000	100 000
3004 Evaluation	101 169	1 910	85 500	80 000	-6%	80 000	80 000
3005 Risk Management	799 409	318 391	800 000	950 000	19%	943 800	933 780
3006 Classification and labelling	26 744	31 818	70 000	70 000	0%	100 000	100 000
3007 Advice and assistance through guidance and helpdesk	175 236	76 361	200 000	170 000	-15%	120 000	120 000
3008 Scientific IT tools	14 153 112	9 482 856	10 000 000	10 566 700	6%	10 000 000	9 000 000
3009 Scientific and technical advice to EU institutions and bodies	565 613	256 027	380 000	400 000	5%	400 000	400 000
3011 Committees and Forum	1 125 444	1 298 080	1 600 000	1 700 000	6%	1 700 000	1 700 000
3012 Board of Appeal	41 086	36 299	77 000	77 000	0%	77 000	77 000
3013 Communications including Translations	1 536 908	1 765 483	2 050 000	2 300 000	12%	2 300 000	2 300 000
3014 International cooperation	0	4 831	80 000	50 000	-38%	50 000	50 000
3022 Management Board and management of the Agency	1 107 607	661 213	965 500	1 000 000	4%	1 000 000	900 000
3030 Missions	535 000	432 531	450 000	557 000	24%	550 000	550 000
3031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
31 MULTIANNUAL ACTIVITIES	**535 486**	**1 354 510**	**950 000**	**1 100 000**	16%	**1 200 000**	**1 200 000**
3111 Substance evaluation and Rapporteurs (Differentiated appropriations)	535 486	1 354 510	950 000	1 100 000	16%	1 200 000	1 200 000
38 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	**649 788**	**199 980**	**800 000**	**650 000**	-19%	**600 000**	**550 000**
3801 Cooperation with international organisations for IT programmes (Differentiated appropriations)	649 788	199 980	800 000	650 000	-19%	600 000	550 000
Title 4 Operational expenditure	**1 735 591**	**3 697 185**	**2 040 250**	**2 421 500**	**19%**	**2 321 500**	**2 321 500**
4000 Substances, products and technical equivalence	8 500	0	10 000	200 000	1900%	200 000	200 000
4003 Submissions, data sharing, dissemination	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	21 256	18 997	38 750	50 000	29%	50 000	50 000
4008 Scientific IT tools	985 561	3 162 919	1 200 000	1 300 000	8%	1 200 000	1 200 000

4009 Scientif technic advice to EU institut and bodies	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4011 Biocidal products Committee and Forum	356 817	341 314	475 000	580 000	22%	590 000	590 000
4012 Board of Appeal	4 466	3 777	11 500	11 500	0%	11 500	11 500
4013 Communications including Translations	239 723	54 586	100 000	100 000	0%	100 000	100 000
4022 Management Board and management of the Agency	52 769	59 590	135 000	110 000	-19%	100 000	100 000
4030 Missions	66 500	56 000	70 000	70 000	0%	70 000	70 000
4031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4901 Preparatory work BPR 13/3938 Norwegian	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 5 Operational expenditure	**241 560**	**572 056**	**1 895 228**	**3 200 500**	**69%**	**2 300 600**	**2 300 500**
5000 Studies and consultants	0	0	0	20 000	-	20 000	20 000
5007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
5008 Scientific IT tools	219 805	527 071	1 663 728	3 022 900	82%	2 123 000	2 063 600
5011 Meetings with authorities and expert groups	0	0	0	18 600	-	18 600	18 600
5013 Communications including Translations	5 827	23 983	195 000	100 000	-49%	100 000	159 300
5030 Missions	15 928	21 001	36 500	39 000	7%	39 000	39 000
5031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 6 Other tasks	**1 240 881**	**3 240 365**	**2 331 000**	**0**	**-100%**	**0**	**0**
6000 IPA programme	139 293	358 508	0	0	-	0	0
6010 EUON	803 384	930 512	892 000	0	-100%	0	0
6011 EUCLEF	298 204	967 680	1 199 000	0	-100%	0	0
6020 OELs		199 236	240 000	0	-100%	0	0
6021 Further development of IUCLID (as co-investments from third parties)		784 428	0	0	-	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**116 826 552**	**111 520 501**	**116 185 181**	**121 425 100**	**5%**	**122 649 100**	**124 630 880**

EXPENDITURE	Payment appropriations						
	2018	2019	2020	2021 Agency request	VAR 2021/2020	2022	2023
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**73 946 905**	**70 448 929**	**76 060 753**	**80 657 200**	**6%**	**83 150 600**	**85 445 900**
11 Salaries & allowances	68 947 238	64 065 080	69 841 800	74 112 200	6%	76 569 800	78 818 100
- of which establishment plan posts	*59 472 163*	*50 275 080*	*59 534 800*	*62 294 930*	5%	*64 148 589*	*66 074 117*
- of which external personnel	*7 169 951*	*8 087 000*	*7 212 000*	*9 021 420*	25%	*9 467 486*	*9 750 690*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	581 063	718 867	681 514	716 000	5%	691 000	676 000
Employer's pension contributions	2 251 266	5 703 000	3 095 000	2 795 850	-10%	2 953 726	2 993 293
13 Mission expenses	41 602	38 013	41 401	41 800	1%	41 800	41 800
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	1 748 120	1 821 733	1 921 361	1 975 000	3%	2 020 000	2 065 000
15 Training	758 873	647 877	860 376	942 200	10%	958 000	975 000
16 External Services	1 866 841	3 157 359	2 714 301	2 870 000	6%	2 870 000	2 870 000
17 Receptions and events	3 168	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**16 596 556**	**17 180 600**	**15 052 950**	**15 175 200**	**1%**	**15 630 600**	**16 502 200**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	7 472 823	7 297 639	7 885 745	7 978 900	1%	8 079 600	8 161 500
21 Information and communication technology	7 192 828	6 993 292	6 546 723	6 580 100	1%	6 934 300	7 723 500
22 Movable property and associated costs	1 698 877	2 410 033	364 401	312 300	-14%	312 300	312 300
23 Current administrative expenditure	225 691	472 702	242 081	289 000	19%	289 000	289 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	6 336	6 934	14 000	14 900	6%	15 400	15 900
Title 3 Operational expenditure	**23 238 978**	**15 779 489**	**18 990 000**	**19 900 700**	**-5%**	**19 245 800**	**18 060 780**
30 REACH	**21 879 784**	**14 822 095**	**17 055 000**	**18 220 700**	7%	**17 445 800**	**16 310 780**
3003 Registration, data sharing and dissemination	1 712 456	456 296	297 000	300 000	1%	125 000	100 000
3004 Evaluation	101 169	1 910	85 500	80 000	-6%	80 000	80 000
3005 Risk Management	799 409	318 391	800 000	950 000	19%	943 800	933 780
3006 Classification and labelling	26 744	31 818	70 000	70 000	0%	100 000	100 000
3007 Advice and assistance through guidance and helpdesk	175 236	76 361	200 000	170 000	-15%	120 000	120 000
3008 Scientific IT tools	14 153 112	9 482 856	10 000 000	10 566 700	6%	10 000 000	9 000 000
3009 Scientific and technical advice to EU institutions and bodies	565 613	256 027	380 000	400 000	5%	400 000	400 000
3011 Committees and Forum	1 125 444	1 298 080	1 600 000	1 700 000	6%	1 700 000	1 700 000
3012 Board of Appeal	41 086	36 299	77 000	77 000	0%	77 000	77 000

3013 Communications including Translations	1 536 908	1 765 483	2 050 000	2 300 000	12%	2 300 000	2 300 000
3014 International cooperation	0	4 831	80 000	50 000	-38%	50 000	50 000
3022 Management Board and management of the Agency	1 107 607	661 213	965 500	1 000 000	4%	1 000 000	900 000
3030 Missions	535 000	432 531	450 000	557 000	24%	550 000	550 000
3031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
31 MULTIANNUAL ACTIVITIES	**751 756**	**525 259**	**1 096 000**	**1 030 000**	-6%	**1 200 000**	**1 200 000**
3111 Substance evaluation and Rapporteurs (Differentiated appropriations)	751 756	525 259	1 096 000	1 030 000	-6%	1 200 000	1 200 000
38 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	**607 438**	**432 135**	**839 000**	**650 000**	-23%	**600 000**	**550 000**
3801 Cooperation with international organisations for IT programmes (Differentiated appropriations)	607 438	432 135	839 000	650 000	-23%	600 000	550 000
Title 4 Operational expenditure	**1 735 591**	**3 697 185**	**2 040 250**	**2 421 500**	**19%**	**2 321 500**	**2 321 500**
4000 Substances, products and technical equivalence	8 500	0	10 000	200 000	1900%	200 000	200 000
4003 Submissions, data sharing, dissemination	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	21 256	18 997	38 750	50 000	29%	50 000	50 000
4008 Scientific IT tools	985 561	3 162 919	1 200 000	1 300 000	8%	1 200 000	1 200 000
4009 Scientif technic advice to EU institut and bodies	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4011 Biocidal products Committee and Forum	356 817	341 314	475 000	580 000	22%	590 000	590 000
4012 Board of Appeal	4 466	3 777	11 500	11 500	0%	11 500	11 500
4013 Communications including Translations	239 723	54 586	100 000	100 000	0%	100 000	100 000
4022 Management Board and management of the Agency	52 769	59 590	135 000	110 000	-19%	100 000	100 000
4030 Missions	66 500	56 000	70 000	70 000	0%	70 000	70 000
4031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4901 Preparatory work BPR 13/3938 Norwegian	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 5 Operational expenditure	**241 560**	**572 056**	**1 895 228**	**3 200 500**	**69%**	**2 300 600**	**2 300 500**
5000 Studies and consultants	0	0	0	20 000	-	20 000	20 000
5007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

5008 Scientific IT tools	219 805	527 071	1 663 728	3 022 900	82%	2 123 000	2 063 600
5011 Meetings with authorities and expert groups	0	0	0	18 600	-	18 600	18 600
5013 Communications including Translations	5 827	23 983	195 000	100 000	-49%	100 000	159 300
5030 Missions	15 928	21 001	36 500	39 000	7%	39 000	39 000
5031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 6 Other tasks	**1 240 881**	**3 240 365**	**2 331 000**	**0**	**-100%**	**0**	**0**
6000 IPA programme	139 293	358 508	0	0	-	0	0
6010 EUON	803 384	930 512	892 000	0	-100%	0	0
6011 EUCLEF	298 204	967 680	1 199 000	0	-100%	0	0
6020 OELs		199 236	240 000	0	-100%	0	0
6021 Further development of IUCLID (as co-investments from third parties)		784 428	0	0	-	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**117 000 471**	**110 918 624**	**116 370 181**	**121 355 100**	**4%**	**122 649 100**	**124 630 880**

REACH / CLP

Expenditure	2019		2020		2021	
	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations
Title 1	62 624 112	62 619 331	66 928 019	66 928 019	70 100 300	70 100 300
Title 2	15 029 985	15 029 985	13 102 779	13 102 779	12 903 000	12 903 000
Title 3	16 376 586	15 779 489	18 805 000	18 990 000	19 970 700	19 900 700
Total expenditure	**94 030 683**	**93 428 806**	**98 835 798**	**99 020 798**	**102 974 000**	**102 904 000**

EXPENDITURE	Commitment appropriations						
	2018	2019	2020	2021 Agency request	VAR 2021/2020	2022	2023
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**65 953 886**	**62 624 112**	**66 928 019**	**70 100 300**	**5%**	**71 999 600**	**73 999 900**
11 Salaries & allowances	61 607 625	56 943 979	61 625 000	64 551 300	5%	66 394 800	68 338 100
- of which establishment plan posts	*53 573 430*	*44 956 979*	*52 950 000*	*54 961 390*	4%	*56 596 193*	*58 294 078*
- of which external personnel	*6 168 272*	*6 899 000*	*5 960 000*	*6 985 460*	17%	*7 195 024*	*7 410 875*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	548 191	674 233	545 537	546 000	0%	546 000	546 000
Employer's pension contributions	*1 865 923*	*5 088 000*	*2 715 000*	*2 604 450*	*-4%*	*2 603 584*	*2 633 147*
13 Mission expenses	36 659	32 801	36 018	35 800	-1%	35 800	35 800
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	1 536 597	1 594 015	1 671 582	1 700 000	2%	1 740 000	1 780 000
15 Training	688 531	585 105	752 081	817 200	9%	833 000	850 000
16 External Services	1 533 459	2 793 979	2 297 801	2 450 000	7%	2 450 000	2 450 000
17 Receptions and events	2 825	0	0				0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**14 601 047**	**15 029 985**	**13 102 779**	**12 903 000**	**-2%**	**13 283 500**	**14 043 000**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	6 563 286	6 373 921	6 860 597	6 790 000	-1%	6 870 000	6 945 000
21 Information and communication technology	6 323 855	6 119 269	5 695 648	5 580 000	-2%	5 880 000	6 564 000
22 Movable property and associated costs	1 493 394	2 108 779	317 028	270 000	-15%	270 000	270 000
23 Current administrative expenditure	214 666	421 902	217 214	250 000	15%	250 000	250 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	5 846	6 114	12 292	13 000	6%	13 500	14 000
Title 3 Operational expenditure	**23 065 058**	**16 376 586**	**18 805 000**	**19 970 700**	**6%**	**19 245 800**	**18 060 780**
30 REACH	**21 879 784**	**14 822 095**	**17 055 000**	**18 220 700**	**7%**	**17 445 800**	**16 310 780**

