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Multiannual work programme / strategic plan
Work programme 2021
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Foreword

With 13 years of experience, ECHA has built up a strong competence and has proven to be agile in finding efficient and effective ways to implement the EU chemicals legislation within its portfolio. This will be useful as we prepare for our next chapter and look to further contribute to the EU's priorities.

In 2021, our aim is to show the impact of ECHA's work more clearly so it is more evident how our activities safeguard European citizens and the environment from the effects of harmful chemicals. To make this apparent, we will focus on implementing our Integrated Regulatory Strategy where prioritising, evaluating and managing the risks of chemicals are central elements. More than ever, our core mandate is our primary focus, and we have continued to allocate resources accordingly in this programming document so we can fulfil our mandate.

Another important checkpoint in 2021 comes in anticipation of the Commission's next review of the REACH Regulation. We are preparing to submit our own report as input to this important milestone. The report will show how the health and safety of consumers and workers, and the environment are now better protected than they were five years ago.

To ensure this progress continues, it is more critical than ever that we are focused and have clear priorities for the coming years, particularly as we face declining and volatile fee income that is affecting our resources. However, we are confident that for our current tasks we have set the right priorities and found the most agile way of working within the boundaries of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027.

We also anticipate that we may receive further new and challenging tasks in the coming years. The EU's Green Deal, and particularly the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, includes several areas where ECHA can have an important role in driving more sustainable products, better working and living conditions, and a more competitive and innovative Europe.

As the Commission has not yet officially requested us to contribute to the work under the Chemicals Strategy, at this point, we can only flag our preparedness and willingness, resources allowing. But we firmly believe we are well placed to integrate further pieces of legislation, as we have demonstrated with recent tasks under the Waste Framework and Drinking Water directives. These examples prove our ability to find synergies with our existing work even under difficult circumstances.

While the impact of COVID-19 has changed our ways of working, we have embraced this and successfully made a digital leap forward that has allowed us to continue fulfilling our objectives even while our working and meeting arrangements have become remote. Though the pandemic may have lasting effects, we are confident that our work programme objectives will continue to be met due to our highly engaged staff and stakeholders, as well as the support received from Member States and institutions.

ECHA's Management Board will in 2021 lead the work on revising our strategic plan. Once finalised, this will give clarity and direction to our stakeholders, Member States and to ECHA's staff members on how the Agency positions itself for the next years.

We look forward to continuing to engage with policy makers, citizens and other interested parties to achieve our common objectives. Our journey is a shared one and we thank you for buying into our ambitions and your support in helping us to achieve our goals.

Stay safe.

Paul Krajnik

Chair of the Management Board

Bjorn Hansen

Executive Director

List of Acronyms

AD	Administrator
AST	Assistant
BEF	BPR-EN-FORCE (Forum-coordinated BPR enforcement project)
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
CSS	Chemical Strategy for Sustainability
DNA	Designated national authorities
DU	Downstream user
DWD	Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC
EAP	Environmental Action Programme
EIONET	European Environment Information and Observation Network
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
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU
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
PARC	Partnership for the Assessment of Risk from Chemicals
PBT	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PCN	Poison Centre Notifications
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) and since 2014, also the recast prior informed consent (PIC) Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals.

Since 2018, ECHA carries out a specific task concerning substances in articles under Directive (EU) 2018/851 on waste. 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).

Finally, in 2020, ECHA was allocated specific tasks of technical support during the preparatory and operational phase under the recast of the Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC.

The five regulations are directly applicable in all EU Member States without the need for transposition into national law. The directives are transposed into national legislation, which is the applicable law in the respective EU Member State. See further Annex IB for an overview.

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 2021-2024 implementing ECHA's strategic plan for this four-year period (Section II), accompanied by the resource planning until 2024, and the work programme (Section III).

The annual work programme part covers two years, 2021 and 2022. For 2021, the work programme constitutes ECHA's financing decision and for 2022 it is the draft work programme of the Agency as input to the budgetary process of the EU that runs in 2021.

All actions and outputs in the work programme section indicate whether they are planned for 2021 or 2022 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 an EU agency, ECHA is a distinct EU body with its own legal personality. It 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. The Agency 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), the recast of the Regulation on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) as well as the recast of the Drinking Water Directive (DWD). Box 1 describes these tasks.

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 the individual actions and outputs of the Work Programme Section and Annex XI below.

