ECHA
EUROPEAN CHEMICALS AGENCY

Workshop on Waste Framework Directive database - Proceedings

22-23 October 2018

Disclaimer

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1	First draft for review	21 November 2018
2	Second draft following ECHA review	28 November 2018

Workshop on Waste Framework Directive database - Proceedings

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Executive summary

Under the revised Waste Framework Directive, ECHA has been given a task to build a database on articles containing substances of very high concern (SVHCs) from the Candidate List. The main aim is to support the circular economy, prevent waste being generated, reduce hazardous substances in materials and products and support compliance with the obligation of communicating information on articles containing Candidate List substances down the supply chain. Companies that supply such articles – either produced in the EU or imported – will need to submit company data, Candidate List substance data, the article description and safe use instructions for the article to ECHA as from 5 January 2021.

On 22-23 October 2018, ECHA organised a workshop on the future database. The objective of the workshop was to discuss, in detail, a draft 'scenario', for the main features of the future database, that the Agency had developed and published on its website for input from all stakeholders (20 September 2018 – 9 October 2018), the feedback received, as well as the next steps in the development of the database and its related submission and dissemination elements, from a practical perspective.

While the challenges for EU supply chains to get and submit the necessary information to the future database were the most voiced and discussed during the open session with all stakeholders at the workshop on the 22 October, overall, the main principles of ECHA's draft scenario (article-centric approach, definition of duty-holders, harmonisation of formats and submission tools by ECHA) were not challenged. However, the discussions illustrated the need to both clarify some aspects of the current proposal (e.g. role and status of the proposed "unique identifier", non-disclosure of supply chain relationships), and to further discuss and refine other elements. The main issues which will require further discussion concern the scope of the information that article suppliers will have to submit to ECHA (information requirements), and the requirements for the update of the information in the database. It should also be noted that representatives of waste operators, environmental and consumer organisations and of Member State competent authorities in particular also clearly confirmed their need for further information on the presence of substances of concern in articles.

In the session with Member State competent authorities on REACH and Waste on 23 October, the representatives of Member States shared their views, concerns and proposals. Some general lines have been agreed and possibilities for further collaboration and support have been explored, namely on the harmonised transposition of the relevant WFD provisions.

The next steps of the project will include further developing the information requirements, followed by the drafting of detailed specifications for the database and eventually the development of a viable IT solution. However, these next stages of the project will require dedicated resources, which were not yet available on the date of publication of this document, as discussions with the Commission on the financing options are still ongoing.

1. Aim of the workshop

ECHA organised a workshop on establishing a database on articles containing substances of very high concern (SVHCs) in the Candidate List on 22-23 October 2018 in Helsinki.

The revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD)[1], which came into force in July 2018, contains new regulatory tasks for ECHA under Article 9(2). The tasks consist of setting up a database of articles that contain Candidate List substances (i.e. substances of very high concern) and making available this information to waste treatment operators and consumers. ECHA is expected to:

1. Establish a database, by 5 January 2020;

2. Establish (IT) tools to allow any EU suppliers of articles to submit the required information to ECHA, by 5 January 2021; and

3. Provide access to the database to waste treatment operators, and to consumers (upon request).

The future database complements the current communication and notification obligations related to the Candidate List substances in articles, under Articles 33 and 7(2) of the REACH Regulation[2], and should reinforce compliance with these obligations. The aim is to improve the availability of relevant information on articles containing Candidate List substances to waste operators and consumers.

The objective of the workshop was to discuss the next steps required to design and implement the new database in the most useful and efficient way, taking into account the set deadlines.

The first day of the workshop was an open session with all relevant stakeholders, organised in:

- a plenary session in which the European Commission and ECHA gave presentations on the draft scenario[3] and outcome of call for input[4], which were then discussed; as well as

- break-out discussions on workability, assumptions and main open questions, whose conclusions were presented in a further plenary session.

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[1] Directive (EU) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste

[2] See ECHA website: Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) / Candidate List substances in articles dedicated webpage

[3] Draft scenario for the database on articles containing Candidate List substances *[TVP comment: add links to the draft scenario (https://www.echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/24198999/scenario_en.pdf/3021c958-d5f3-e618-5e05-be59b139822c) and technical supporting document (https://www.echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/24198999/scenario_en.pdf/3021c958-d5f3-e618-5e05-be59b139822c)]*

[4] *[TVP comment: add link to comments received to be published soon on our website]*

The second day was reserved for Member State competent authorities (MSCAs) on REACH and Waste, ECHA and the European Commission. It was organised in two plenary sessions during which MSCAs and ECHA gave presentations on the Member State view, implementation and workability, as well as harmonised transposition and cooperation. These were then discussed during each session.