3003 Registration, data sharing and dissemination	1 712 456	456 296	297 000	300 000	1%	125 000	100 000
3004 Evaluation	101 169	1 910	85 500	80 000	-6%	80 000	80 000
3005 Risk Management	799 409	318 391	800 000	950 000	19%	943 800	933 780
3006 Classification and labelling	26 744	31 818	70 000	70 000	0%	100 000	100 000
3007 Advice and assistance through guidance and helpdesk	175 236	76 361	200 000	170 000	-15%	120 000	120 000
3008 Scientific IT tools	14 153 112	9 482 856	10 000 000	10 566 700	6%	10 000 000	9 000 000
3009 Scientific and technical advice to EU institutions and bodies	565 613	256 027	380 000	400 000	5%	400 000	400 000
3011 Committees and Forum	1 125 444	1 298 080	1 600 000	1 700 000	6%	1 700 000	1 700 000
3012 Board of Appeal	41 086	36 299	77 000	77 000	0%	77 000	77 000
3013 Communications including Translations	1 536 908	1 765 483	2 050 000	2 300 000	12%	2 300 000	2 300 000
3014 International cooperation	0	4 831	80 000	50 000	-38%	50 000	50 000
3022 Management Board and management of the Agency	1 107 607	661 213	965 500	1 000 000	4%	1 000 000	900 000
3030 Missions	535 000	432 531	450 000	557 000	24%	550 000	550 000
3031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
31 MULTIANNUAL ACTIVITIES	**535 486**	**1 354 510**	**950 000**	**1 100 000**	**16%**	**1 200 000**	**1 200 000**
3111 Substance evaluation and Rapporteurs (Differentiated appropriations)	535 486	1 354 510	950 000	1 100 000	16%	1 200 000	1 200 000
38 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	**649 788**	**199 980**	**800 000**	**650 000**	**-19%**	**600 000**	**550 000**
3801 Cooperation with international organisations for IT programmes (Differentiated appropriations)	649 788	199 980	800 000	650 000	-19%	600 000	550 000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**103 619 992**	**94 030 683**	**98 835 798**	**102 974 000**	**4%**	**104 528 900**	**106 103 680**

EXPENDITURE	**Payment appropriations**						
	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021** Agency request	**VAR 2021/2020**	**2022**	**2023**
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**65 953 886**	**62 619 331**	**66 928 019**	**70 100 300**	**5%**	**71 999 600**	**73 999 900**
11 Salaries & allowances	61 607 625	56 939 199	61 625 000	64 551 300	5%	66 394 800	68 338 100
- of which establishment plan posts	*53 573 430*	*44 952 199*	*52 950 000*	*54 961 390*	4%	*56 596 193*	*58 294 078*
- of which external personnel	*6 168 272*	*6 899 000*	*5 960 000*	*6 985 460*	17%	*7 195 024*	*7 410 875*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	548 191	674 233	545 537	546 000	0%	546 000	546 000
Employer's pension contributions	1 865 923	5 088 000	2 715 000	2 604 450	-4%	2 603 584	2 633 147
13 Mission expenses	36 659	32 801	36 018	35 800	-1%	35 800	35 800
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	1 536 597	1 594 015	1 671 582	1 700 000	2%	1 740 000	1 780 000

15 Training	688 531	585 105	752 081	817 200	9%	833 000	850 000
16 External Services	1 533 459	2 793 979	2 297 801	2 450 000	7%	2 450 000	2 450 000
17 Receptions and events	2 825	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**14 601 047**	**15 029 985**	**13 102 779**	**12 903 000**	**-2%**	**13 283 500**	**14 043 000**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	6 563 286	6 373 921	6 860 597	6 790 000	-1%	6 870 000	6 945 000
21 Information and communication technology	6 323 855	6 119 269	5 695 648	5 580 000	-2%	5 880 000	6 564 000
22 Movable property and associated costs	1 493 394	2 108 779	317 028	270 000	-15%	270 000	270 000
23 Current administrative expenditure	214 666	421 902	217 214	250 000	15%	250 000	250 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	5 846	6 114	12 292	13 000	6%	13 500	14 000
Title 3 Operational expenditure	**23 238 978**	**15 779 489**	**18 990 000**	**19 900 700**	**5%**	**19 245 800**	**18 060 780**
30 REACH	**21 879 784**	**14 822 095**	**17 055 000**	**18 220 700**	**7%**	**17 445 800**	**16 310 780**
3003 Registration, data sharing and dissemination	1 712 456	456 296	297 000	300 000	1%	125 000	100 000
3004 Evaluation	101 169	1 910	85 500	80 000	-6%	80 000	80 000
3005 Risk Management	799 409	318 391	800 000	950 000	19%	943 800	933 780
3006 Classification and labelling	26 744	31 818	70 000	70 000	0%	100 000	100 000
3007 Advice and assistance through guidance and helpdesk	175 236	76 361	200 000	170 000	-15%	120 000	120 000
3008 Scientific IT tools	14 153 112	9 482 856	10 000 000	10 566 700	6%	10 000 000	9 000 000
3009 Scientific and technical advice to EU institutions and bodies	565 613	256 027	380 000	400 000	5%	400 000	400 000
3011 Committees and Forum	1 125 444	1 298 080	1 600 000	1 700 000	6%	1 700 000	1 700 000
3012 Board of Appeal	41 086	36 299	77 000	77 000	0%	77 000	77 000
3013 Communications including Translations	1 536 908	1 765 483	2 050 000	2 300 000	12%	2 300 000	2 300 000
3014 International cooperation	0	4 831	80 000	50 000	-38%	50 000	50 000
3022 Management Board and management of the Agency	1 107 607	661 213	965 500	1 000 000	4%	1 000 000	900 000
3030 Missions	535 000	432 531	450 000	557 000	24%	550 000	550 000
3031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
31 MULTIANNUAL ACTIVITIES	**751 756**	**525 259**	**1 096 000**	**1 030 000**	**-6%**	**1 200 000**	**1 200 000**
3111 Substance evaluation and Rapporteurs (Differentiated appropriations)	751 756	525 259	1 096 000	1 030 000	-6%	1 200 000	1 200 000
38 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	**607 438**	**432 135**	**839 000**	**650 000**	**-23%**	**600 000**	**550 000**

3801 Cooperation with international organisations for IT programmes (Differentiated appropriations)	607 438	432 135	839 000	650 000	-23%	600 000	550 000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**103 793 911**	**93 428 806**	**99 020 798**	**102 904 000**	**4%**	**104 528 900**	**106 103 680**

BIOCIDES

Expenditure	2019		2020		2021	
	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations
Title 1	7 102 324	7 102 324	8 210 883	8 210 883	8 455 900	8 455 900
Title 2	1 909 868	1 909 868	1 710 250	1 710 250	1 777 700	1 777 700
Title 4	3 697 185	3 697 185	2 040 250	2 040 250	2 421 500	2 421 500
Total expenditure	**12 709 376**	**12 709 376**	**11 961 383**	**11 961 383**	**12 655 100**	**12 655 100**

EXPENDITURE	Commitment and payment appropriations						
	2018	2019	2020	2021 Agency request	VAR 2021/2020	2022	2023
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**7 391 244**	**7 102 324**	**8 210 883**	**8 455 900**	**3%**	**9 025 000**	**9 280 000**
11 Salaries & allowances	6 778 456	6 558 444	7 530 000	7 785 900	3%	8 350 000	8 600 000
- of which establishment plan posts	*5 419 882*	*4 790 444*	*6 018 000*	*6 428 540*	*7%*	*6 621 396*	*6 820 038*
- of which external personnel	*973 231*	*1 153 000*	*1 132 000*	*1 165 960*	*3%*	*1 378 462*	*1 419 816*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	32 424	33 482	123 273	100 000	-19%	100 000	100 000
Employer's pension contributions	*385 343*	*615 000*	*380 000*	*191 400*	-50%	*350 142*	*360 146*
13 Mission expenses	4 380	4 629	4 720	5 000	6%	5 000	5 000
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	187 049	202 213	219 036	225 000	3%	230 000	235 000
15 Training	62 908	56 370	94 831	100 000	5%	100 000	100 000
16 External Services	325 684	247 186	239 023	240 000	0%	240 000	240 000
17 Receptions and events	343	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**1 764 491**	**1 909 868**	**1 710 250**	**1 777 700**	**4%**	**1 827 700**	**1 932 700**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	803 904	820 332	898 975	935 000	4%	945 000	955 000
21 Information and communication technology	768 624	776 140	746 327	770 000	3%	810 000	905 000
22 Movable property and associated costs	181 781	267 514	41 542	37 000	-11%	37 000	37 000
23 Current administrative expenditure	9 749	45 109	21 794	34 000	56%	34 000	34 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

25 Meeting expenses	433	773	1 612	1 700	5%	1 700	1 700
Title 4 Operational expenditure	**1 735 591**	**3 697 185**	**2 040 250**	**2 421 500**	**19%**	**2 321 500**	**2 321 500**
4000 Substances, products and technical equivalence	8 500	0	10 000	200 000	1900%	200 000	200 000
4003 Submissions, data sharing, dissemination	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	21 256	18 997	38 750	50 000	29%	50 000	50 000
4008 Scientific IT tools	985 561	3 162 919	1 200 000	1 300 000	8%	1 200 000	1 200 000
4009 Scientif technic advice to EU institut and bodies	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4011 Biocidal products Committee and Forum	356 817	341 314	475 000	580 000	22%	590 000	590 000
4012 Board of Appeal	4 466	3 777	11 500	11 500	0%	11 500	11 500
4013 Communications including Translations	239 723	54 586	100 000	100 000	0%	100 000	100 000
4022 Management Board and management of the Agency	52 769	59 590	135 000	110 000	-19%	100 000	100 000
4030 Missions	66 500	56 000	70 000	70 000	0%	70 000	70 000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**10 891 326**	**12 709 376**	**11 961 383**	**12 655 100**	**6%**	**13 174 200**	**13 534 200**

PIC, POPs, Circular Economy (Waste Framework Directive) and Drinking Water Directive

Expenditure	2019		2020		2021	
	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations
Title 1	727 274	727 274	921 851	921 851	2 101 000	2 101 000
Title 2	240 747	240 747	239 921	239 921	494 500	494 500
Title 5	572 056	572 056	1 895 228	1 895 228	3 200 500	3 200 500
Total expenditure	**1 540 077**	**1 540 077**	**3 057 000**	**3 057 000**	**5 796 000**	**5 796 000**

EXPENDITURE	Commitment and payment appropriations						
	2018	2019	2020	2021 Agency request	VAR 2021/2020	2022	2023
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**601 775**	**727 274**	**921 851**	**2 101 000**	**128%**	**2 126 000**	**2 166 000**
11 Salaries & allowances	561 157	567 437	686 800	1 775 000	158%	1 825 000	1 880 000
- of which establishment plan posts	*478 852*	*532 437*	*566 800*	*905 000*	*60%*	*931 000*	*960 000*
- of which external personnel	*28 447*	*35 000*	*120 000*	*870 000*	*625%*	*894 000*	*920 000*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	449	11 153	12 704	70 000	451%	45 000	30 000
Employer's pension contributions	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0%*	*0*	*0*
13 Mission expenses	563	584	663	1 000	51%	1 000	1 000
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	24 474	25 505	30 743	50 000	63%	50 000	50 000
15 Training	7 435	6 402	13 464	25 000	86%	25 000	25 000
16 External Services	7 698	116 194	177 477	180 000	1%	180 000	180 000
17 Receptions and events	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**231 018**	**240 747**	**239 921**	**494 500**	**106%**	**519 400**	**526 500**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	105 633	103 386	126 173	253 900	101%	264 600	261 500
21 Information and communication technology	100 349	97 884	104 748	230 100	120%	244 300	254 500
22 Movable property and associated costs	23 703	33 740	5 831	5 300	-9%	5 300	5 300
23 Current administrative expenditure	1 276	5 690	3 073	5 000	63%	5 000	5 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	57	47	96	200	108%	200	200
Title 5 Operational expenditure	**241 560**	**572 056**	**1 895 228**	**3 200 500**	**69%**	**2 300 600**	**2 300 500**
5000 Studies and consultants	0	0	0	20 000	-	20 000	20 000

5007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
5008 Scientific IT tools	219 805	527 071	1 663 728	3 022 900	82%	2 123 000	2 063 600
5011 Meetings with authorities and expert groups	0	0	0	18 600	-	18 600	18 600
5013 Communications including Translations	5 827	23 983	195 000	100 000	-49%	100 000	159 300
5030 Missions	15 928	21 001	36 500	39 000	7%	39 000	39 000
5031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**1 074 353**	**1 540 077**	**3 057 000**	**5 796 000**	**90%**	**4 946 000**	**4 993 000**

Other tasks

EXPENDITURE	**Commitment and payment appropriations**						
	2018	**2019**	**2020**	**2021** **Agency request**	**VAR 2021/2020**	**2022**	**2023**
Title 6 Operational expenditure	**1 240 881**	**3 240 365**	**2 331 000**	**0**	**-100%**	**0**	**0**
6000 IPA programme	139 293	358 508	0		-	0	0
6010 EUON	803 384	930 512	892 000		-100%	0	0
6011 EUCLEF	298 204	967 680	1 199 000		-100%	0	0
6020 OELs		199 236	240 000		-100%		
6021 Further development of IUCLID (as co-investments from third parties)		784 428			-		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**1 240 881**	**3 240 365**	**2 331 000**	**0**	**-100%**	**0**	**0**

Table 2: Revenue

ECHA

Revenues	2019	2020	2021
	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the Agency	As requested by the Agency
EU contribution	62 888 415	71 944 520	87 296 000
Other revenue	49 395 535	44 425 661	34 059 100
Total revenue	**112 283 950**	**116 370 181**	**121 355 100**