EU regulatory system for chemical safety

The EU has an extensive system of legislation controlling chemicals. REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC, POP and the specific tasks under the respective Directives are 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 regulations and the directives[1] that ECHA helps implement 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. REACH and BPR establish legal obligations and incentives as to which substances need to be substituted, thus also providing clear directions 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 has taken and will take further significant decisions and agree on key aspects of its overall future political direction. The Commission has finalised a series of activities assessing current policies against the political needs, in particular:

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

These have been used in the elaboration of the European Green Deal[5] and a number of more specific strategies and agendas in 2019 and 2020, all having an impact on ECHAs future:

d) A New Industrial Strategy for Europe;

[1] REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC, POP Regulations, Waste Framework Directive and Drinking Water 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] The European Green Deal COM(2019) 640 final, 11.12.2019.

e) Europe's Digital Agenda[6];
f) The EU's Beating Cancer Action Plan[7];
g) A new Circular Economy Action Plan[8];
h) A new Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability[9];
i) The Commission's proposal on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (8th Environment Action Programme (EAP)[10]

ECHA concurs with the results of the assessments that the overall EU regulatory system for chemical safety must increase efficiencies in the current work, increase integration and improve consistency of the EU regulatory system and improve transparency. As a consequence, the Agency has re-prioritised areas of work for the years to come, whilst awaiting clarity as to any new activities resulting from the policy developments (see Box 2).

Furthermore, the UK left the EU in the beginning of 2020 and towards the end of 2020 there is still insufficient clarity as to the future relations between the EU and the UK, both affecting ECHA. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe on the implementation of the EU's chemicals legislation by Member States, the Commission and ECHA, in a mid-to long-term perspective still needs to be seen. In 2020, the Agency managed to maintain its outputs on the estimated level and collaboration in ECHA's bodies and with Member States continued remotely on basis of robust remote IT infrastructure. Depending on the duration of the pandemic the sustainability of the current working arrangements will require assessment and adjustment.

Parallel to the developing 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 years after the last REACH registration deadline marked a new era in chemicals management and the beginning of a uniform EU system for market access for chemicals. In the biocides field, the time period until 2023 marks the final years leading to the 2024 deadline for the finalisation of the review programme for active substances. Once the review is completed, all biocides on the market will 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, delegated tasks for building and hosting the EU observatory on nanomaterials in 2016 , ad hoc tasks on occupational safety and health (OSH) since 2017, delegated tasks for the implementation of the European Chemicals Legislation Finder (EUCLEF) in 2018, a specific task under the WFD in 2018 and finally specific tasks under the Recast of the Drinking Water Directive in 2020. 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, BPR and PIC).

[6] Shaping Europe's Digital Future. European Union, 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-shaping-europes-digital-future-feb2020_en_4.pdf.
[7] Further information available at https://ec.europa.eu/health/non_communicable_diseases/cancer_en.
[8] COM(2020) 98 final, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1583933814386&uri=COM:2020:98:FIN.
[9] COM(2020) 667 final, https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/chemicals/2020/10/Strategy.pdf.
[10] COM(2020) 652 final, https://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/8EAP/2020/10/8EAP-draft.pdf.

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. *Risk 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 all use the hazard assessment of CLP; POPs and REACH share the identification of persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic chemicals; and PIC rules apply to chemicals severely restricted by 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 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. Registrants of the same substance have to share their data and submit their registration jointly, promoting the harmonised interpretation of data and reducing registration costs and testing on animals. If the safety information collected by industry is insufficient ECHA, working with the Member State competent authorities, will require 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 and notify hazardous mixtures to authorities on the basis of harmonised (PCN) templates.

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 each 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 decides on requests to establish of technical equivalence, applications for alternative suppliers, data sharing disputes. ECHA is also the central IT hub for all national authorisation applications.

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. 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 UNs Stockholm Convention and in reporting. Furthermore, ECHA is also supporting the EU Commission in their accession process by providing technical support to (pre-)candidate countries.

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. For the **DWD**, ECHA provides technical support in the implementation of the Directive by generating a first EU positive

list of materials that come into contact with water intended for human consumption and prepares for the operational phase of the Directive as of 2025.

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**[11] 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[12]. 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[13]: 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.

[11] COM(2018) 116 final - https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/reach/review_en.
[12] 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.
[13] REACH Review findings in section 2.1, p.3 of the Commission communication COM(2018) 116 final.