The workshop agenda is included in Appendix 1. Explanations of abbreviations used in this report are found in Chapter 5.

2. Participants

The workshop had 40 participants from 21 Member States, one participant from the Commission services, representatives from three environmental NGOs and one academic institution, as well as representatives from 47 industry organisations, including waste operators. In addition, more than 30 participants joined via webstream.

3. Topics discussed at the workshop

3.1 Draft scenario and outcome of call for input

3.1.1 Background

Silvija Aile from the European Commission (DG Environment) provided an overview of the legal and policy context. The introduction of a legal obligation to implement a database on substances in articles through the Waste Framework Directive is in line with the outcome of the analysis on the interface between chemicals, waste and products legislation[5]. Ms Aile also explained the role of the database in the EU's drive towards a circular economy. By allowing substances of concern to be traced, the information in the database could facilitate safer recycling, enhance consumer choice, and drive the substitution of substances of concern.

3.1.2 Presentation of draft scenario

ECHA then presented its draft scenario[3] for the database. Article 9(2) of the revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD)[6] specifies two tasks for ECHA, which provide the starting point for developing the scenario:

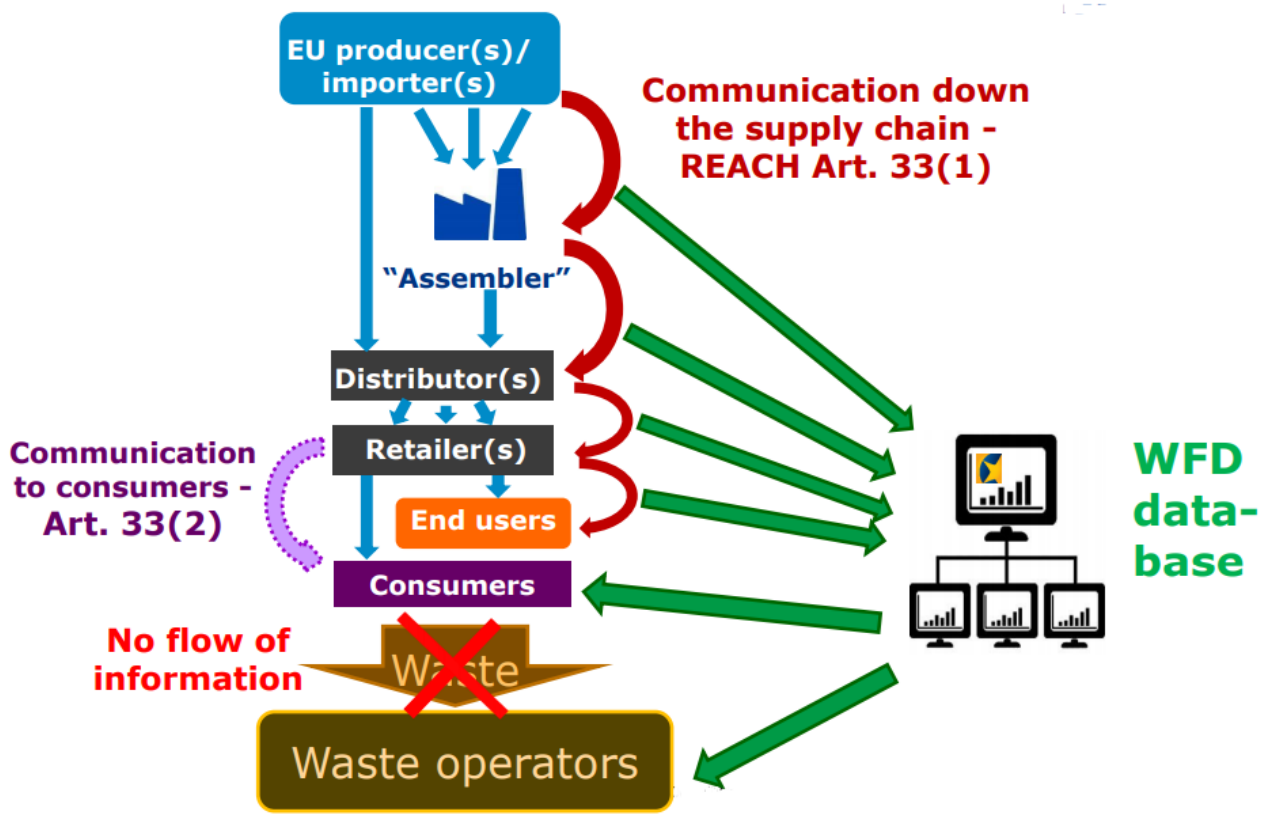
1. To establish and maintain a database for reporting on Candidate List substances in articles. This means that ECHA needs to enable submission of information by EU suppliers of articles.