REVENUES	2018	2019	2020	2021	VAR 2021 / 2020	2022	2023
	Executed budget	Executed budget	Revenues estimated by the Agency	As requested by the Agency			
1 REVENUE FROM FEES AND CHARGES	87 975 256	44 385 256	40 250 000	31 719 350	-21%	32 253 200	33 294 440
2 EU CONTRIBUTION	30 347 121	62 888 415	71 944 520	87 296 000	21%	88 046 000	88 993 000
of which administrative (Title 1 and Title 2)	24 580 123	51 182 981	56 986 815	68 354 182	20%	80 794 035	72 360 678
of which operational (Titles 3-5)	5 766 997	11 705 434	14 957 705	18 941 818	27%	19 026 316	16 632 322
of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	5 098 097	5 774 865	3 651 680	1 513 862	-59%	0	0
3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION (incl. EFTA and candidate countries)	833 307	1 615 033	1 844 661	2 339 750	27%	2 349 900	2 343 440
of which EFTA	833 307	1 615 033	1 844 661	2 339 750	27%	2 349 900	2 343 440
of which candidate countries	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
5 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	211 625	228 318	0	0	-	0	0
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT	1 600 000	3 166 928	2 331 000	0	-100%	0	0
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
TOTAL REVENUE	**120 967 308**	**112 283 950**	**116 370 181**	**121 355 100**	**4%**	**122 649 100**	**124 630 880**

REACH / CLP

Revenues	2019	2020	2021
	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the Agency	As requested by the Agency
EU contribution	58 346 000	61 879 520	71 700 000
Other revenue	36 356 738	37 141 278	31 204 000
Total revenue	**94 702 738**	**99 020 798**	**102 904 000**

REVENUES	2018	2019	2020	2021	VAR 2021 / 2020	2022	2023
	Executed budget	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the Agency	As requested by the Agency			
1 REVENUE FROM FEES AND CHARGES	81 609 535	34 740 608	35 700 000	29 447 350	-18%	29 250 200	29 083 840
2 EU CONTRIBUTION	24 374 800	58 346 000	61 879 520	71 700 000	16%	73 500 000	75 200 000
of which administrative (Title 1 and Title 2)	19 859 691	48 476 616	50 012 396	57 833 871	16%	59 967 223	62 399 590
of which operational (Title 3)	4 515 109	9 869 384	11 867 124	13 866 129	17%	13 532 777	12 800 410
of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	4 653 379	4 664 235	3 051 863	1 353 559	-56%		
3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION (incl. EFTA and candidate countries)	609 612	1 412 237	1 441 278	1 756 650	22%	1 778 700	1 819 840
of which EFTA	609 612	1 412 237	1 441 278	1 756 650	22%	1 778 700	1 819 840
of which candidate countries					-		
4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS					-		
5 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	200 293	203 892			-		
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT					-		
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES					-		
TOTAL REVENUE	**106 794 240**	**94 702 738**	**99 020 798**	**102 904 000**	**4%**	**104 528 900**	**106 103 680**

BIOCIDES

Revenues	2019	2020	2021
	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the agency	As requested by the Agency
EU contribution	2 978 415	7 008 000	9 800 000
Other revenue	9 871 802	4 953 383	2 855 100
Total revenue	**12 850 217**	**11 961 383**	**12 655 100**

REVENUES	2018	2019	2020	2021	VAR 2021 / 2020	2022	2023
	Executed Budget	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the agency	As requested by the agency			
1 REVENUE FROM FEES AND CHARGES	6 365 721	9 644 648	4 550 000	2 272 000	-50%	3 003 000	4 210 600
2 EU CONTRIBUTION	4 876 000	2 978 415	7 008 000	9 800 000	40%	9 600 000	8 800 000
of which administrative (Title 1 and Title 2)	3 953 480	2 111 988	5 812 647	7 924 811	36%	7 908 330	7 290 550
of which operational (Title 4)	922 520	866 427	1 195 353	1 875 189	57%	1 691 670	1 509 450
of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	368 932	1 096 245	577 292	134 997	-77%	0	0
3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION (incl. EFTA and candidate countries)	223 695	202 796	403 383	583 100	45%	571 200	523 600
of which EFTA	223 695	202 796	403 383	583 100	45%	571 200	523 600
of which candidate countries					-		
4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS					-		
5 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	10 750	24 358			-		
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT					-		
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES					-		
TOTAL REVENUE	**11 476 166**	**12 850 217**	**11 961 383**	**12 655 100**	**6%**	**13 174 200**	**13 534 200**

PIC, POPs, Circular Economy (Waste Framework Directive) and Drinking Water Directive

Revenues	2019	2020	2021
	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the agency	As requested by the Agency
EU contribution	1 564 000	3 057 000	5 796 000
Other revenue	68	0	0
Total revenue	**1 564 068**	**3 057 000**	**5 796 000**

REVENUES	2018	2019	2020	2021	VAR 2021 / 2020	2022	2023
	Executed budget	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the Agency	As requested by the Agency			
1 REVENUE FROM FEES AND CHARGES	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
2 EU CONTRIBUTION	1 096 321	1 564 000	3 057 000	5 796 000	90%	4 946 000	4 993 000
of which administrative (Title 1 and Title 2)	766 952	594 377	1 161 772	2 595 500	123%	11 034 500	2 670 639
of which operational (Title 5)	329 369	969 623	1 895 228	3 200 500	69%	3 801 868	2 322 361
of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	75 786	14 385	22 525	25 306.19	12%		
3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION (incl. EFTA and candidate countries)	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
of which EFTA	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
of which candidate countries					-		
4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS					-		
5 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	581	68			-		
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT					-		
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES					-		
TOTAL REVENUE	**1 096 902**	**1 564 068**	**3 057 000**	**5 796 000**	**90%**	**4 946 000**	**4 993 000**

Table 3: Budget outturn and cancellation of appropriations

REACH / CLP

Budget outturn	2017	2018	2019
Revenue actually received (+)	101 116 704	108 394 239.83	97 869 665.58
Payments made (-)	-86 619 437	-90 955 610.94	- 84 708 367.41
Carry-over of appropriations (-)	-11 552 378	-16 391 959.12	- 14 454 731.70
Cancellation of appropriations carried over (+)	340 062	254 479.03	282 690.42
Adjustment for carry over of assigned revenue appropriations from previous year (+)	1 239 326	1 753 812.85	2 368 320.56
Exchange rate differences (+/-)	-1 644	-3 099.04	-4 018.22
Adjustment for negative balance from previous year (-)			
Total	4 522 634	3 051 862.61	1 353 559.23

The amount of EUR 1 024 690 remained uncommitted and is cancelled.

BIOCIDES

Budget outturn	2017	2018	2019
Revenue actually received (+)	12 190 390	11 476 166.26	12 850 216.50
Payments made (-)	-8 840 459	-10 040 895.43	-9 615 866.56
Carry-over of appropriations (-)	-2 232 401	-871 752.27	-3 128 502.31
Cancellation of appropriations carried over (+)	19 490	24 234.21	23 130.41
Adjustment for carry over of assigned revenue appropriations from previous year (+)	603	10 622.61	10 643.14
Exchange rate differences (+/-)			
Adjustment for negative balance from previous year (-)			
Total	**1 137 622**	**598 375.38**	**139 621.18**

The amount of EUR 281 188 remained uncommitted and is cancelled.

The total outturn of EUR 139 621.18 consist of the Pre-financing remaining open to be reimbursed by agency to Commission in year N+1 totalling EUR 134 996.53 and Pre-financing remaining open to be offset in year N+1 by agency from the contribution by the Swiss Confederation totalling EUR 4 624.65.

PIC

Budget outturn	2017	2018	2019
Revenue actually received (+)	1 185 919	1 096 902.01	1 564 068.22
Payments made (-)	-982 931	-887 409.81	-1 032 331.58
Carry-over of appropriations (-)	-204 728	-187 534.14	-508 380.39
Cancellation of appropriations carried over (+)	4 479	551.27	1 382.50
Adjustment for carry over of assigned revenue appropriations from previous year (+)	11 646	15.84	567.44
Exchange rate differences (+/-)			
Adjustment for negative balance from previous year (-)			
Total	**14 385**	**22 525.17**	**25 306.19**

The amount of EUR 23 924 remained uncommitted and is cancelled.

Annex III: Staff population and its evolution

Table 1: Overview of all categories of staff – REACH/CLP – BPR – PIC/POPs/Waste - Other

Staff population		Staff population in voted EU budget 2019*					Staff population - posts actually filled in at 31.12.2019*					Staff population in voted EU budget 2020					Staff population in draft EU budget 2021*					Staff population envisaged in 2022					Staff population envisaged in 2023				
		REACH/CLP	Biocides	PIC and POPs*	Other tasks	TOTAL	REACH/CLP	Biocides	PIC and POPs	Other tasks	TOTAL	REACH/CLP	Biocides	PIC, POPs, Waste**	Other tasks**	TOTAL	REACH/CLP	Biocides	PIC, POPs, Waste, DWD**	Other tasks**	TOTAL	REACH/CLP	Biocides	PIC, POPs, Waste, DWD**	Other tasks**	TOTAL	REACH/CLP	Biocides	PIC, POPs, Waste, DWD**	Other tasks**	TOTAL
Officials	AD	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
	AST	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
TA	AD	310	41	1		352	305	37	1		343	310	43	1		354	310	44	4		358	310	44	4		358	310	44	4		358
	AST	94	9	6		109	89	8	6		103	94	9	6		109	94	10	6		110	94	10	6		110	94	10	6		110
	AST/SC																														
Total AD+AST		**404**	**50**	**7**		**461**	**394**	**45**	**7**		**446**	**404**	**52**	**7**		**463**	**404**	**54**	**10**		**468**	**404**	**54**	**10**		**468**	**404**	**54**	**10**		**468**
CA FG IV		20	7	2	5	34	21	4	1	4	30	20	7	2	9	38	24	7	10	9	50	24	10	10	9	53	24	10	10	9	53
CA FG III		64	6		1	71	53	4		1	58	64	6		1	71	60	6	2	1	69	60	6	2	1	69	60	6	2	1	69
CA FG II		18	2			20	32	6	1		39	18	2			20	18	2			20	18	2			20	18	2			20
CA FG I						0					0					0					0					0					0
TOTAL CAs in plac							106	14	2	5																					
Total CA (FTE)		**102**	**15**	**2**	**6**	**125**	**103**	**14.5**	**1**	**3.1**	**122.4**	**102**	**15**	**2**	**10**	**129**	**102**	**15**	**12**	**10**	**139**	**102**	**18**	**12**	**10**	**142**	**102**	**18**	**12**	**10**	**142**
SNE		13	2	0	0	**15**	3	1			**4**	13	2	0		**15**	13	2	0		**15**	13	2	0		**15**	13	2	0		**15**
Structural service providers**							3				**3**																				
Total		**519**	**67**	**9**	**6**	**601**	**503**	**60.5**	**8**	**3.1**	**575.4**	**519**	**69**	**9**	**10**	**607**	**519**	**71**	**22**	**10**	**622**	**519**	**74**	**22**	**10**	**625**	**519**	**74**	**22**	**10**	**625**
External staff for occasional replacement**							21	4	2		**27**																				

* 1 POPs post approved in July 2019, 3 OEL posts included in

* Under recruitment:
REACH: 13 TAs, 1 CA
Biocides: 1 CA
Other tasks: 1 CA

* final number of posts will be determined by the budgetary authority

Split of the posts for PIC, POPs, Waste and other tasks								
Regulation/task	Posts for 2020		Posts for 2021		Posts for 2022		Posts for 2023	
	TA	CA	TA	CA	TA	CA	TA	CA
PIC	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1
POP		1		1		1		1
Waste				8		8		8
DWD			3	2	3	2	3	2
TOTAL PIC/POP/Waste/DWD	**7**	**2**	**10**	**12**	**10**	**12**	**10**	**12**
EUON		3		3		3		3
OEL		3		3		3		3
EUCLEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IUCLID as a service for EFSA		3		3		3		3
IPA		1		1		1		1
TOTAL Other tasks	**0**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**10**