The further integration of tasks such as under **WFD, DWD**, **OSH** and possible other legislation should add to a higher level of coherence in chemicals management across sectors and make efficient use of available competences.

II MULTIANNUAL WORK PROGRAMME 2021–2024[14]

The Multi-annual Work Programme corresponds to ECHA's Strategic Plan covering the period 2019-2023. The overall political environment is changing rapidly. A new multi-annual financial framework for the EU during 2021-2027 combined with an uncertain and variable fee income set new limits to the funding of the Agency. Also, the specific environment on chemicals legislation is different compared to 2018, following the initiation of the EU Green Deal in 2019 and the new Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability of the Commission as well as Europe's Beating Cancer Plan, and the European Circular Economy, Industry and Data Strategies in 2020.

ECHA's multi-annual priorities, established back in 2018, need to be considered in light of these external factors. Furthermore, the Agency has to meet the increased expectations regarding sustainability and demonstrating impact. Under the necessity to prioritise available resources, starting in 2021, the Agency has deprioritised many non-essential regulatory tasks. Consequently, the focus of the work of ECHA lies even more in implementing strategic priority 1 while the objectives under strategic priorities 2 and 3 are pursued to a lesser extent than initially foreseen. The extent to which ECHA plans to carry out the tasks under each area of operation for multi-annual strategic priorities 2 and 3 below during 2021 and 2022 is set out in the annual planning.

[14] The Agency will conduct in 2021 a mid-term review of the Strategic Plan 2019-2023 as ECHA's Multiannual Work Programme– see the corresponding action in section III, 5.3.

1. Multiannual priorities

With the aim to keep serving the Union in an adequate and efficient manner, ECHA has set out three 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[15]. The following section includes a detailed description of the scope and purpose of ECHA's 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, WFD and DWD 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 and based on an upfront evaluation, taking on additional implementing tasks from more pieces of legislation[16], 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.

[15] https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/chemicals/reach/review_en.
[16] Starting with REACH in 2006, CLP in 2008, BPR in 2012, PIC in 2012, POPs in 2018, a certain task regarding the Waste Framework Directive in 2018 and certain tasks regarding the Drinking Water Directive in 2020.

2. Strategic priorities[17]

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).

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.

[17] As contextual background, see the box at the beginning of the present section.

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[18]. 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 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.

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

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.

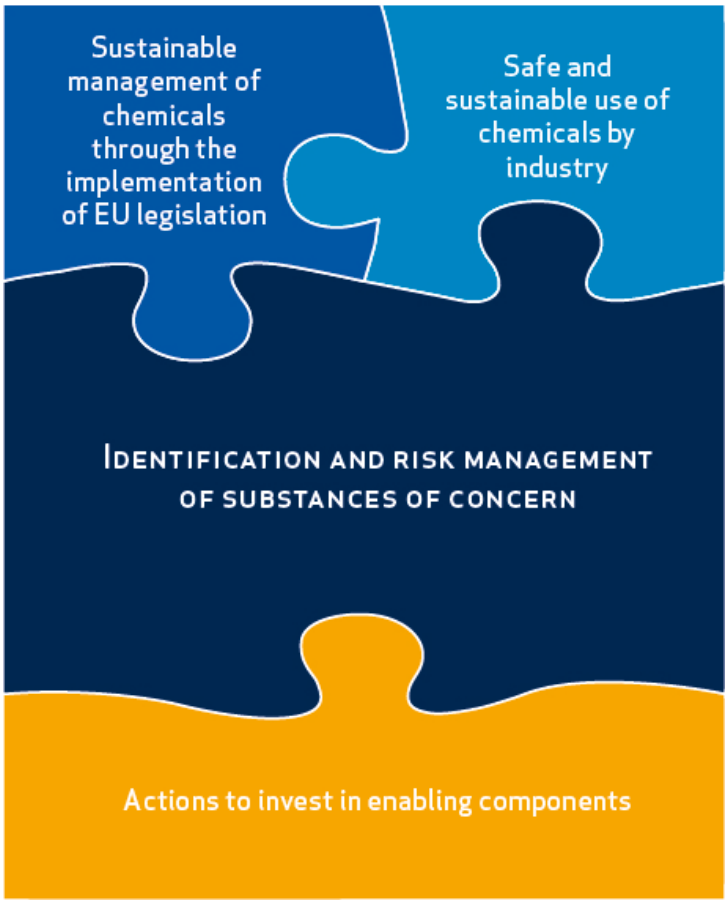
4. A step-change for citizens, businesses and the regulators takes place.

