

Otsus juhtumi 1944/2020/TE kohta, mis käsitles seda, kuidas Euroopa Komisjon ja Euroopa Kemikaaliamet loiid toodetes sisalduvate probleemsete ainete teavet hõlmava ELi andmebaasi (SCIP-andmebaas)

Otsus

Juhtum 1944/2020/TE - **Alguskuupäev:** {0} 03/12/2020 - **Otsuse kuupäev:** {0} 03/12/2020 - **Asjassepuutuvad institutsioonid** Euroopa Kemikaaliamet (Haldusomavoli ei tuvastatud) |

Juhtum käsitles toodetes sisalduvate probleemsete ainete teabega uue ELi andmebaasi (SCIP-andmebaas) loomist ELi jäätmealaste õigusaktide alusel. Kaebuse esitaja – üks Euroopa kutseorganisatsioon – leidis, et kohustuslik teave, mille toodete tarnijad peavad esitama Euroopa Kemikaaliametile (ECHA), ületab seda, mida nõutakse ELi kemikaaliõigusaktides.

Kaebus hõlmas ELi jäätme- ja kemikaaliõigusaktide mitme sätte tõlgendamist. Ombudsmani hinnangul on komisjon ja ECHA asjakohaseid sätteid mõistlikult tõlgendanud. Kuigi kaebuse esitaja tõlgendus on erinev, ei piisa sellest järeldamiseks, et komisjoni ja ECHA tõlgendus on vale. Vaidluse korral peab kohus otsustama õige tõlgenduse üle. Seega ei tuvastanud ombudsman haldusomavoli ja sulges juhtumi.

The complaint to the European Commission and the European Chemicals Agency

1. In 2018, the European Parliament and the Council amended [1] the EU Waste Framework Directive [2] so as to require suppliers of articles to provide information on substances of concern to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), as from 5 January 2021. [3] The amended EU Waste Framework Directive foresees that ECHA collates this information in the EU Database for Information on Substances of Concern In Articles (SCIP database) and makes it accessible to waste treatment operators, as well as to consumers upon request. [4]

2. The law amending the Waste Framework Directive further explains that, in order to develop non-toxic material cycles, it must be ensured that “ *sufficient information about the presence of hazardous substances and especially substances of very high concern is communicated throughout the whole life cycle of products and materials*”. To this end, “*it is necessary to improve the coherence among the law of the Union on waste, on chemicals and on products and to provide a role for the European Chemicals Agency to ensure that the information about the*



presence of substances of very high concern is available throughout the whole life cycle of products and materials, including at the waste stage ”. [5]

3. The amended Waste Framework Directive specifies that the requirement imposed on suppliers of articles concerns information pursuant to Article 33(1) of the EU chemicals legislation (REACH). [6] The relevant article in REACH requires suppliers of articles, which contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC), to provide recipients of such articles with “*sufficient information, available to the supplier, to allow safe use of the article including, as a minimum, the name of that substance*”.

4. Between January 2018 and July 2020, the complainant had various exchanges and meetings with ECHA and/or the Commission and participated in workshops organised by the institutions on the future SCIP database.

5. On 13 May 2019, the complainant and other trade associations wrote to ECHA, expressing their concerns about the future SCIP database. In particular, they insisted that the scope of the new database must be in line with Article 33(1) of REACH and only gather data in the form of “*copy-pastes*” coming from suppliers’ existing notifications required under Article 33(1). They furthermore noted that Article 33(1) of REACH only addresses the immediate “*recipient of an article*” and not consumers and actors further down the supply chain, including waste treatment operators.

6. In September 2019, ECHA published a document entitled ‘Detailed information requirements for the SCIP database’. [7]

7. On 16 January 2020, the complainant and other trade associations wrote to the Commission, arguing that the scope of the future SCIP database must be strictly in line with Article 33(1) of REACH and that the proposed database would fall short of meeting that requirement. In their view, ECHA was developing a database with information requirements going beyond the scope of Article 33(1) of REACH, without having any authority to do so.

The institutions’ response to the complainant

8. On 17 July 2020, the Commission replied to the complainant’s letter of 16 January, arguing that the interpretation of the obligation to submit information, as provided for in Article 9(1)(i) of the amended Waste Framework Directive, must take into account not only the wording of the provision in question but also the objective of that provision and the context in which it occurs. In this regard, the Commission noted that the objective and context of Articles 9(1)(i) and 9(2) of the Waste Framework Directive are different from those of Article 33(1) of REACH. Article 33(1) of REACH aims to enable supply chain actors to manage the risks arising from the use of articles containing substances of concern. In order to give a useful effect to Article 9(2) of the Waste Framework Directive, the information given to waste operators via the database must be “*useful information*” for the treatment of the article once it becomes waste.



9. In October 2020, ECHA published its finalised guidance on 'Requirements for SCIP notifications'. [8]

10. Dissatisfied with the Commission's reply and ECHA's finalised guidance on 'Requirements for SCIP notifications', the complainant turned to the Ombudsman on 6 November 2020.

The European Ombudsman's findings

11. The complaint concerns the interpretation of Articles 9(1)(i) and (2) of the Waste Framework Directive, Recital 38 of the Directive amending the Waste Framework Directive, as well as Article 33(1) of REACH. The complainant interprets these provisions differently than the Commission and ECHA. While ECHA and the Commission consider that certain information in the SCIP database is necessary in order to make it useful for waste treatment operators (and thus to give full effect to Article 9(2) of the Waste Framework Directive), the complainant argues that such an interpretation is unlawful, as it would go beyond what is legally required by Article 33(1) of REACH.

12. The Ombudsman notes that it was the intention of the EU co-legislators, the Council and the European Parliament, to amend the EU Waste Framework Directive so as to set up a new database that contains information on substances of concern in articles, which must be made accessible to waste treatment operators. It fell to the Commission and to ECHA to give effect to this amendment and to set up the database in question. The Commission and ECHA have adopted a reasonable interpretation of the relevant provisions in the EU Waste Framework Directive and REACH. While the complainant's interpretation is different, this is not sufficient to suggest that the interpretation of the Commission and ECHA is wrong. It is for a Court to determine the correct interpretation in the event of a dispute.

13. While the Ombudsman appreciates the impact this interpretation has on the members of the complainant association, this is not sufficient to find maladministration. On this basis, the Ombudsman closes the case.

Rosita Hickey Director of Inquiries

Strasbourg, 03/12/2020

[1] Directive (EU) 2018/851 amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, available here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32018L0851> [Linki]

[2] Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (EU Waste Framework Directive), available here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02008L0098-20180705> [Linki]



[3] Article 9(1)(i) of the EU Waste Framework Directive.

[4] Article 9(2) of the EU Waste Framework Directive.

[5] Recital 38 to the Directive amending the EU Waste Framework Directive.

[6] Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, available here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32006R1907> [Linki]

[7] ECHA, 'Detailed information requirements for the SCIP database', September 2019, available here:

https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/28213971/scip_information_requirements_en.pdf/9715c4b1-d5fb-b2de-bf1
[Linki]

[8] ECHA, 'Requirements for SCIP notifications', October 2020, available here:

https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/28213971/Information_requirements_for_scip_notifications_en.pdf/db2cf8
[Linki]