Table 2: Multiannual staff policy plan 2019-2023

Category and grade	Amended Establishment plan 2019				Posts filled 31 December 2019*				Establishment plan in the voted EU budget 2020				Establishment plan in the draft EU budget 2021*				Envisaged establishment plan 2022				Envisaged establishment plan 2023			
	TA				TA				TA				TA				TA				TA			
	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	PIC	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	PIC	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	PIC/Waste	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	PIC/Waste	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	PIC/Waste	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	PIC/Waste	TOTAL
AD 15	0	0	0	**0**				**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**
AD 14	8	0	0	**8**	5			**5**	6		0	**6**	6		0	**6**	6		0	**6**	6		0	**6**
AD 13	16	0	0	**16**	9			**9**	15	1	0	**16**	15	1	0	**16**	15	1	0	**16**	15	1	0	**16**
AD 12	18	2	0	**20**	6	2		**8**	19	2	0	**21**	19	2	0	**21**	19	2	0	**21**	19	2	0	**21**
AD 11	31	3	0	**34**	21			**21**	30	2	0	**32**	30	2	0	**32**	30	2	0	**32**	30	2	0	**32**
AD 10	39	5	0	**44**	32	3		**35**	41	5	0	**46**	41	5	0	**46**	41	5	0	**46**	41	5	0	**46**
AD 9	53	10	0	**63**	45	2		**47**	56	10	0	**66**	55	10	0	**65**	56	10	0	**66**	56	10	0	**66**
AD 8	53	10	1	**64**	49	5	1	**55**	52	11	1	**64**	52	9	1	**62**	52	9	1	**62**	52	9	1	**62**
AD 7	63	4	0	**67**	72	13		**85**	53	6	0	**59**	53	8	1	**62**	53	8	1	**62**	53	8	1	**62**
AD 6	20	6	0	**26**	54	12		**66**	22	5	0	**27**	27	5	2	**34**	26	5	2	**33**	26	5	2	**33**
AD 5	9	1	0	**10**	12			**12**	16	1	0	**17**	12	2	0	**14**	12	2	0	**14**	12	2	0	**14**
Total AD	**310**	**41**	**1**	**352**	**305**	**37**	**1**	**343**	**310**	**43**	**1**	**354**	**310**	**44**	**4**	**358**	**310**	**44**	**4**	**358**	**310**	**44**	**4**	**358**
AST 11	0	0	0	**0**				**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**
AST 10	0	0	0	**0**				**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**
AST 9	3	0	0	**3**	2			**2**	4		0	**4**	4		0	**4**	4		0	**4**	4		0	**4**
AST 8	6	0	0	**6**	3			**3**	8		0	**8**	8		0	**8**	8		0	**8**	8		0	**8**
AST 7	8	1	2	**11**	6			**6**	10	1	2	**13**	9	1	2	**12**	9	1	2	**12**	9	1	2	**12**
AST 6	18	1	0	**19**	12			**12**	20	1	0	**21**	19	1	0	**20**	19	1	0	**20**	19	1	0	**20**
AST 5	28	3	0	**31**	20	1		**21**	19	3	1	**23**	19	3	1	**23**	19	3	1	**23**	19	3	1	**23**
AST 4	18	3	2	**23**	23	3	1	**27**	21	3	2	**26**	20	3	2	**25**	20	3	2	**25**	20	3	2	**25**
AST 3	12	1	2	**15**	11	2	2	**15**	11	1	1	**13**	11	1	1	**13**	11	1	1	**13**	11	1	1	**13**
AST 2	1	0	0	**1**	12	2	3	**17**	1		0	**1**	4	1	0	**5**	4	1	0	**5**	4	1	0	**5**
AST 1	0	0	0	**0**				**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**
Total AST	**94**	**9**	**6**	**109**	**89**	**8**	**6**	**103**	**94**	**9**	**6**	**109**	**94**	**10**	**6**	**110**	**94**	**10**	**6**	**110**	**94**	**10**	**6**	**110**
AST/SC 6				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**
AST/SC 5				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**
AST/SC 4				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**
AST/SC 3				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**
AST/SC 2				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**
AST/SC 1				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**				**0**
TOTAL AD+AST	**404**	**50**	**7**	**461**	**394**	**45**	**7**	**446**	**404**	**52**	**7**	**463**	**404**	**54**	**10**	**468**	**404**	**54**	**10**	**468**	**404**	**54**	**10**	**468**

* Under recruitment:
REACH: 13 TAs, 1 CA
Biocides: 1 CA
Other tasks: 1 CA

* final number of posts will be determined by the budgetary authority

Annex IV: A. Recruitment policy

Selection procedures

ECHA has a set of comprehensive staff selection and recruitment procedures in place covering all the key stages of the process in a clear and detailed manner. The aim of the selection and recruitment procedures is to recruit staff that best fit the job profile in a timely and transparent manner and to ensure that staff members are selected and appointed in accordance with the Staff Regulations and with due regard to the principles of professional qualification, transparency, equal access and non-discrimination. The selection procedure information is available on ECHA's website.

Employment conditions

The employment conditions of staff members employed by ECHA are governed by the Staff Regulations of Officials (SR), the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union (CEOS) and the Implementing Rules adopted by ECHA. These temporary agent (TA) and contract agent (CA) staff are referred to as statutory staff. While both TA and CA staff are financed from staff-related expenditure (Title 1), CAs are engaged by ECHA's Appointing Authority in positions that are not included in the Establishment Plan.

a. Officials

ECHA does not engage officials.

b. Temporary agents

All temporary agents employed by ECHA are temporary agents that fall under Article 2(f) and 2(a) of the Staff Regulations. The Decision of ECHA's Management Board MB/01/2018, dated 23 March 2018, is the Implementing Rule that sets out the procedure governing the engagement and the use of temporary agents at ECHA. Furthermore, Decision of ECHA's Management Board MB/48/2018, dated 14 December 2018, establishes internal rules concerning procedure for the selection and appointment of middle managers.

Temporary agent posts are classified according to the nature and responsibility of the duties, as follows:

- Administrator function group (AD) comprises eleven grades, from AD 5 to AD 14, corresponding to scientific, technical, administrative and legal duties.
- Assistant function group (AST) comprises eleven grades, from AST 1 to AST 9, corresponding to administrative, technical and clerical duties.

TAs are recruited by open calls for expressions of interest and may be selected for employment using either a selection procedure conducted by ECHA, the European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO) or a selection procedure organised through the Inter-Agency Job Market. ECHA engages the services of an executive search consultancy to assist in the selection of candidates for management posts and certain high-level specialist posts involving supervisory/key coordination responsibilities. The consultancy assists in assessing candidates' management capabilities and their suitability for the post utilising modern selection methods.

ECHA adopts a systematic approach to selection planning, involving an identification of its staffing needs on a quarterly basis and the development and implementation of related staffing plans. TAs are appointed on five-year contracts, which may be renewed for an additional five years, with the possibility of a second renewal for an indefinite period. In line with the necessity for staffing flexibility, ECHA also organises selection procedures for short-term assignments under the Temporary Agent contract, in accordance with the Article 8 of the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union. In 2019, ECHA did not recruit secretaries at AST level and, for the period 2020-2023, ECHA does not intend to recruit any secretaries at AST level.

c. Contract agents

The Decision of ECHA's Management Board MB/26/2019, dated 20 June 2019, is the Implementing Rule that sets out the procedure governing the engagement and the use of contract agents at ECHA. Contract agent positions are classified in four function groups corresponding to the nature and responsibilities involved:

- Function Group I: administrative and manual support service tasks
- Function Group II: clerical and secretarial tasks, office management and other equivalent tasks
- Function Group III: administrative, finance and other equivalent technical tasks; and
- Function Group IV: operational, scientific and equivalent technical tasks.

Contract agents are appointed on three-year contracts, which may be renewed for an additional three years, with the possibility of a second renewal for an indefinite period. ECHA may also use specific short-term CA contracts for project related activities.

d. Seconded national experts[41]

ECHA engages seconded national experts (SNEs) for highly specialised positions requiring a high level of expertise. ECHA publishes a call for expressions of interest on its website and the procedure is conducted in a transparent manner. Typically, the length of secondment is for one year (renewable), however, ECHA has engaged experts for shorter periods.

e. Structural service providers[42]

Structural service providers carry out specialised outsourced tasks, principally in the area of information technology. The tender procedures adopted follow the best practice procurement rules and the duration of contracts vary in accordance with the specific nature of the contract. ECHA is committed to ensuring that the number of structural service providers will be reduced in the coming years.

f. External staff for occasional replacement[43]

External staff may be contracted by ECHA from a contractor (employment agency) to work at ECHA on a temporary basis, for a limited period of time, to cover absences, work peaks, specific projects, etc. Following the 2018 registration deadline, ECHA is committed in ensuring that the numbers of operational interims will be reduced in the coming years.

g. Traineeships

Traineeships are targeted at university graduates who are aiming for a career related to chemicals or activities in ECHA's stakeholder community.

For the period 2020-2023, ECHA estimates the following intake of graduate trainees:

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023
Trainees	50	50	50	50

[41] SNEs are not employed by the Agency.
[42] Structural service providers are not employed by the Agency.
[43] External staff for occasional replacements are not employed by the Agency.

Annex IV: B. Appraisal of performance and reclassification / promotions

Table 1: Reclassification of temporary staff / promotion of officials

Category and grade	Staff in activity on 1.1.2018		How many staff members were promoted / reclassified in 2019		Average number of years in grade of reclassified / promoted staff members in 2019
	Officials	TA	Officials	TA	TA
AD 16			N/A	N/A	N/A
AD 15			N/A	N/A	N/A
AD 14		5	N/A	N/A	N/A
AD 13		9	N/A	N/A	N/A
AD 12		8	N/A	1	7.68
AD 11		21	N/A	0	N/A
AD 10		35	N/A	3	5.00
AD 9		48	N/A	8	7.61
AD 8		55	N/A	8	4.49
AD 7		82	N/A	14	3.23
AD 6		52	N/A	10	4.28
AD 5		12	N/A	2	5.72
Total AD		**327**	N/A	**46**	**4.44**
AST 11			N/A	N/A	N/A
AST 10			N/A	N/A	N/A
AST 9		2	N/A	N/A	N/A
AST 8		4	N/A	N/A	N/A
AST 7		6	N/A	0	N/A
AST 6		13	N/A	2	2.84
AST 5		21	N/A	3	4.67
AST 4		27	N/A	7	3.28
AST 3		15	N/A	5	4.26
AST 2		14	N/A	1	4
AST 1			N/A	0	N/A
Total AST		**102**	**N/A**	**18**	**3.78**
Total		**429**	**N/A**	**64**	**4.24**

Table 2: Reclassification of contract staff

Function Group	Grade	Staff in activity on 1.1.2018	How many staff members were reclassified in 2019	Average number of years in grade of reclassified staff members in 2019
CA IV	18		N/A	N/A
	17	1	N/A	N/A
	16	6	1	7.21
	15	4	1	4
	14	11	N/A	N/A
	13	5	N/A	N/A
CA III	12		N/A	N/A
	11	8	N/A	N/A
	10	18	3	4.88
	9	27	7	4.52
	8	2	3	2.81
CA II	7		N/A	N/A
	6	6	N/A	N/A
	5	25	4	3.53
	4	9	1	4.63
CA I	3		N/A	N/A
	2		N/A	N/A
	1		N/A	N/A
Total		**122**	**20**	**4.23**

The Agency's policy on performance appraisal and promotion / reclassification – short description

Following the extensive work of the Inter-Agency Standing Working Group, ECHA's has adopted by analogy in 2015 a new policy with respect to performance appraisal articulated in the ECHA Decision (MB/74/2015) on performance appraisal of temporary agents and contracts agents dated 18 June 2015 (implementing Article 43 of the Staff Regulations) and Article 15(2) of the CEOS.

ECHA's policy with respect to promotion/reclassification is articulated in the ECHA Decision (MB/05/2016) on the policy and procedure for the reclassification of temporary agents dated 17 March 2016 (implementing Article 10 of the Staff Regulations and Article 10 of the CEOS) and in the ECHA Decision (MB/06/2016) on the policy and procedure for the reclassification of Contract Agents dated 17 March 2016 (implementing Article 87(3) of the Staff Regulations and Article 10 of the CEOS).

As a guiding principle, ECHA's establishment plan evolution and the annual reclassification exercise is carried out in line with the multiplication rate for guiding the average career equivalence as provided for in Article 6 and Annex IB of the Staff Regulations, and on the basis of comparative merit and budgetary availability.

Annex IV: C. Mobility policy

Mobility within ECHA

ECHA revised its internal mobility policy in 2016, in collaboration with the Staff Committee, with the objective of further encouraging mobility within the organisation on a permanent and temporary basis. As part of the reorganisation of the Agency, mobility within ECHA was encouraged to broaden the knowledge and profiles of ECHA staff members. As a result, in 2019, 42 internal mobility calls have been conducted and 26 internal transfers done.

Mobility between agencies (Inter-Agency Job Market)

ECHA signed the Inter-Agency Job Market agreement in January 2008 and is supportive of the Inter-Agency Job Market, in particular for posts that may be considered attractive for potential candidates in other agencies. Following the adoption of the Implementing Rules for the TA 2 (f) that offer the possibility of the continuation of employment contracts between Agencies, ECHA did not recruit any TA 2(f) with continuity in the contract in 2019.

Mobility between agencies and institutions

ECHA encourages mobility between the agencies and the European institutions and welcomes candidates from such agencies and institutions.

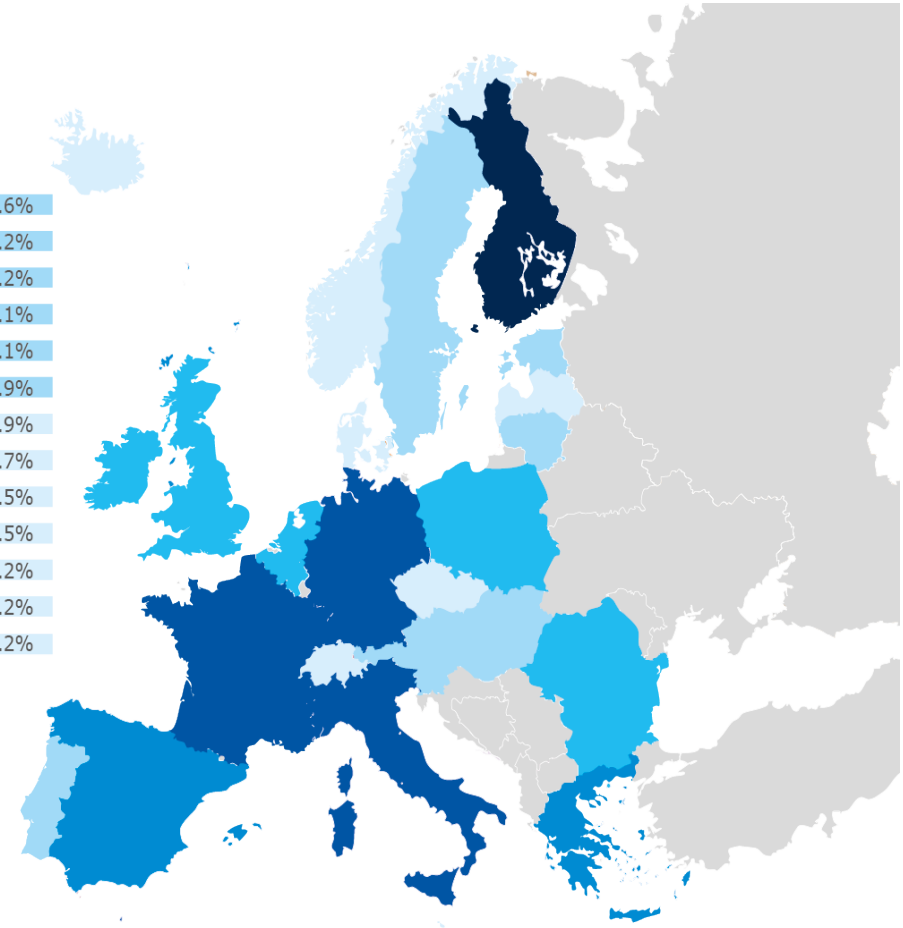
Annex IV: D. Gender and geographical balance

An international atmosphere...