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[19], 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.[20]
- **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.

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

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 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.[21] 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)[22].
- **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[23].
- **REACH:** Explore ways in which companies can better link good chemicals management (including compliant registration dossiers) to their integrated corporate sustainability

[21] 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.
[22] See Action 5 of the REACH Review.
[23] 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.

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 industry's obligations under occupational safety and health legislation, the control of environmental emissions and product safety legislation.[24]
- **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 legislation ECHA implements 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

[24] See Action 3(2) of the REACH Review.

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[25] and the global chemical conventions) with the objective of developing OECD standards and tools that can be directly used in the EU 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. 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.

[25] Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

3. Human and financial resource outlook 2021-2024

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 and two Directives 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. The basic philosophy underpinning ECHA's capacity to resource 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 fee income is dependent on market behaviour and the strategies of individual companies and, therefore, this inherent uncertainty will continue to negatively impact ECHA's business operations and budget planning. In this context, and in line with the recommendations of the Commission's REACH Review, a priority for ECHA is to work with the Commission in its assessment of alternative options to ensure sustainable total income, comprised of the fee income and the EU contribution, which will enable ECHA to implement its strategic plan. The 2019 fee forecasting model and its subsequent updates will be used as a reference point in estimating the REACH registration fee income.

The year 2021 is a landmark year, as it is the first year of the EU's new Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027. Even if the programmed level of EU contribution is stable during the period in real terms, a high degree of uncertainty remains in ECHA's overall budget due to the reliance on uncertain and declining fee income to a sizable portion of ECHA's budget. Therefore, a sustainable solution to ensure stable overall financing of ECHA's operations is required.

In order to achieve efficiencies between ECHA's legislative mandate under the five EU Regulations and the two EU Directives 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, through delegated tasks and other agreements, are not part of the establishment plan of the Agency.

In providing a description of its future activities, the development in existing tasks and the proposed new tasks for the Agency will be reviewed.

The Agency has carefully analysed the allocation of resources to the different activities, given the resource constraints of the next MFF and will continue to focus its work on legally required tasks for ECHA under the EU's chemicals legislation. This necessitates the establishment of negative priority to work that has already started, has been planned, that needs to be paused now. The Agency will closely monitor the situation every six months for such negative priorities, this is, the work on supply chain, support to the Forum via the Forum secretariat, Helpdesk and Communication, and re-adjust the priority setting, where needed.

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 to Commission decision making. However, within this priority certain activities will increase, either due to an increase in the workload drivers (in particular, REACH dossier evaluation, REACH restrictions, REACH authorisation, BPR substance approval 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 increased 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.

Strategic Priority 2

As a result of the increased priority to Strategic Priority 1, ECHA has to decrease its investment in the promotion of safe and sustainable use of substances under its Strategic Priority 2. With the sufficient resourcing of ECHA's task under the WFD at the interface between the chemicals, products and waste legislation ECHA's activities on substances in articles can increase.

Strategic Priority 3

Under this priority, the activities will focus to improve the consistency and integration of the EU regulatory system on chemical 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. 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.

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. Member States will need to increase their progress towards meeting 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 enhancing progress and enhancing the communication with and support to parties in the programme. In addition to this, ECHA's work on Union authorisation is also foreseen to increase following the progress of the assessment by the Member States of the applications. Therefore, ECHA's BPR work is perceived as a growing activity in which the workload will increase in the period 2021–2024, 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 19% 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 made the UK a third country and therefore all exports of listed hazardous chemicals to the UK will be subject to prior notifications, thus increasing the volume of work. This will require additional human and financial resources.

POP Regulation

Under Regulation (EU) 1021/2019 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) that entered into force in 2019, ECHA has 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. As ECHA was given only one contractual agent post to undertake these new activities strong annual priority setting is needed to keep ECHA's contribution within the allowed human resource allocated.

Waste Framework Directive

Under Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive, WFD), the Agency establishes a database on the presence of Candidate List substances in articles, establishes (IT) tools to allow any EU suppliers of articles to submit the required information to ECHA and provides access to the database to waste treatment operators and to consumers. The Agency has recruited 8 contract agents for carrying out these tasks and it is expected that a similar staffing level is needed in the future following the rolling out of the tool as well as during the further implementation phase.