2. To provide access to the database to "waste treatment operators", and to consumers (upon request). This means that ECHA needs to make information available to potential users.

[5] See Communication on the implementation of the circular economy package: options to address the interface between chemical, product and waste legislation (COM(2018) 32)
[6] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1530001632550&uri=CELEX:32018L0851

As illustrated by Figure 1, information on substances in articles that should currently be passed down the supply chain and to consumers (on request) according to REACH Article 33 would be submitted to the database at every stage of the supply chain. The database would then be made available to consumers and also to waste treatment operators who are not currently provided with this information.

Figure 1: Flows of information on substances in articles through the supply chain under REACH Article 33 and with the new database



Three main objectives of the database can be summarised as follows:

1. Decrease hazardous waste generation by supporting the substitution of substances of concern in articles, placed on the EU market;

2. Allow authorities to monitor the use of substances of concern in articles and initiate appropriate actions over the whole life-cycle of articles;

3. Provide information to further improve waste treatment operations.

As a result, the potential users of the database can be waste operators and consumers, but also public authorities and article suppliers.

ECHA's draft scenario is based on an article-centric approach. In this approach, the duty holders, i.e. those obliged to submit information to the database, would have to make a submission for each article containing a Candidate List substance above 0.1% w/w. Because

articles[7] remain articles when incorporated in complex objects[8], communication obligations on substances in articles apply to every article incorporated in a complex object. Therefore duty holders include EU producers, distributors, retailers and importers of articles and complex objects, as well as EU assemblers of complex objects.

3.1.3 Feedback on the draft scenario from call for input

A call for input on the draft scenario was open on the ECHA website between 20 September and 9 October 2018. 116 responses from a range of EU Member States and non-EU countries, and from different stakeholder groups were received[4].

Some general feedback on the database was received. Specific feedback on the scenario for the design and implementation of the database was grouped into 6 broad elements as summarised by ECHA:

1. Article-centric approach

The approach was mostly supported in generic terms (i.e. no specific reasons for the support were mentioned). However, some specific concerns were raised:

- Some argued that information should be collected at product (item) level, or even at category/family level, rather than at article level. ECHA noted that this would not be in line with the European Court of Justice judgement[9] on the communication and notification obligations of companies when Candidate List substances are contained in articles.

- Some challenged the usefulness of the information at article level for consumers, waste operators and public authorities, including for substitution purposes. ECHA noted that it would be interesting to further investigate why some think this is not useful.

- Some support the substance-centric approach, based on current practice.

2. Duty holders include any suppliers of articles

Feedback received included some alternative suggestions (e.g. the obligation should not apply to assemblers, or only to importers/producers of final products as defined in waste legislation). However, ECHA noted that these are considered beyond the legal specifications for the database. Other responses suggested that non-EU suppliers of articles/complex objects should be allowed to submit data, and others stressed that data submitted should not be duplicated.

3. Use of a unique identifier

In the draft scenario, ECHA proposed the use, on a voluntary basis, of a unique identifier allocated to each item (article or complex object) and used in any further supply chain communication and submission to ECHA. The purpose would be to facilitate supply chain communication, to enable reference to be made to information already submitted leading to lighter submission requirements and less duplication, to enable easier dissemination and to

[7] Article is defined under REACH Article 3(3) as an object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition.
[8] Objects may be made of two or more articles, which can be very complex.
[9] The judgment of the Court of Justice in case C-106/14 is available at: http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?language=en&td=ALL&num=C-106/14

contribute to increasing compliance. The unique identifier could be combined with other existing identifiers.