GEOGRAPHICAL BALANCE

Finnish	31.2%	Estonian	1.6%
Italian	8.9%	Swedish	1.2%
German	6.4%	Slovanian	1.2%
French	6.2%	Lithuanian	1.1%
Spanish	5.9%	Slovakian	1.1%
Greek	5.5%	Austrian	0.9%
British	4.5%	Latvian	0.9%
Polish	3.2%	Czech	0.7%
Romanian	3.0%	Danish	0.5%
Belgian	2.9%	Maltese	0.5%
Irish	2.9%	Icelandic	0.2%
Dutch	2.7%	Liechtensteiner	0.2%
Bulgarian	2.5%	Norwegian	0.2%
Portuguese	2.1%		
Hungarian	1.8%		

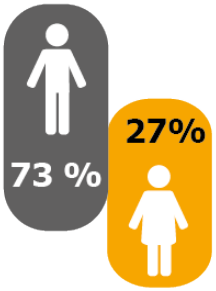
Statutory Staff (as of 31 December 2019): 561



TA GENDER BALANCE (ECHA)

CA GENDER BALANCE (ECHA)

GENDER BALANCE (MIDDLE AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT)



Annex IV: E. Schooling

Legal basis

The European School of Helsinki (ESH) opened in September 2008 to provide education for the children of ECHA staff, following the enactment of the ESH Act on 1 January 2008. The ESH is maintained by the State of Finland and it annually concludes an attainment contract with the Finnish National Agency for Education. It is organised on the basis of the educational structure of the European Schools, providing education based on the syllabi of the European Schools. It is an Accredited European School and is administered and funded by the Finnish Government, which receives EU subsidies[1], and own revenues generated through certain fees. The Act provides that the children of ECHA staff (category I pupils) have an entitlement to cost free priority enrolment at ESH. In 2009, an amendment to the Act on European Schooling Helsinki was adopted to facilitate admission of category II (non-ECHA) pupils to the School. Category II pupils may apply for enrolment in the ESH since 2010 and, presently, approximately 45 % of the pupils are of category II.

Administration

The School is managed by a Director and an Administrative Board (consisting of a chair, a vice-chair and a maximum of eight members), which is appointed for a term of four years. Although being the main stakeholder of the ESH, ECHA has only one vote on the Administrative Board.

The School has three language sections – Finnish, French and English – and education is divided into a two-year nursery cycle (Years NI-N2); a five-year primary cycle (Years P1-P5) and a seven-year secondary cycle (Years S1-S7). The student numbers for ECHA-related children who attended the school year 2018-2019 are the following: nursery: 20; primary: 63; and secondary: 72. The total number of ECHA-related children is therefore 155, and it is envisaged that this number remains relatively stable within the next years.

Accreditation

The ESH is linked to the European Schools system through an Accreditation and Cooperation Agreement, which was initially signed on 20 January 2009. Following an audit of ESH, conducted in December 2010, the Secretary General, representing the Board of Governors of the European Schools, signed an Additional Agreement to the Accreditation and Cooperation Agreement on 26 May 2011, recognising the European schooling provided by European School of Helsinki for secondary years 6 and 7 and the European Baccalaureate. The School has offered the European Baccalaureate for the first time in 2013. Accreditation is confirmed for three years following an audit conducted under the responsibility of the Secretary General of the European Schools. The next audit of the ESH takes place in November 2019.

The ESH joined the network of Accredited European Schools in 2011. ECHA participates in the meetings of the network together with other EU agencies in order to exchange best practices and to further strengthen the provision of European schooling, which is essential for staff recruitment and retention.

Issues

The availability of a high quality of education in Helsinki is a critical attraction and retention factor for ECHA and, in this respect, the ESH is a key stakeholder for ECHA. There is a clear requirement for the School's budget – and, specifically, the subsidy from the Finnish state – to be maintained at a sufficient level to continue to ensure the provision of a high quality of education at the School. ECHA will, through its presence on the Administrative Board and

[1] Note: As of 1 July 2011, based on the EU Contribution Agreement entered into with the European Commission, Finland received financial contributions from the EU budget based on the number of Category I children enrolled in the ESH in the given year. This system was amended in 2013 with the consequence that for the school year 2018/2019, ECHA has to pay the subsidy out of its own budget, which amounts to EUR 1.2 million.

interactions with other stakeholders, continue to represent the interests of ECHA staff on this issue.

ECHA co-chairs the Sub-Network of EU Agencies on Accredited European Schools (SNAES) within the Network of the Heads of Administration to ensure coordination and mutual support among Agencies on this important topic.

Annex V: Buildings

Current building(s)

	Name, location and type of building	**Other comments**
Information to be provided per building	Telakkakatu 6	From 01.01.2020
Surface area (in square metres) - of which office space - of which non-office space	18 071 m^2 11 021 m^2 7 050 m^2	Of non-office space 4 601 m^2 is conference /meeting facilities, 1 184 m^2 is canteen and lobby areas.
Annual rent	EUR 5 504 119 (net rent) subject to indexation	This is net rent per lease agreement signed in 2017. This figure is subject to indexation before commencement. Net rent excludes corrective and preventative maintenance as well as property taxes etc. payable.
Type and duration of rental contract	Lease contract until 22.01.2030	New lease agreement commences on 23 January 2020.
Host country grant or support	No	
Present value of the building	*N/A*	

Other:

The return of the old premises was concluded on 09.01.2020.

Building projects to be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council

N/A.

Annex VI: Privileges and immunities

The privileges and immunities of staff and the Agency are contained in the respective Protocol to the EU Treaty. Moreover, further effect is given by the Seat Agreement signed between Finland and ECHA on 28 June 2007.

Agency privileges	Privileges granted to staff	
	Protocol of privileges and immunities / diplomatic status	**Education / day care**
Inviolability	Immunity from jurisdiction regarding official capacity	Same access to day care organised by municipalities as Finnish nationals
Facilitations for communications	Exemption from registration requirements Duty free import of goods upon taking up services Reimbursement of VAT between 1 June 2007 and 31 May 2009 (no longer in place) Right to free export when leaving the service Exemption from taxes on EU salaries Exemption from national car tax once every three years Executive Director and Directors join diplomatic status Temporary residence permits to family members who are not EU/EEA nationals Issuance of personal cards through the Foreign Ministry Issuance of Finnish identity numbers	Access to Finnish school system
Assistance and cooperation in security matters		Access to European Schooling through the European School of Helsinki
Exemption from all duties and taxes		

Annex VII: Evaluations and audits

Evaluations planned for the period 2020-2021	**Timeline**
Ex-post evaluation of the IT project governance	Final report ready by June 2020
Consultative audit of the “Harmonised C&L”	February-March 2020
Audit of the “Applications for authorisation”	September - November 2020
Follow-up of Union authorisations (BPR)	November 2020
Follow-up of audit of the Forum activities	December 2020

Annex VIII: Risk register 2020

I. RISK IDENTIFICATION					II.RISK ASSESSMENT						III. RISK RESPONSE & TREATMENT		
					II.EXISTING CONTROLS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT	II. CONSOLIDATED RISK ASSESSMENT							
WP Objective affected	**Risk cause**	**Risk description**	**Risk consequence**	**Risk type**	**Existing controls and mitigation factors taken into account when assessing the risk and the risk response**	**Average Risk Impact**	**Average Risk Likelihood**	**Average risk level (Impact X Likelihood)**	**Risk level**	**Risk Response**	Proposed Actions	Risk owner
All activities	Due to increased demand in ICT security resources, stemming in particular from new regulatory tasks for the Agency, in line with evolving cybersecurity landscape,	The ICT security management system may lose effectiveness and responsiveness, i.e.: - slow responsiveness to threats - lag behind in monitoring of the security compliance in the MSCAs - inability to raise ECHA's level of assurance to the stakeholders,	leading to potential operational damage, loss of data, unauthorised disclosure of information, breach of GDPR and consequently reputational damage.	2. PLANNING, PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS	*Information management with well integrated information security and business continuity*	6.8	4.7	31.9	MEDIUM	Reduce	A1: reinforce the Information Security function by recruitment; pending confirmation of the post A2: start the implementation of the refactoring of the IAM solution to address fragmentation, inefficiencies and improve access control A3: reorganise the IAM service including management of the secure remote access for authorities	Director of Information Systems

ECHA produces decisions/opinions of high scientific, technical and regulatory quality on the use of biocidal active substances and products.	Member States encounter delays in submission of active substances review evaluation due to resource issues.	i) The Review programme targets may not be met in due time and/or quality; ii) The MSCAs may not be able to deliver the expected quantity of good quality evaluation reports	Direct negative impact on output. Future income of ECHA and possibility to maintain resources negatively impacted	1. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT	*ECHA has drafted action plan to further support Member States to revitalise the active substances review programme. It entails increased cooperation with member states, delivering joint outputs timely and with good quality.*	3.8	7.5	28.8	MEDIUM	Reduce	Implement the Active Substance Action Plan following its agreement by the MSCAs. Main action: provide support to the evaluating CAs to perform the assessment, in particular for the assessment of ED properties.	Unit Biocidal Active Substances
All activities	External pressure to perform and resource new tasks from within the existing budgetary envelope with insufficient fresh resources	may result in impossibility to perform all foreseen WP activities or compromise with the quality of new tasks, such as Poison centres, Water framework directive, SCIP database, POPs, OEL,	thus leading to potential overload and negatively impacting reputation and staff well-being.	1. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT	*Close cooperation with the Commission on the subsidies for new tasks*	5.3	4.7	24.9	MEDIUM	Share	Apply the onboarding methodology to potential new tasks and maintain transparency with the Commission on risks and resource estimates linked to the onboarding. Maintain visibility on the impact to other activities when resources are reassigned to support onboarding	Unit Governance, Strategy and Relations

Early identification and improved prioritisation of substances with highest concerns of importance for risk management is provided, and the preferred REACH or CLP or other regulatory process to confirm and address the identified concerns is indicated. ECHA identifies and evaluates, in an efficient manner, non-compliant registrations for substances where it matters most for risk management. ECHA identifies and supports, in an efficient manner, Member States in evaluating substances where additional information may be needed to clarify concerns of importance for risk management.	Due to senior experts retiring, a capacity gap may be felt that will require additional investment (e.g. training younger staff, recruitment of experts). This combined with significant new working practices with high complexity (grouping of substances),	may cause a delay in dossier evaluation output, i.e. delay in actions (2, 3, possibly 4) as foreseen in the Joint Action Plan. The number of compliance checks performed during the year may not achieve the target as foreseen in the work programme,	thus leading to potential reputational damage and possible further negative impact on identifying suitable compliance check cases	3. PEOPLE AND ORGANISATION	*Governance structures and cross directorate bodies are set up to monitor and guide the evaluation work. Regular (biweekly) feedback loops are foreseen at middle management level*	5.7	4.3	24.6	MEDIUM	Reduce	1) Strict planning of resources allocated to new ways of working (grouping); 2) Simplifying the new ways of reporting (grouping) ; 3) Temporary redeployment for the lacking expertise until recruitment of new experts	Director of Hazard Assessment

All activities	Outsourcing of activities may be more cost-effective in particular when certain skills are not available in an Agency or the project time span is limited.	Systematic and prolonged outsourcing of core activities however brings a risk of (over)dependence on external contractors,	which may lead to potential loss of knowledge, lack of continuity and/or systems malfunction when contractors change.	2. PLANNING, PROCESSES AND SYSTEMS	*Adequate and cost-effective suppliers' management strategy*	4.7	4.5	21.0	MEDIUM	Accept	Preventive actions are embedded in the way ECHA manages the framework contracts and the change of contractors	Director of Information Systems
The new tasks under the WFD will in particular support the substitution of Candidate List substances in articles and contribute to a circular economy by facilitating waste prevention and waste treatment operations.	The prototype of the database delivered early 2020 may not be regarded of suffucient quality by the industry stakeholders	Stakeholders may start concerted action at policy level to undermine the implementation of the legislation based on the perceived quality of ECHA's work	which may lead to reputational damage	1. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT	*Close monitoring of the stakeholder reactions has been done since the set-up of the project and will continue during 2020 through intensive participation in external events.*	4.0	4.5	18.0	MEDIUM	Reduce	The version of the SCIP database released early 2020 will be branded a prototype to manage expectations and stakeholders will be invited to test it and give feedback before a new version will be released end October 2020. Only after that, 'real' notifications to the database will be invited. There will be a high emphasis on communication and stakeholder engagement throughout 2020 in the run-up to legal duty kicking in 05/01/2021.	Unit Governance, Strategy and Relations