Drinking Water Directive

Pursuant to the Recast of the Drinking Water Directive, ECHA shall provide technical support in the implementation of establishing an EU positive list on materials that come into contact with water intended for human consumption. The preparatory phase starts in 2021 by converting existing national positive lists on substances into the first EU positive. ECHA furthermore supports the Commission in preparing the implementing and delegated acts to establish information requirements, risk assessment methods and the application process. In 2025 the operational phase starts with a review programme to update all entries on the EU positive list (by 2040). For the preparatory phase, there are 3 temporary agents and 2 contract agents ensured and for the operational phase 6 temporary agents in 2025, 7 in 2026 and 8 in 2027 while the level of contract agents remains in this phase at 3.

Support to the 8th Environmental Action Programme and Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability

In the Commission's proposal for the 8th EAP, the Commission proposes that EEA and ECHA monitor the implementation of the European Green Deal and foresees 2 posts for ECHA to do so. ECHA and EEA are elaborating what ECHAs tasks and work this entails.

Delegated tasks

EU Observatory for Nanomaterials

ECHA hosts the EU Observatory for Nanomaterials (EUON) based on a contribution agreement with the European Commission. The EUON aims to increase the transparency and availability of information on nanomaterials in the EU. It collects existing information from databases, registries and research, and generates new data through additional studies and surveys on nanomaterials on the EU market.

EU Chemicals Legislation Finder

Similarly to EUON, ECHA hosts the EU Chemical Legislation Finder (EUCLEF) via a contribution agreement from the European Commission. EUCLEF provides EU companies, and SMEs in particular, centralised access to information on legislations applicable to a given chemical substance.

Instrument for Pre Accession Assistance to the EU (IPA)

ECHA has provided capacity building activities in relation to EU chemical legislation for candidate and pre-candidate countries to the EU through the project 2018/403-813 Preparatory measures of future participation of candidate countries and potential candidates in the work of the European Chemicals Agency in implementing REACH, CLP, BPR and PIC, (Contribution of EUR 450 000 with addendum to the latter amending the contribution to EUR 785 000). This work enables candidate countries to build up their knowledge and expertise ahead of accession and thereby become an active contributor to EU wide work in relation to the EU acquis on chemicals.

Service Level Agreements

Occupational exposure limits

Under the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive 2004/37/EC (CMD) and the Chemical Agents Directive 98/24/EC (CAD), the Commission can request scientific advice from the Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) in relation to chemical exposure in the workplace. Since 2017, ECHA has received requests from the Commission for RAC to develop opinions on OELs. Based on a service level agreement as resourcing channel, ECHA has allocated three contractual agent posts for developing three-five a year.

IUCLID for EFSA

EFSA and ECHA are collaborating under a Service Level Agreement to enable the use of IUCLID by EFSA. The continued collaboration of both agencies will be subject to a new long term Service Level Agreement that will cover the target architecture and service level of the IT solution that will support the regular use of IUCLID for plant protection products and potentially other food regulated products covered by EFSA.

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 2021-2024, subject to agreement.

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 2021 and 2022

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 significantly reduced. Despite the flow of income that is expected to continue from new (and updates of) registrations and authorisation fees, ECHA has 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, this will cover only a minor part of the related overall expenditure. For the year 2021, ECHA will be bound by the EU balancing subsidy ceilings contained in the new MFF decision covering the years 2021-2027. The 2021 fee income estimates are based on ECHA's fee forecasting model for the REACH registration fees. In this context, it is to be noted that the *point* estimates derived from the model cannot have a satisfactory level of accuracy and that only estimate *ranges* can be derived through statistical modelling. The other REACH fee income streams in the budget, as well as the BPR fees, are estimated based on collected market intelligence. Due to the high level of embedded uncertainty, a sustainable solution to ensure stable overall financing of ECHA's operations is required.