Again, the feedback received consisted of general confirmation and some specific issues raised:

- Some noted that suppliers lower in the supply chain could be blocked by previous actors not having entered their information.
- Some noted existing identifiers vary – e.g. bar codes are only used for consumer items, not used for business-to-business communication (only component/part number). Some responses proposed use of existing identifiers rather than a new one.

4. Information requirements

The information requirements for the database, based on the supply chain communication duties under REACH Article 33(1) cover the name of the Candidate List substance, identification of the article containing it, and other information to enable safe use of articles at all life-cycle stages including the waste stage, as well as administrative/company data (related to submission management). ECHA suggested that identifiers, a description and categorisation could be needed in order to identify the article. Concentration range, "location" of the of the article containing the Candidate List substance in complex objects and instructions (e.g. for dismantling) could be needed to ensure articles safe use of articles, including at waste stage.

Participants provided feedback on waste operators' needs:

- The general feedback stressed that, based on their current practices, there is no need for detailed data.
- Some suggested aggregated data on articles as such or in complex objects would be required by group/waste stream (e.g. vehicles, electrical/electronic equipment, etc.).
- Waste operators would also need to know the basic material/waste stream that articles are made from or that they are intended to enter in.
- Some confirmed the usefulness of instructions for disassembly and treatment.
- Information may also help improving or developing technologies to remove Candidate List substances from waste.

Feedback relating to the information needs of consumers suggested that:

- A clear identification of the exact item placed on the market is needed in order to make informed purchasing choices and/or for adequate disposal of the resulting waste.
- NGOs and national authorities could use aggregated data to raise awareness and advise consumers.

Feedback also showed that there are concerns about the burden involved in adapting existing tools to cover material-based and item-based categorisations.

5. All the data received should be publicly available

In the feedback received, many concerns were raised about confidentiality of business information. ECHA clarified that links between actors in the same supply chain will not be made publicly available. Ideally, confidential information will not be requested by ECHA, which would publish the information as received. The responsibility for submitting accurate data remains with each duty holder.

6. Streamlined data submission and format

The data will be submitted in a structured and standardised way. ECHA will make available a harmonised EU-wide format and submission tools, potentially allowing for manual upload of a file, manual preparation of the submission online, or system-to-system submission.

3.1.4 Discussion

Questions and concerns were raised by a wide range of stakeholders following the presenations, and responded to by ECHA. The main topics discussed included:

- ECHA noted they are involving stakeholders early on in the development of the database and will continue to inform, guide and discuss.

- ECHA clarified that there is no legal basis to exclude any articles (including e.g. very small articles). The information requirements on substances would cover only what is in the substance's Candidate List entry. Consistency of implementing Waste Framework Article 9(2) into national law will be addressed in discussions with MSCAs.

- Concerns were raised by a representative of the medical devices industry about submitting information additional to the requirements of REACH Article 33. ECHA responded that the information requirements are not considered to go beyond REACH Article 33. The only change is from a substance-centric to article-centric approach. The unique identifier is only a tool to avoid duplication of information.

- A representative of the automotive industry raised concerns about the manageability and proportionality of ECHA's proposals. He called into question the usefulness for users, noting that, based on discussions with automotive recyclers, detailed data is not needed. ECHA noted that detailed granulated searchable data is needed in order to aggregate data (e.g. to waste streams), and also that consumers indicated they need granulated information.

- Retailers can store large numbers of product lines. Often supply chains are complex and suppliers change frequently. This could lead to a disproportionate burden, particularly for SMEs. ECHA noted that they are aware of this potential burden.

- Sectors with existing article identification systems (e.g. the electronics industry) would be eager to reuse their existing systems. This is under assessment by ECHA and will be further discussed.

- It was noted that, for metal recyclers, even very small amounts of unwanted substances could be very problematic in their processes. Therefore, they have to sample their materials in any case, and so additional data may not be needed. On the other hand, another waste operator argued that additional data would be useful for them as they currently do not receive sufficient information from article producers.

- It was discussed that, in the case of updates to the Candidate List, according to REACH Article 33, the information on the affected substances in articles has to be passed on when the article is supplied for the first time after the inclusion of the substance into

the Candidate List. However, an academic proposed to include in the submission the date of the Candidate List that the submitted information refers to.

3.2 Session 1: How to ensure the information flows

Three breakout sessions were held in parallel. Session 1 addressed information flows and started with a brief recap of ECHA's draft scenario with regards to notification duties and the feedback received on this in the call for input. Three questions were put forward to start the discussion:

- How to ensure that each duty holder has the information they need?
- What would be the most efficient solution to gather the required information?
- How to avoid duplications?