All activities	Uncertainty in estimating the fee income for REACH/CLP and BPR and risk of insufficient balancing subsidy from the Commission	Insufficient fee income materialises to balance the budget, combined with rigidity to adjust the EU balancing subsidy	Direct negative impact on the ability to deliver the work programme for operational REACH/CLP and BPR related activities	1. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT	*An independent external consultancy study on fee forecasting, completed in 2019, concluding that fee estimates are subject to randomness and unpredictability. A new model guaranteeing stable financing under all regulations is under discussion with the Commission. Close monitoring will continue and appropriate actions will be taken, in close collaboration with partner DGs, to respond to fee income development.*	5.0	3.0	15.0	MEDIUM	Accept	Continued close monitoring and reporting of fee income to DG GROW. Work in collaboration with Commission so that Commission can assess future sustainable financing options.	Director of Resources
3 - Restrictions and Authorisation	Due to the potentially ineffective revision of the process for applications for authorisation with the political pressure on it, together with the high number of applications, and concurrent restriction proposals under development/discussion,	ECHA's opinions and decisions may not be completed within the legal deadlines, or not accepted by entities, such as NGOs raising concerns to political level,	thus leading to reputational and/or legal damage and negative impacts on quality/targets	3. PEOPLE AND ORGANISATION	*We have spread out the workload. Furthermore there is temporary reinforcement by staff members from within the Agency to AfAs and structural reinforcement will take place in 2019-2020.*	3.8	2.6	10	MEDIUM	Accept	Action in three aspects has been taken. It may be that ECHA will need to further spread out the start of the opinion making due to capacity problems in the scientific Committees (in particular SEAC) or in the secretariat. Furthermore, units D3 and D4 are being reinforced with additional permanent staff in 2019 and 2020.	Risk Management Units I and II

Annex IX: Procurement plan 2020

Contract subject	Reference	Estimated contract value (€)	Budget line	Procurement channel	Foreseen launch	Foreseen signature
SCIENTIFIC SERVICES (ref. Work Programme 2020)						
DIRECT CONTRACTS						
1. Outsourced studies for enhanced company support	WP activity 1.2 Registration and dossier submission	140 000	3003	Low-value negotiated procedures FR 164 f)/Annex I (point 14)	Q2	Q3
2. Scientific study on hazard assessment and generation of robust study summaries	Reference in IT Master Plan: Outsourced software services related to 6.2.2 Chemical Information Portals - Outsourced software services related to 6.1.1 IUCLID	200 000	3801	Open call for tenders	Q2	Q3
3. Outsourced studies under the Nano Materials Observatory	WP activity 4.1 EU Observatory for Nanomaterials	130 000	6010	Low-value negotiated procedures FR 164 f)/Annex I (point 14)	Q1/Q2	Q1/Q2
4. Services related to the development of a searchable database for pre-clinical and clinical information of approved pharmaceuticals and to New Approach Methodologies (NAM)	WP activity: 1 REACH and CLP 1.1 Dossier preparation 1.2 Registration and dossier submission 1.3 Screening and prioritisation	260 000	3009	FWC ECHA/2018/11, ECHA/2018/244 and FWC ECHA/2018/135	Q2-Q3	Q2-Q3

5. Service contracts related to Applications for Authorisation (AfA), substitution activities, alternatives of SVHC, preparation of Annex XV restriction dossiers on selected substances, improving the methodologies of socio-economic analysis (SEA) carried out for risk management of chemicals, and Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA)	WP activity: 1.5 Authorisation 1.6 Restrictions 1.9 Data management and dissemination 4.3 Support to occupational health legislation	570 000	3005	FWC ECHA/2019/191 New FWC ECHA/2019/355 Low-value negotiated procedures FR 164 f)/Annex I (point 14)	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4
6. Service contracts related to Substance Identity (SID), EOGRTS and substance and dossier evaluation related services.	WP activity: 1.1 Dossier preparation 1.4 Evaluation	115 000	3003 3004 3009	New FWC ECHA/2019/355 Low-value negotiated procedures FR 164 f)/Annex I (point 14)	Q1-Q4	Q1-Q4
7. Services for QSAR toolbox	WP activity 1.9 Data management and dissemination	400 000	3801	FWC ECHA/2019/43	Q1	Q2
8. Support to MSCA for evaluation of active substances, assessments on Endocrine disruptors, human health and environment	WP activity 2 Biocides	200 000	4000	Open call for tenders for FWC for Biocides	Q3	Q3
9. Specialised scientific services in relation to EUSES (EU System for the Evaluation of Substances)	WP activity 1.1 Dossier preparation	50 000	3009	New FWC (see below line 10)	Q3	Q4
FRAMEWORK CONTRACTS						
10. Framework Contract for specialised scientific services in relation to EUSES (EU System for the Evaluation of Substances)	WP activity 1.1 Dossier preparation	300 000	3009	Open Call for Tenders	Q2	Q4

11. Framework Contract to support the evaluation of active substances by evaluating MSCAs (assessment of endocrine disrupting properties and other assessment needs).	WP activity 2 Biocides	1 000 000	4000	Open Call for Tenders	Q1-Q2	Q2-Q3
COMMUNICATION SERVICES						
DIRECT CONTRACTS						
12. Communications related to printing services and publications	WP activity 5.3 Management	15 000	3013 4013 5013	FWC ECHA/2016/30	Q1/Q4	Q1/Q4
13. Media monitoring services (4 years, annual estimate of 80 000€)	WP activity 5.3 Management	320 000	3013 4013 5013	Open Call for Tenders	Q1	Q2
14. IT tools for social media monitoring and digital asset management	WP activity 5.3 Management	60 000	3013 4013 5013	DIGIT FWC SIDE II	Q1-Q2	Q2
LEGAL SERVICES						
DIRECT CONTRACTS						
15. Legal and court cases, ad-hoc legal advice (several contracts)	WP activity 5.3 Management	350 000	3022 4022	Exceptional negotiated procedures under point 11. 1, h) of Annex I to FR	Q1/Q4	Q1/Q4
16. Advice on IPR	WP activity 5.3 Management	90 000	3022	JRC FWC	Q1/Q4	Q1/Q4
IT SERVICES (ref. IT MASTER PLAN 2020)						
SPECIFIC CONTRACTS (under Framework Contracts)						

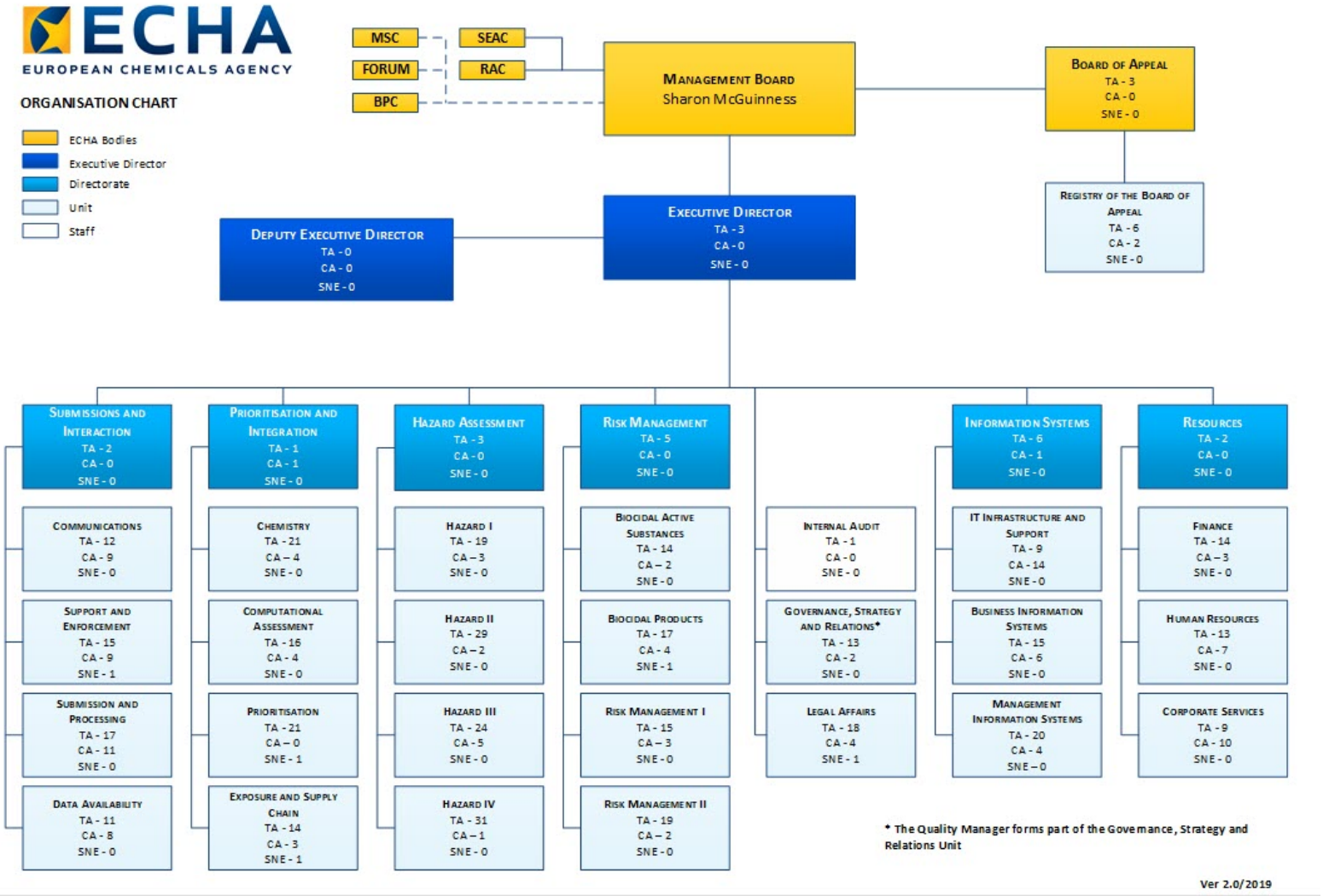
17. Methods and tools for data mining. Text analytics. IUCLID Data Extractor	Outsourced software services related to 6.1 Work on data	400 000	3003, 3008	FWC ECHA/2017/10	Q1	Q2
18. Services related to development and maintenance in 2019 of **ECHEM Portal** (the Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances)	Outsourced software services related to 6. 2019 priorities: Grow	200 000	3801	FWC ECHA/2018/560	Q1	Q1
19. Several contracts for **PROGRAMME ECM & ECHA Interacts**	Outsourced software services, studies and support services (e.g. help desk) related to 5.1. Efficiently launch new IT based services and 5.2.2. Enhance the recording of the scientific assessment findings and advance the use of the recorded information and 6.2. Efficiency increase	2 250 000	3008, 4008 and 5008	FWC ECHA/2015/321, FWCECHA/2017/09, DIGIT SLA 014-00, new FWC ECHA/2019/322	Q4-2019-Q1/Q3-2020	Q3
20. Several contracts for **PROGRAMME IT Services for Industry**	Outsourced software services, studies and support services (e.g. help desk) related to: 5.1.1. Poison Centre Notification Portal and central searchable database, 5.1.2. Waste Framework Directive: SCIP database, 5.2.1. IUCLID as global standard, 5.3. Advance IT capabilities for environment exposure assessment 7. BPR 8. PIC	3 750 000	3008, 4008, 5008	FWC ECHA/2016/333 and FWC ECHA/2017/09	Q4-2019-Q1/Q3-2020	Q4

21. Several contracts for **PROGRAMME ADSM & RM** (*Application Delivery and Service Management & Release Management*) for the IT applications of ECHA	Outsourced ICT infrastructure services and application management services, support services (e.g. service desk), hardware and software licences related to:4. 2020 priorities: Run6.3. ICT infrastructure services and workplace services	1 700 000	3008, 4008, 5008, 6010, 6011	FWC ECHA/2017/09, FWC ECHA/2015/321, FWC ECHA/2018/560, FWC ECHA/2017/10, FWC ECHA/2016/333	Q4-2019-Q1/Q3-2020	Q3/Q4
22. Several contracts for **PROGRAMME CHEMICALS INFORMATION PORTALS**	Outsourced software services, studies and support services (e.g. help desk) related to: 5.1.4. EU Legislation Finder: EUCLEF 6. 2019 priorities: Grow 6.2. Efficiency increase	2 600 000	3008, 4008, 5008, 6010, 6011	FWC ECHA/2018/560, FWC ECHA/2016/333, FWC ECHA/2017/10, FWC ECHA/2107/09, DIGIT FWC SIDE II	Q1/Q3	Q1-Q4
23. Web development services	WP activity 5.3 Management	350 000	3013 4013 5013	FWC ECHA/2018/560	Q1/Q4	Q1/Q4
24. Several contracts for **PROGRAMME Management Information Systems**	Outsourced software services, studies, support services (e.g. help desk) and software licences related to: 4 2020 priorities: Run	80 000	3008, 4008, 5008	DG DIGIT FWC SIDE II and FWC ECHA/2015/321	Q4-2019-Q1/Q2-2020	Q3
25. Several contracts for **PROGRAMME Data Management Services**	Outsourced data and software services, studies and support services (e.g. help desk) related to: 5. 2020 priorities: Transform 6.1. Work on Data	1 950 000	3008, 4008, 5008, 6011	FWC ECHA/2017/10	Q1/Q2	Q1-Q4

26. Several contracts for **PROGRAMME ICT Help-desk**	Outsourced support services (e.g. help desk) hardware and software licences related to: 4 2019 priorities: Run	375 000	3008, 4008, 5008	DG FWC DI-07660 (Microsoft), FWC ECHA/2016/333	Q4-2019-Q1/Q2-2020	Q1-Q4
27. Several contracts for **PROGRAMME ICT Procurement:** Maintenance of Hardware and Software	Outsourced support services (e.g. help desk) hardware and software licences related to all the areas of the IT Masterplan	1 100 000	3008, 4008, 5008	DG DIGIT FWCs	Q4-2019-Q4/2020	Q1/Q4
NEW IT FRAMEWORK CONTRACTS						
28. FWC ECHA/2019/127 for **IT Services in the field of Enterprise Content Management (ECM)** (Duration: 4 years)	Outsourcing framework contract that will be the main channel for services in the areas of the Chemical Information Portals (CIP) Programme, the ECHA Interacts initiative and the ECHA web site Ref. 11 Sourcing	8 900 000	3008, 4008, 5008, 6010, 6011	Open call for tenders	Q1	Q3
29. FWC ECHA/2019/322 for **IT Services related to Microsoft technologies (Duration:** 4 years)	Outsourcing framework contract that will be the main channel for services in the areas of the Chemical Information Portals (CIP) Programme, the ECHA Interacts initiative and the ECHA web site Ref. 11 Sourcing	9 000 000	3008, 4008, 5008, 6010, 6011	Open call for tenders	Q1	Q3