Human resources

During the period of this Programming Document, it is anticipated that a key challenge for ECHA will be, in the context of the growth in existing tasks and the assumption of new tasks, the continued allocation of resources to strategic priority 1. In addition, 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. As one of the key actions under the multiannual human resources (HR) strategy, a competency mapping exercise has been conducted and staff are empowered to maintain their personal profile. Hence, competency gaps are evident at organisational level and colleagues with specific skill can be identified for new tasks and projects. Finally, the attraction and 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 2021-2024

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 contribution. The fee income has reduced significantly, following the 2018 deadline, and it is problematic to accurately estimate the registration fee income level in the post-deadline era. The total fees and charges are currently estimated at c. EUR 28 million per year during 2021-2024, taking into account of the estimates provided by ECHA's forecasting model and the in-house developed estimates based on market intelligence.

The REACH balancing subsidy for 2021 is based on the Commission's Draft EU budget. Considering the indicated level of available EU contribution and the decreased estimate for fee financing, ECHA has undertaken a thorough expenditure review to compile its 2021 draft budget. In the event that the income will not materialise to the extent presently forecasted, ECHA may require an additional EU contribution during 2021 to honour its long-term legal obligations. The balancing EU contribution for 2021 is EUR 63.6 million, in accordance with the Commission's EU draft budget. From 2021 onwards, the balancing EU contribution levels reflect the currently available draft estimates for the MFF (2021-2027) period.

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 2021, the fees are presently estimated at c. EUR 2.3 million and the indicated available EU contribution, based on an amending letter to the budgetary authority to increase the initial amount, is c. EUR 9.1 million. For 2022, ECHA will need a higher balancing contribution compared to the currently available Commission estimate as contained in the draft MFF (2021-2027) proposal. Therefore, ECHA adds EUR 1.7 million to the currently available Commission draft estimate for 2022.

Environmental Directives and International Conventions (PIC, POPs, Waste Framework Directive, Drinking Water Directive and 8th Environmental Action Programme)

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 processed (originally estimated

at c. 10 % per year) has actually been, on average, 19% 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 to further increase automation of tasks to mitigate the additional workload and increase the efficiency of the work of DNAs, exporters, Commission and ECHA secretariat.

Following the adoption of the recast of the POPs Regulation, ECHA has commenced its implementation. Furthermore, based on the Waste Framework Directive, ECHA has established (IT) tools to allow any EU supplier of articles to submit the required information on the presence of Candidate List substances in their articles to the Agency. Moreover, as ECHA is providing support and technical advice to Commission services under 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. Finally, also the subsidy reflecting the resources allocated to the tasks under the 8th Environmental Action Programme have been incorporated.

The subsidy financing for the above tasks have been combined with the PIC subsidy, with the subsidy amount requested for PIC being based on the current MFF figures and the amounts for POPs, Waste Framework Directive, Drinking Water Directive and the 8th Environmental Action Programme related tasks are based on the financial fiches accompanying the legal texts

3.2.1.2 EXPENDITURE

Title 1

REACH/CLP

For 2021, the needs for staff-related expenditure (Title 1) total EUR 65.2 million, unchanged from 2020. The estimated need for 2022 totals EUR 67.7 million, that is, 4% above the 2021 levels.

BPR

The estimated needs for staff-related expenditure in 2021 total c. EUR 7.9 million, unchanged from 2020. The estimated need for 2022 totals EUR 8.4 million, that is, 6% above the 2021 levels.

Environmental Directives and International Conventions (PIC, POPs, Waste Framework Directive, Drinking Water Directive and 8th Environmental Action Programme)

The total amount for staff-related expenditure is estimated at c. EUR 2.2 million in 2021 and EUR 2.3 million in 2022, representing an increase of 5%.

Title 2

The overall Title 2 (infrastructure and operating expenditure) expenditure for 2021 amounts to 14.8 million and for 2022 amounts to c. EUR 15.4 million, representing an increase of 4%.

Operational titles

Title 3 (REACH/CLP)

The overall Title 3 expenditure for 2021 and 2022 amount to c. EUR 15.2 and 16.3 million respectively.

Title 4 (BPR)

The overall Title 4 expenditure for 2021 and 2022 amount to c. EUR 2.4 and 2.6 million respectively.

***Title 5 (*PIC, POPs, Waste Framework Directive, Drinking Water Directive and 8th Environmental Action Programme**

The overall Title 5 expenditure for 2021 and 2022 amount to c. EUR 2.9 and 1.8 million respectively.

The Global Budgetary Envelope reserved for procurements to be initiated in 2021 to support the Agency's operations totals € 15.8 million.