It was discussed that materials with long lifetimes (e.g. construction materials) and articles that change in the production process (e.g. substance is washed out) will exhibit different SVHC contents at the end of life when they are to be recycled, compared to the initial product when information was submitted to the database.

When SVHCs in products are substituted, an update will have to be submitted to the database. This will result in several versions of the same product which will be difficult to distinguish for recyclers. Industries with frequently-changing supply chains would require very frequent submissions (e.g. compostition of electronics can change on a minute-by-minute basis, possibly requiring a submission update each time).

ECHA clarified that the legislation requires submission at every stage of the supply chain. In the longer term the database will provide more information about the share of a group of products containing SVHCs.

The participants agreed that the unique ID should be optional. It would be provided by ECHA to the submitter to facilitate passing information down the supply chain. It would be only known to the two subsequent suppliers. Some concerns were raised that, if the ID exists, it could potentially be revealed by lawsuit or by downstream suppliers (illegally) passing it on. It was discussed that the concentration of SVHCs (beyond being >0.1%) is confidential and tonnages will not be included in the database (except potentially voluntarily, using ranges as under REACH).

Information requirements for recyclers were discussed. Waste operators will likely not need information at article level, but ECHA received feedback from waste operators that they would use aggregated information, which can only be generated if higher granularity is available initially. Further discussions are needed to determine which information is needed to allow useful aggregation at waste-stream level.

Some participants indicated that currently the information needed for submission to the database is available to them as far as it does not go beyond REACH Article 33. Duty holders depend on their upstream suppliers to provide complete information. Other participants indicated that they consider it likely that this information is not complete at the moment, in particular for complex imported articles. Different issues, information availability/needs and existing processes exist in each sector. The potential variation of required data fields by sector to account for these differences was raised as a topic for further investigation.

3.3 Session 2: Dissemination: how to make the database useful for consumers and waste operators

The second of the three parallel breakout sessions addressed the use of the database. Trends from the feedback to the call for input were outlined initially. This noted that there were a wide variety of views received, with two clear trends around the information submitted to the database, namely:

- In order to make it useful for waste operators, the data should allow aggregation by e.g. item and material categories
- It should allow a clear identification by consumers of the exact item placed on the market through identifiers and search functionality.

Two questions were noted for discussion. These are noted along with a summary of key points made during the workshop below:

1. Do consumers and waste operators need more information on substances of (very high) concern in articles?
2. How can ECHA best display the data to cover both needs?

The case for more, targeted detail was made by both industry and consumers. The detail relating to the presence of substances of concern in complex products needs to be sufficient to identify the product types affected as well as the presence within specific articles within in a particular branded product.

The workshop attendees indicated that not all users require the same level of detail and that it was important for the database to be able to display data on a number of levels. It must aggregate information and display both summarised product-type-level information and detailed product, article-level information.

Some general points that were made, outside of the two key questions related to wider opportunities and barriers. These comments included:

- Allowing suppliers of hazard-free articles to identify them on the database could be helpful for consumers and provide a positive driver for change.
- Formulating the identifier(s) requires careful consideration in order to allow access by users due to the different levels of information. The information required for safe use may be different to that required to ensure safe reuse or disposal.
- There was recognition of the specific challenges of e-commerce and import and ensuring compliance.

There was discussion regards the tight timeframe for implementation and the opportunity to coordinate across other databases.

3.4 Session 3: How could the data be submitted

The third breakout session started with a summary of the key comments received, covering the following concerns:

- Re-use existing formats to make it easier to comply

- Keep it simple, flexible and easy to use, particularly for SMEs
- Should be available in all languages
- Upload and download function in different formats (e.g. xlsx, xml)
- Before submitting a new object, force the submitter to verify the presence of an already-uploaded object
- The submitter should have only one database where he/she loads all the information needed – link data to other systems
- Manual entering of data is not an option for everyone

A data flowchart was presented with three distinct operations: data submission, data storage and dissemination. Three processes for data submission were proposed:

1. Manual upload of file
2. Manual preparation online
3. System to system

The workshop attendees discussed the flowchart and indicated that, at present, the flow of data was unidirectional. However it should be bidirectional, with waste operators able to submit data on the waste stage of SVHCs. Access for consumers should be restricted and remain unidirectional.