30. FWC ECHA/2020/XX for **IT Services for the IT tools for industry (Duration:** 4 years)	Outsourcing framework contract that will be the main channel for services in the areas of the of the IT solutions for Industry under REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC, Waste Directive etc. Ref. 11 Sourcing	20 000 000	3008, 4008, 5008, 6010, 6011	Open call for tenders or competitive procedure with negotiation	Q2	Q4
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES						
31. Framework Service Contract for **ISO Certification** (regular surveillance and re-certification audit)	WP activity 5.3 Management	80 000	3022, 4022	Interagency call for tenders led by EFSA	Q1	Q2-Q3
32. Provision of technical support to ECHA with ex-post evaluations	WP activity 5.3 Management	40 000	3022, 4022	FWC ECHA/2018/452	Q1	Q3
TOTAL AMOUNT:		**56 975 000**		**The Plan includes operational procurement of ECHA in 2020 ≥15000 €**		

Annex X: Organisation chart 2020



Annex XI: Strategy for cooperation with third countries and/or international organisations

Overview

Article 77(2)(l) of the REACH Regulation and Article 76(1)(h) of the BPR Regulation foresee in terms of tasks, among others, for the ECHA Secretariat: "at the Commission's request, providing technical and scientific support for steps to improve cooperation between the Community, its Member States, international organisations and third countries on scientific and technical issues relating to the safety of substances, as well as active participation in technical assistance and capacity building activities on sound management of chemicals in developing countries." In addition, Article 13 of the REACH Regulation underlines the importance of OECD Test Guidelines and tools for an effective implementation of chemicals legislation and hence the operational need to ensure such are developed.

Furthermore, Articles 6(1)(e) and 21 of the Prior Informed Consent Regulation (PIC) as well as Articles 11(1) and 12 of the Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulation (POP) stipulate a need for Commission, Member States and the Agency to address the needs of developing countries, to cooperate in promoting technical assistance and training to support the development of necessary infrastructure, capacity and expertise to manage chemicals properly throughout their life cycles.

The aim of ECHA's international cooperation activities is, therefore, to support the implementation of the legislation within ECHA's remit, and to provide technical and scientific support to the European Commission in the implementation of the EU's international agenda. Since 2014 an exchange of letters between the Commission services and ECHA sets out the framework for ECHA's international activities44. Any additional activities are contractually agreed under specific grant agreements. Currently this is the case for ECHA's work under the Instrument for Pre-Accession to the EU (IPA), since 2009.

ECHA focuses on contributing to the international development and harmonisation of tools and methods needed for an effective implementation of EU legislation. This is done through agreement on international standards and tools which are benefitting not only the EU, but authorities and industry beyond EU borders. Common technical standards, tools, and practices save resources by reducing trade barriers and allow for test results and assessments to be shared between jurisdictions.

This work is predominantly done via the OECD Chemicals Programme. However, it is also underpinned by bilateral engagements with peer agencies in other OECD countries (US, Canada and Australia among others).

ECHA provides furthermore support to the European Commission in the implementation of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and for the United Nations Globally Harmonised System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UN GHS). In addition, ECHA provides, at the request of the Commission, technical and scientific support for the Commission under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and the forthcoming "beyond 2020" framework.

[44] The Secretariat is currently discussing with the Commission services an update of this exchange of letters.

Main actions and outputs 2020 and 2021

Contribution to world-wide development of standards and tools for risk assessment of chemicals

- Continued contributions to the OECD Chemicals Programme via the Joint Meeting, relevant Working Parties (especially those for Hazard Assessment, Exposure Assessment, and Nanomaterials) Test Guidelines programme, and the relevant expert groups and project working under them.
- Maintain and further develop the OECD Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances (eChemPortal). Further automate the synchronisation with ECHA's dissemination website to increase efficiency.
- Further develop methodologies related to socio-economic analysis in particular in the context of the OECD. This comprises both the valuation of health and environmental endpoints and learning lessons from regulatory risk management cases in different OECD member countries.

	2019	*2020*
Foreseen resource investment (FTEs)	2.5	2.5

Scientific support to the Commission and EU agenda for international chemical management

- Support the Commission in their participation to the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention [2021], the Chemical Review Committee's work, and the international capacity building activities.
- Support to the Commission in proposing substances for inclusion in the Stockholm Convention.
- Support to the Commission in their participation to the regular meetings and the intersessional work of the POPs Review Committee's under the Stockholm Convention. Support the Commission in the related work carried out under the POPs Regulation.
- Provide scientific and technical support to the Commission in the context of the further development of UN GHS, including the work of selected GHS working groups, notably the working group on the use of non-animal testing methods for classification.

	2019	*2020*
Foreseen resource investment (FTEs)	0.5	0.5

Capacity building in support of developing chemical management systems in third countries

- Develop in 2020, in close cooperation with Commission services, a more systematic approach for capacity building towards third countries. ECHA thereby plans to start gaining practical experience through a capacity building project preferably to carried out with international partners such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and/or the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), EU Member States and potentially also through engagement of relevant industry actors (ICCA/Cefic). Based on practical experience gained, ECHA will assess how to best develop further such activities.

- Continue to support (potential) EU accession candidate countries through the Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA) as outlined in the grant agreement agreed between the Agency and the Commission with an extension under IPA II until June 2022. The in-depth study in Montenegro and Serbia to assess their readiness for EU membership in

the context of industrial chemical management is expected to enhance ECHA's organisational knowhow on methodologies for capacity building in general.

	2019	*2020*
Foreseen resource investment (FTEs)	2.0	2.5

Annex XII: ECHA Integrated Management System and Framework

I. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM STRATEGY

The objective of the Integrated Management System strategy is to enable the achievement of ECHA's strategic priorities by ensuring a flexible and performance-based governance, well adapted to its priorities and ECHA's operational structure, while simultaneously recognising the legislative framework within which ECHA operates, including applicable requirements in the fields of internal control, quality, security, environmental and sustainability management.

The strategy includes ECHA's top management commitment and is supported by an Integrated Management System Framework. The framework further details the common principles and characteristics to be implemented in ECHA's operational and governance processes.

ECHA's management commits to:

1. **One-ECHA culture.** ECHA implements a culture of internal cooperation and alignment of goals and resources around common priorities. ECHA commits to effective execution across organisational boundaries, taking advantage of the available capabilities and maximising efficiencies. ECHA strives for continuous alignment with external contributors to its processes, leading to effective and efficient cooperation in developing outputs. ECHA implements a culture of delegation and trust, where decisions and controls are implemented at the lowest level compatible with the risks.
2. **Contribute to political priorities and values of the European Union** as regularly defined by the European Institutions.
3. **A quality mind-set** to provide services and products that consistently meet the needs and expectations of **ECHA regulatory partners and stakeholders**, including ECHA's governing body, institutional partners, industry, other relevant organisations and the citizens. ECHA maintains an open and transparent, two-way dialogue with its partners and stakeholders.
4. **An internal control system based on performance and efficiency without compromising the effectiveness, while maintaining compliance with legal, financial and regulatory requirements.** Effective and efficient internal control to be used to ensure proportionate controls based on a good cost/risk-benefit ratio, where strategic and operational opportunities and continual improvements are uncovered and pursued, and resources are allocated in the most economical manner contributing to the achievement of the Agency's strategic and EU political priorities.
5. **Flexibility, risk tolerance and simplicity.** ECHA strives to minimise bureaucracy and formalism, in executing its activities. ECHA endeavours to maximise the organisation's confidence in handling risks and opportunities, executing activities efficiently, adapting to circumstances, while complying with the applicable regulations and protecting legitimate interest of third parties.
6. **Promote transparency** as a default operating mode of the Agency.
7. **Ensure physical security** of staff and visitors, as well as **protection of confidential business information** and data entrusted to the Agency,

8. **Increase sustainability in the day-to-day** operations of ECHA by carefully using natural resources and making corresponding choices when selecting products and services from external vendors.

The progress towards the achievement of the strategy will be measured annually. The assessment will be based on the criteria as stipulated in the following framework.

II. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FRAMEWORK

ECHA's Integrated Management System Framework is the tool to implement ECHA's Integrated Management System Strategy through four high-level components: **(1) Governance, (2) Strategy, planning and risk management, (3) Operations and operational structure, and (4) Evaluation and improvement.**

Each component includes a number of respective principles and characteristics to be deployed into operational and governance processes, aiming to maintain oversight, track progress and adjust accordingly. The structure of the framework and its components follows the **Internal Control Framework's structure as stipulated in the Financial Regulation. Quality, environmental, security and business continuity management, sustainability and efficiency** principles, including a continual improvement focus are embedded as an integral part of that structure. There is an explicit focus on the need to ensure **both a high level of performance of ECHA and compliance** with relevant legislations and ECHA's Financial Regulation.

1. GOVERNANCE

Component: 1.1 Mission and vision

Principles: Demonstrating what ECHA believes it is there for and what it wants to achieve, through its commitment to stakeholders and in alignment with ECHA's strategy.

Characteristics
Senior management is clearly defining the Agency's Mission and Vision in alignment to its strategy, and communicating them to staff and external stakeholders, aiming to ensure stakeholders' understanding and commitment.

Component: 1.2 Ethical and organisational values

Principles: Promoting commitment to transparency, integrity and ethical values

Characteristics
Senior management defines the ethical and organisational values it stands by, through an open and transparent dialogue, involving management, staff and stakeholders.
The Agency's management and staff members are aware and uphold the values through their own behaviour, working methods and decision-making.
The Agency deploys cost-effective measures to prevent harassment, conflict of interests and fraud, as well as to ensure whistleblowing channels exist.

Component: 1.3 Management responsibility

Principles: Establishing authority and responsibility to support accountability and empowerment, ensuring proportionality and decision-making at a level corresponding to the risk.

Characteristics
The Agency's management is committed to implementing and improving its Integrated Management System, combining the elements of quality, internal control, sustainability, environmental, security and business continuity aspects. The Integrated Management System is aligned with ECHA's strategy, mission and vision while minimising bureaucracy and formalism.
The Agency's management is supporting effective decision-making by clear definition of responsibilities, authority and appropriate segregation of duties, where decisions are taken at the lowest possible level corresponding to the process risk. The Agency's management actively promotes staff empowerment and delegation of powers in order to contribute to the efficiency of processes, competence development and flexibility, while keeping the balance between cost, risk and benefit.

Component 1.4 Human Resources

Principles: Committing to competence, high performance and staff development as part of ECHA's Human Resource Strategy[45]

Characteristics
The Agency's management continuously enhances staff and competence development, management and leadership capabilities, needed for the achievement of the strategic priorities of the organisation, thus effectively and efficiently contributing to a motivating and flexible work environment with focus on high performance and adequate work-life balance for staff.
Senior management is ensuring that the available competencies as well as staff selection and recruitment contribute to the achievement of the Agency´s strategic plan and priorities, via regularly identifying competency gaps and needs, and monitoring and assessing staff performance in an objective, equal and transparent way.

Component 1.5 Stakeholders and partners engagement

Principles: Maintaining an open and transparent, two-way dialogue with the Agency's regulatory partners and stakeholders, including for effective on-boarding of new tasks.

Characteristics
ECHA's engagement with regulatory partners and stakeholders is based on the Agency's corporate values and their involvement in the Agency's operations, enhanced through an effective communication strategy.
ECHA's internal and external communication is consistent, cost-effective and relevant to the audience being targeted to ensure internal and external partners and stakeholders can both obtain and provide sufficient and timely information for the performance of their responsibilities.
The Agency is monitoring and adjusting its stakeholders' and partners' policy in line with its evolving role aiming for synergies and consistency between its legislations, new and

45 Management Board document MB/52/2018.

existing tasks, where common objectives and shared tasks are becoming more frequent between ECHA and its external stakeholders and partners.

2. Strategy, planning and risk management

Component 2.1. Priorities planning and resource allocation

Principles: Demonstrating commitment to objectives, priorities and respective steering including activity-based resource allocation.

Characteristics
The Agency's management under the supervision of the Management Board is defining ECHA's strategic and operational priorities, both positive and negative, and their implementation in view of the set political priorities and values of the European Union, as well as ECHA's strategy, mission, vision and values.
The Senior management is defining the strategic and annual priorities clearly in a way that makes it possible to measure their outcome and impact, identify the risks related to them and cascade them to all levels of the organisation.
The Agency is ensuring that human and financial resources are allocated based on the Agency's strategic priorities, activities and objectives in line with the principles of effectiveness, efficiency and economy.

Component 2.2. Risk management

Principles: Identifying and analysing risks and significant changes, uncovering opportunities and using cost-risk-benefit analysis to remove unnecessary controls.

Characteristics
The Agency has adequate mechanisms in place to mitigate risks and ensure uninterrupted operations, continuity, security and everyday protection of the Agency's staff, assets and information. Corporate risk assessment includes all elements of ECHA Integrated Management System and all types of risks[46].
The Agency is integrating risk management into the annual planning and reporting cycle, embedding it in the decision–making process at all levels, using cost/risk-benefit analysis and other appropriate techniques at process and project level, aiming at higher risk tolerance where opportunities are pursued, and designing control activities in a cost-effective and efficient way, proportionate to the underlying risks.[47]

3. Operations and operational structure

Component 3.1. Activity management

Principles: Defining the activities, processes and their interactions, ensuring one-ECHA cooperation and alignment to the strategic priorities to ensure objectives are met, and allow for measurement of outcome and impact.