3.2.2 Human resources

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

Negative priorities/decrease of existing tasks

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. Since the completion of the third REACH registration process in 2018, the secretariat has reallocated a significant number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) to other priority activities within the organisation. ECHA's focus has been on strategic priority 1 (that is, the identification and risk management of chemicals of concern) and, specifically, on evaluation, classification and labelling, restriction and authorisation activities, together with the BPR implementation priority work areas.

This refocusing will continue in 2021 when, as part of the process of balancing of resources and outputs, the resourcing in the areas proposed as negative priorities (that is, support to communication in the supply chain, support to the work of the Forum for enforcement, the Helpdesk and HelpNet, and communication activities) will be reduced, in line with the approach discussed with the Management Board in September 2020. More specifically, the following work areas are proposed as negative priorities:

- *Support to Communication in the supply chain (-5 FTE)*: no work on Exchange Network on Exposure Scenarios, as foreseen in the draft ENES Development Plan[26]: including method for mixtures; minimum requirements for exposure scenarios; standardised XML format or other aspects of the downstream supply chain;
- *Support to the work of the Forum for enforcement (-1,5 FTE)*: reduced activities and projects;
- *Helpdesk and HelpNet (-1,5 FTE)*: transferring part of the questions to national helpdesks;
- *Communication (-1 FTE)*: reduced activities and projects.

In adopting this approach, the secretariat aims at maintaining the actions and outputs for priority areas under strategic priority 1.

ECHA has, in previous years, engaged external service providers (interims) for addressing (temporary) shortages in staff due to peaks in workload, specific projects or longer-term absences. In particular, in order to manage the 2018 registration deadline, ECHA engaged c. 80 interims to support ECHA's statutory staff in handling the workload stemming from processing the incoming registration dossiers and providing support to the registrants. Since 2018, however, ECHA has been decreasing the number of interims engaged. For 2021 and beyond, the budgetary outlook requires a substantial adjustment to this practice and, as a result, operational interims will principally be allocated to the SME verification (6 FTEs) and technical completeness check (7 FTEs) tasks for 2021, in line with proposals previously endorsed by the Management Board. In addition, a small number of interims are budgeted to cater for potential absences and/or peak workload periods. This decision does not apply to interims engaged to provide services under delegated tasks or grant agreements (for example, EUCLEF), for which specific contribution agreements are in place.

On a practical level, 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 cooperate closely with the Commission services and the

[26] Latest version submitted to the November CARACAL https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/a0b483a2-4c05-4058-addf-2a4de71b9a98/library/5813b94a-5d93-4f90-bbd3-e6c9df573f62/details.

Network of EU Agencies Network (EUAN) in areas of HR management that are of common interest.

The continued operation of existing tasks and the implementation of its new tasks, as previously, is no longer feasible under the present resource constraints. The continuous focus on seeking efficiencies has been brought to a level where only limited additional gains may be achieved.

Strategy for efficiency gains

Based on the efficiency gains achieved by further integrating ECHA's activities and its re-organisation in 2019, ECHA will continue to identify areas to further improve efficiency of its operational and administrative processes, with the aim of increasing its operational output. As outlined above, efficiencies have been achieved through reallocating a significant number of FTEs towards strategic priority 1 since 2018, with additional FTEs proposed to be reallocated in 2021. There is limited room for the achievement of further efficiencies in ECHA's horizontal services, following the implemented staff reductions, as part of the previous reform of the Staff Regulations, and the internal reallocations, as part of the 2018 reorganisation. Finally, the significant reduction in engagement of interims in 2021, as outlined above, will further drive internal efficiency gains.

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 a high number 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. The Agency will continue to report on its efficiency gains in the context of the Commission's annual Job Screening Exercise.

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

As stated above, since the publication of the Commission Communication COM(2013)519, 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. From 2021 onwards, ECHA considers that the resource requirements for the implementation of the strategic priorities, and the assumption of potential new tasks, 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, particularly as the Agency will be less reliant on interim engagements to the extent of previous years. It is, therefore, essential that additional staff resources are provided for these new tasks to ensure their efficient and effective preparation and/or implementation.

III WORK PROGRAMME 2021[27]

Introduction

In 2021, ECHA will have implemented its strategic priorities[28] for two years and has adjusted its work towards increased impact. ECHA has thereby given more priority to activities under Strategic Priority 1, and consequentially less to Strategic Priorities 2 and 3. This is reflected in this biannual Work Programme.