Data submission through an integrated system-to-system process was a well-received concept; however attendees expressed concerns regarding the potential financial burden of such a process. There is no standardised software and industry currently can use a range of different software packages. An integrated system-to-system process may require some firms to purchase new software.

The unique article identifier defined within the database can be linked to the existing identifier code set by a firm, the benefit being that industry can continue operating without relabelling products. Attendees highlighted that by integrating data submission through a system-to-system process, industry will have to process the unique article identifier.

A general point was raised with regards to the challenges of a "one size fits all" approach to data submission. The potential to group products was recommended by attendees.

3.5 Next steps

The next steps of the project will include further developing the information requirements, followed by the drafting of detailed specifications for the database and eventually the development of a viable IT solution. However, these next stages of the project will require dedicated resources, which are not yet available. Discussions with the Commission on the financing options are still ongoing.

The stakeholders were invited to further contribute to the process and to express their interest to join a technical focus group on article identification and categorisation and an IT user group.

3.6 MSCA session

3.6.1 Member State view

Riitta Levinen (waste expert) and Susan Londesborough (REACH expert) from the Finnish Ministry of the Environment presented their views of the database from a Member State Competent Authority perspective.

They shared their experience of how Article 9(2) was agreed in the trilogue negotiations on the revision of the Waste Freamework Directive, and explained how the article expands and tightens the notification duties under REACH Article 7(2). The timeline for the implementation of the database was presented, suggesting that, at least in the case of Finland, the main requirements for the contents and use of the database should be available by June 2019 to facilitate implementation. Consultations with national stakeholders yielded diverse views but there was a common concern raised about functionality and usefulness of the database, as well as the administrative burden. Some indicated a preference to stick with the "old" substance-centric approach. The presenters shared their hopes and fears for the database, and suggested that the possibility of a risk-based step-wise approach to implementation should be investigated.

Several implementation issues were proposed for discussion: Should transposition use waste or chemicals legislation? How to coordinate the Waste Framework Directive (which, as a directive, is not directly effective) with the REACH Regulation (which is directly effective)? Which authority will be responsible for national implementation and how will this be resourced?

3.6.2 Implementation and workability

ECHA summarised the trends in the input received from MSCAs so far. Based on this, there seems to be wide agreement to cover only Candidate List substances in the database initially (with an option for covering further substances later), to focus on the article level (rather than product level) in line with REACH Article 33(1), and that ECHA should define the format and submission tools for the database. On the other hand, further discussions are needed reagarding specific information requirements and measures to avoid duplication of notifications and to facilitate submissions.

In the subsequent plenary discussion, MSCA representatives and ECHA discussed the following:

- There are potential synergies with other EU and Member State activities (e.g. transport of materials, waste shipment) and reporting for statistical purposes.
- POPs that are not part of the Candidate list could be considered for inclusion in the database in the future.
- There is a need for a common EU-wide format for the database, but this needs to support different languages, as the waste sector is a very local sector. To accommodate this, the use of categories is preferred over free text. This requires data collection to define the categories, and a structured way of submission with clear national transposition.
- Regarding information requirements, the legal provision only requires information on the substance, the article, and on safe use. Safe use information needs to be defined further. In order to make the database useful to waste operators, more information on the article, tonnage and the position of the substance in the article may be required, which raises issues relating to confidentiality and manageability (e.g. translation of free text).

- It would be useful for consumers to be able to search the database by retailer. It was suggested that retailers currently do not have all the information required for submission to the database available, which demonstrates that supply chain communication under REACH Article 33 is not fully functional in all sectors.

- It was reiterated that sector-specific factors should be taken into account in implementation, particularly considering sectors with very complex products and strong existing supply chain organisation (such as the automotive, aerospace, medical devices sectors).

There were no comments from MSCAs on the article-level focus of the database.

3.6.3 Harmonised transposition

ECHA shared its views on the key opportunities for coordination of the transposition across Member States. These are:

- To implement the requirement to use ECHA's format and tools for submission (example REACH Article 111(1));

- Coordinated guidance; and

- Coordinate a common view on when submission updates are triggered.

This was again followed by a plenary discussion. MSCAs stressed that a proposal from ECHA will be needed soon, ideally further specifying the content and duty holders.