[46] Risks could be broadly defined as follows: governance and strategic risks, operational risks, human resources risks, risks of fraud, risks of conflict of interests, business continuity risks, security risks, reputational risks, communication and information risks, risks related to legality and regularity, external risks, as well as significant external and internal changes that may pose both risks and opportunities.

[47] Pursuant to the provisions of Article 30 FR on efficient internal control.

Characteristics
The Agency defines its activities, processes and their interactions in alignment with its strategic priorities and objectives, aiming to clearly identify the outcomes, the expected performance and efficiency, as well as intermediate and long-term impact.
The Agency ensures that its activities and processes are managed towards achieving effectiveness and efficiency, executed through one-ECHA contribution by relevant competencies and functions, and they deliver quality output according to ECHA possibilities and stakeholder needs and allow for efficiencies and synergies both internally and with external parties.
ECHA aims at ensuring that its suppliers are managed in the most cost-effective and economic way in line with the applicable environmental and sustainability criteria.

Component 3.2. Information and data management

Principles: Aiming at effective, efficient, integrated information, communication and data solutions

Characteristics
The Agency is ensuring that its technology, information and data solutions are aligned to its strategy, including its data management strategy, are well integrated to support efficiency and automation of the Agency's activities, while increasing the knowledge base for more effective regulatory work, sharing information on safe use of chemicals, proactively making the data re-usable to target users, better leveraging the data for stakeholders and partners through interoperability, providing a "digital by default" and paperless environment, where information is secure, protected and, where relevant, submitted only once while serving multiple purposes.
The Agency is ensuring that the technology, assets and the IT systems used for running its processes are reliable, secure, comply with the applicable legislation, provide adequate audit trails and are in line with the principles of data protection, availability, confidentiality and integrity.

Component 3.3. Change management

Principles: Aiming at agility and flexibility to respond to changes while ensuring continuity

Characteristics
The Agency's management system and operational structure support flexibility and agility in response to changes in the external and internal environment while maintaining effectiveness and increasing efficiency.
The Agency is assessing external and internal major changes as a result of evolving stakeholders' requirements, which may potentially have an impact on the Agency's priorities, and consecutively on its strategies and on ECHA Integrated Management System.

4. Evaluation and improvement

Component 4.1. Performance management

Principles: Aiming at performance-based management where continual improvement is pursued and ex-ante and ex-post controls are risk-based

Characteristics
The Agency aims at having adequate and performance-based monitoring and measurement structures, including procedures for monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations to ensure accuracy, completeness and timeliness of data and related information on the use of the Agency's resources, activities, processes and products, as well as reliability of reporting.
The Agency aims at having adequate ex-ante and ex-post controls which are proportionate to the risk, to detect, assess and manage gaps, non-conformities, complaints, deficiencies, as well as continual improvements.

Component 4.2. Assessments, audits and evaluations

Principles: Conducting risk-based assessments, audits and evaluations, driven by operational and strategic needs to identify gaps, assess benefits, impact and added value of specific ECHA activities

Characteristics
Evaluations of strategies, activities, programmes and projects are driven by ECHA's strategic and operational needs and are performed to assess the benefits, results, gaps, impacts and the added value of those activities for ECHA's partners and stakeholders.
The Internal Audit Capability, the Evaluation Coordination Function[48], the Internal Control Officer, the Quality Manager and other qualified staff members supporting audits, assessments and ex-post evaluations are providing independent and objective assurance, as well as performance consulting, based on risk assessment, designed to add value and improve the operations of the Agency.
Senior management is reviewing periodically and carrying out a management review on the effectiveness, adequacy and suitability of the Agency's Integrated Management System in line with the existing strategic priorities, and the applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

[48] The Evaluation Coordination Function is responsible for coordinating and performing ex-post evaluations.

Annex XIII: IT resources

ECHA IT RESOURCES		
IT tool	**Main description**	**Activities served by tool**
NEW **EUON new features** (released July 2019)	IT solution integrating information from national nanomaterial inventories, the EU nano cosmetics notifications, and data available in ECHA's dissemination on chemicals in nanoform. The tool is accessible as part of ECHA's Nanomaterials Observatory web pages.	4.1 EU Observatory for Nanomaterials
NEW EUCLEF (developed in 2019 to be released beginning of 2020)	Navigation interface for companies to explore their legal obligations on chemicals under an initial number of EU legislations (the number can progressively increase pending the availability of resources).	4.2 EU Chemicals Legislation Finder
NEW **Poison Centres Notification Portal (PCNP)** (progressively released starting in 2019)	New IT service for industry to prepare and submit their notifications under Article 45 of CLP. New IT service for national appointed bodies to receive the industry notifications. Searchable database on industry notifications.	1.7 Classification and Labelling
NEW **IT support for the POPs Regulation**	The service will be embedded into existing IT tools already covered in this portfolio.	3.2 POP – Persistent Organic Pollutants
NEW **Waste Framework Directive database** (actual release to be defined pending the allocation of resources)	New IT service for collecting, targeted sharing and disseminating information of the presence of SVHCs in articles.	1.8 Safe and sustainable use of chemicals

IUCLID	Main tool for technical dossier preparation for industry in REACH, CLP and BPR. Used as the central database of dossiers for the regulatory work of ECHA and for the work of national competent authorities in REACH, CLP and BPR. Tool for preparation of applications for authorisation.	1.1 Dossier preparation 1.2 Registration and dossier submission 1.3 Screening and Prioritisation 1.4 Evaluation 1.5 Authorisation 1.6 Restrictions 1.7 Classification and Labelling 2. Biocides
ECHA Cloud Services for SMEs	Cloud services for on-line management of IUCLID data stored at ECHA. It is operated by ECHA without charge for SMEs.	1.1 Dossier preparation
Chesar	Supports registrants to carry out their safety assessments in a structured manner, prepare their chemical safety reports (CSRs) and generate their exposure scenarios for communication in the supply chain.	1.1 Dossier preparation 1.8 Safe and sustainable use of chemicals
QSAR Toolbox	Software application intended to be used by OECD member countries, chemical industry and other stakeholders in filling gaps in data needed for assessing the hazards of chemicals.	1.1 Dossier preparation 1.9 Data management and dissemination
REACH-IT	The tool for inquiry submission and processing. Submission web application for REACH and CLP, as well as the tool for automated processing of submission, granting a registration number or PPORD notification number, once technical	1.1 Dossier preparation 1.2 Registration and

	completeness and other relevant rules are met. Invoicing tool for fee-based submissions. It offers a secure communication inbox used for all communication with registrants, used also by non-submission regulatory processes (e.g. communication of evaluation decisions). Submission tool for the applications for authorisation.	dossier submission 1.5 Authorisation 1.7 Classification and labelling
R4BP	Used by industry for submitting applications under the Biocidal Products Regulation to ECHA and by ECHA/MSCAs for providing applicants with the related decisions. R4BP represents the implementation of the register for biocidal products foreseen in the BPR.	2. Biocides
SPC Editor	Tool for industry and MSCAs to process the summary of product characteristics (SPC) as foreseen in the BPR.	2. Biocides
ePIC	Web application used by industry for submitting PIC notifications to ECHA. Central IT tool for all the actors involved in PIC: industry, ECHA, designated national authorities, customs, European Commission: all the actors interact using the tool.	3.1 PIC
Odyssey	Guides the scientific decision-making process and ensures consistency and traceability.	1.4 Evaluation
Website	ECHA's website is the primary communication vehicle of the Agency. It is the fundamental source of information and guidance for companies seeking to comply with the legislation on chemicals. It informs and is the vehicle for public consultation in the different steps of the authorisation process, on restrictions, on CLP and on Biocides. It is the source of information for notifiers and DNAs on PIC and for companies wishing to appeal decisions. ECHA's website is the source of information on procurement exercises. It is the channel through which ECHA communicates its vacancies. It is the channel through which ECHA demonstrates who we are, what we do, how we are structured, how we make decisions and how stakeholders can engage with us.	1.1 Dossier preparation 1.2 Registration and dossier submission 1.3 Screening and Prioritisation 1.4 Evaluation 1.8 Safe and sustainable use of chemicals 1.5 Authorisation

		1.6 Restrictions 1.7 Classification and Labelling 2. Biocides 3.1 PIC 1.9 Data management and dissemination 5.2 Board of Appeal 5.5 Financial resources 5.6 Human resources 5.3 Management
Remedy and its customisation HelpEx	IT service management tool in which the enquiries, service requests and incidents are stored for processing and a database for regular reporting on ECHA services.	1.1 Dossier preparation 1.2 Registration and dossier submission 1.4 Evaluation 1.2.5 Safe and sustainable use of chemicals 1.5 Authorisation 1.6 Restrictions 1.7 Classification and Labelling 2. Biocides 3.1 PIC

Dynamic Case	Case management tool to support the creation and processing of business cases at the same time providing a repository for the documents generated. It ensures traceability of the process steps also for auditing and other legal aspects (e.g. access to data, litigation).	1.2 Registration and dossier submission 1.3 Screening and Prioritisation 1.4 Evaluation 1.5 Authorisation 1.6 Restrictions 1.7 Classification and Labelling 2. Biocides 1.9 Data management and dissemination 5.1 Forum
ECHA Interacts	Unified system for MSCAs NEAs Committee members to access information in REACH, CLP and collaborate with ECHA in a range of regulatory tasks. It also gives access to the MSCA IUCLID central database for REACH and CLP and the MSCA IUCLID central database for Biocides. Two large central databases of scientific data in IUCLID format opening direct access and full IUCLID functionalities to MSCAs.	1.3 Screening and Prioritisation 1.4 Evaluation 1.5 Authorisation 1.6 Restrictions 1.7 Classification and Labelling
Secure CIRCA-BC	External collaboration tool used to exchange documents with MSCAs.	1.2 Registration and dossier submission 1.4 Evaluation 1.5 Authorisation 1.6 Restrictions 1.7 Classification and

		Labelling 2. Biocides 5.1 Forum 5.2 Board of Appeal 5.3 Management
Reporting	Automated reporting is a key instrument to monitor, manage and inform about submissions, fee income and related data; the status of cases opened for evaluation: it is a crucial tool for the regular reports on evaluation foreseen in the regulations (e.g. Article 117 (2) report).	1.2 Registration and dossier submission 1.4 Evaluation 1.7 Classification and Labelling
Scientific Data Platform (SDAP), formerly business data analytics tools	ECHA develops algorithms and uses powerful dedicated data mining tools to screen the high volume of dossiers submitted and identify candidates for compliance checks according to the compliance checks strategy.	1.3 Screening and Prioritisation 1.4 Evaluation 1.9 Data management and dissemination
Dissemination system	IT system to give facilitated access to the public to ECHA public data on chemicals under REACH, CLP and PIC and on biocidal products.	1.7 Classification and Labelling 1.2 Registration and dossier submission 2. Biocides 3.1 PIC 1.9 Data management and dissemination
Data Integration Platform (BIDI)	BIDI is the data management system to provide data integration and aggregation, business intelligence and reporting on business data. It provides integrated data to consuming systems, notably the dissemination portal, the portal	1.9 Data management and dissemination

	dashboard for MSCAs and for enforcement authorities. It enables the re-use of data without duplication, advanced searches, data intelligence; capabilities which make the data usable and meaningful for consumption.	
Event Logistics Management and Contact Management system	Tool used for the logistics of organising meetings in ECHA and to manage lists of contacts (Management Board or Committee members, experts listed by expertise etc.), and to search and sort data.	5.1 Forum 5.3 Management
Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (PMR) system	A set of solutions serving planning, monitoring and reporting on corporate work, human resources and financial resources.	5.3 Management 5.5 Financial resources 5.6 Human resources
Integrated Management System (IMS) tool	ECHA's IMS tool is the single entry point to help the Agency deliver and continually improve its products and services.	5.3 Management
ECM records management system	System used for storing and managing ECHA permanent records according to ECHA's filing plan, information security rules, retention rules, etc.	5.3 Management
ECHAnet	Intranet of ECHA – the Agency's primary internal communication and collaboration tool.	5.3 Management
ECM document management system	Platform used by ECHA's personnel to store and collaborate on documents applying the internal policies and procedures on management of documents and records and on classification and handling of information.	5.3 Management
Mail registry	Platform to register incoming and outgoing mail for which no other, more appropriate, registration tool is available.	5.3 Management
Declarations of Interest management tool	Tool used to declare and to search declarations of interests by all ECHA's personnel. Used in the conflict of interest checks in all processes.	5.3 Management
ABAC	Budget, accounting and asset management system provided by the European Commission.	5.5 Financial resources
FIMS EasySign	Electronic workflow supporting some financial workflows.	5.5 Financial

		resources
FIMS Budget tool	Budget data collection and consolidation.	5.5 Financial resources
Human Resource Management System (HRMS)	Supports the HR processes: personnel and payroll administration, HR financial management, staff planning and reporting, time management (and related time clocking devices), recruitment, performance and career management, training.	5.6 Human resources
Mission management tool	Tool used to create mission orders and process mission claims and reimbursements.	5.6 Human resources 5.7 Corporate services
Integrated Access Management	IT solution to provision/de-provision user accounts and grant access to IT systems for internal and external users.	5.4 ICT
ITFITS	IT systems used for IT operations	5.4 ICT
Hardware and software licences	Licences to acquire rights to consume software and hardware, and maintain support from vendors.	5.4 ICT
Workplace ICT facilities and services	The standard set of ICT equipment and service supplied to all staff to enable them to access all other IT systems, including laptop, screens and peripheral devices.	5.4 ICT