The issue was raised that downstream duty-holders need to receive information from upstream suppliers first. A transition period is not foreseen, but the database will be set up one year before submission of information is legally required, so potentially upstream submissions could be made earlier. Although the information should already be available through the supply chain through REACH Article 33 in theory, compliance varies by sector. Risk-based prioritisation for enforcement was proposed.

There were no comments from MSCAs on common guidance or submission updates.

ECHA committed to reporting regularly to CARACAL and the Waste Expert Group. Member States were invited to get involved in an article categorisation activity and an IT user group, and to establish a contact group to coordinate efforts on transposition.

4. Key messages and next steps

4.1 Conclusions

The following key messages evolved from the discussions during the plenary sessions and breakout sessions.

4.1.1 Items agreed/not challenged

The **article-centric approach** (as compared to substance-centric or to product level approaches) was largely accepted in principle. The **unique ID** proposed by ECHA was seen as a useful tool to reduce the burden for some, if it is **voluntary**. It was widely agreed that the submission of further information provides no added value once the article/complex object is no longer changed (e.g. **distributors and retailers**). There was also consensus that **format and submission tools** have to be harmonised EU-wide.

4.1.2 Issues which require further discussion

The frequency of **submission updating** was raised as an issue. Submission updates could be trigerred by updates of the Candidate List (every 6 months) and/or on changes in suppliers or in composition of the article/complex object (very frequently in some sectors). There were also some unresolved discussions about **information requirements**. Some additional elements (e.g. unique ID and article categorisation) beyond basic information seem necessary as part of the "safe use information" or to support the structure and searchability of database, but there are concerns about the associated burden. A **sectoral approach** was considered useful by many, but the legal options and specific details of the approach require further discussion. Other topics for further discussion include potential **whitelisting** (declarations that no Candidate List substances are present in an article) and **enforcement** (risk-based and sectoral approaches were proposed but there is also a need for a level playing field).

4.2 Next steps

Discussion on ways to secure resources to develop and maintain the database are ongoing.

The specific database requirements now have to be finalised very soon to accommodate the IT project and implementation through the Member States. An updated scenario for the database will be developed, based on:

- The outcome of the workshop
- Comments received during the public call for input
- Further discussions with Member States and the European Commission

Technical focus groups may be set up, depending on resource availability. These will focus on the further development of article identification and article categorisation and an IT user group to support IT development.

5. List of abbreviations

CARACAL	(Meeting of) competent authorities for REACH and CLP
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
MSCA	Member State competent authority
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
SVHC	Substance of very high concern

Appendix 1. Agenda

Workshop on Waste Framework Directive database

Agenda

22 – 23 October 2018

ECHA, Helsinki

The plenary sessions will be web-streamed live via WebEx.

Monday 22 October 2018 (open session)

Chair: Jack de Bruijn, Director of Risk Management

12.30-13.00 Registration of participants

13.00-13.15 Opening words by Bjorn Hansen (Executive Director)

13.15-14.15 Presentation of draft scenario and outcome of call for input
- Role of the ECHA database in the circular economy (15 min., Ms. Silvija Aile, DG ENV, Commission)
- Draft scenario for the database (30. min.)
- Outcome of the call for input (15 min.)

14.15-15.00 Questions and answers

15.00-15.30 Coffee break

15.30-17.00 Break-out discussions on workability, assumptions and main open questions, such as:
- How to ensure the information flows:
  - How to ensure that each duty holder has the information they need?
  - How to get such information to the authorities?
  - How to avoid overlaps in the notifications?
- Dissemination: how to make the database useful for consumers and waste operators:
  - What information is needed?
  - How to display the data?
- How could the data be submitted:
  - Technical solutions
  - Protection of confidential business information
  - Which learnings from existing supply chains (tools)?

17.00-17.30 Report from the breakout groups by the chairs

17.30-18.00 Next steps and invitation to join technical focus group(s) (e.g. article identification and categorisation and/or an IT user group)

Tuesday 23 October 2018 (closed session for Member State authorities)

Chair: Jack de Bruijn, Director of Risk Management

9.00-9.20 Wrap up from day one (chair)

9.20-9.40 Member State view (tbc)

9.40-11.00 Implementation and workability
- Roles and responsibilities
- Next steps for implementation by authorities
- Other implementation topics (e.g. timeline, language, enforcement)

11.00-11.30 Coffee break

11.30-12.45 Harmonised transposition
- To what extent is harmonised transposition needed?
- What could be the role of ECHA?

12.45-13.00 Conclusions and next steps (chair)

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