ECHA's first strategic priority remains the key driver. ECHA focuses on increasing its regulatory actions in the areas of REACH compliance evaluation, REACH restrictions, REACH authorisation, CLP harmonised classification and labelling and Biocides active substance approval and on further streamlining the interplay between these core areas of REACH and CLP. These activities are the bulk of the annual work and obtain the largest part of ECHA's operational resources. At the same time, under the current resource constraints set by the next MFF, the Agency has to reduce its efforts towards the two other strategic priorities.

Aiming at increasing the regulatory output and streamlining between the regulatory actions, ECHA developed the Integrated Regulatory Strategy. The next section describes the strategy in brief. It seeks to identify early the need for REACH evaluation or further risk management under REACH or CLP, through a comprehensive screening and priority setting of groups of chemicals. These activities are carried out together with Member States, allowing for better identification of substances of potential concern. In addition, more targeted interaction with industrial sectors on groups of substances take place in an attempt to address registration dossier compliance issues. This work enables ECHA, in collaboration with the Member States, to identify for all substances on the EU market whether they need regulatory intervention or not.

By carrying out this work, the Agency addresses the findings of the REACH Review, aiming to ensure that REACH is an 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 2021, ECHA will maintain most of its resources dedicated to the key regulatory areas 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 granting access to the EU market, adding the data to ECHA's IUCLID database and disseminating them. The well-established frame of sharing information and knowledge with Member States continues.

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 remains an important topic for ECHA under its second strategic priority.[29] However, under the current resource constraints, the Agency will not be able to support industry in the implementation of the ENES tools and related work identified under REACH Review Action 3[30] as initially planned under this priority and as set out above in section 3.2.2.

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[27] Including the draft Work Programme 2022. In the following, the year in square brackets indicates if an activity is to be carried out in 2021 or 2022 or both.
[28] See Sections I and II above.
[29] Making a difference in the safe and sustainable use of chemicals by industry.
[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.

In relation to ECHA's third strategic priority[31], the agency aims at improving the consistency and integration of the EU regulatory system on chemical safety with the resources available for specific work items. 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 for other regulatory purposes. A specific focus will be on the new task to support the implementation of the Drinking Water Directive. Furthermore, ECHA makes available the EU Observatory for Nanomaterials (EUON) and the EU Chemicals Legislation Finder (EUCLEF), as well as continues developing occupational exposure limits.

ECHA has considered carefully that financial and human resources available under the next MFF and prioritised its work accordingly. While there are remaining uncertainties in relation to funding and potential new tasks, the continuation of the legally required core business activities paired with work that creates the largest impact is ensured. This includes a sustainable basis for the supporting IT tools.

ECHA's Integrated Regulatory Strategy

Building on the experience gained during the first years of implementing REACH and the CLP Regulation, ECHA has developed an Integrated Regulatory Strategy (IRS) that brings together the various regulatory processes. The strategy provides a clear and coherent basis for achieving the aims of the regulations and contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals concerning chemicals.

In line with ECHA's Strategic Priority 1 described in the Multiannual work programme (section II.2.1) the aim of the IRS is to efficiently select substances or groups of substances that raise potential concern[32]. Where further hazard information is needed to assess their safety, this is generated so that the relevant actors with the right of initiative pursuant to the respective piece of legislation can address any remaining concerns through the most suitable regulatory risk management measures. This work needs close collaboration with and appropriate and timely intervention by all actors – ECHA, Member States, the European Commission and industry. It provides confidence among stakeholders that registrants meet REACH information requirements.

To speed up the identification of chemicals that need regulatory action, ECHA and the Member States authorities address groups of structurally related substances rather than single substances. Based on first good experience, this grouping approach brings consistency and improves the coherence of regulatory work, makes it faster to identify substances that need regulatory action as well as those for which no further action is needed at this stage.

The screening of registered substances started after the first registration deadline in 2010. It focused on substances that had enough hazard information to conclude on the need for, and to initiate, the required regulatory risk management. This systematic screening work has over time enabled the identification of most of such substances that could go directly to regulatory risk management. As a result, most of the remaining substances are those requiring generation of further hazard information.

The progress with this screening work can be monitored through the chemical universe which is a mapping tool of all registered substances under REACH, in which each substance is assigned to a pool that indicates the regulatory actions already started or under consideration for that substance[33].

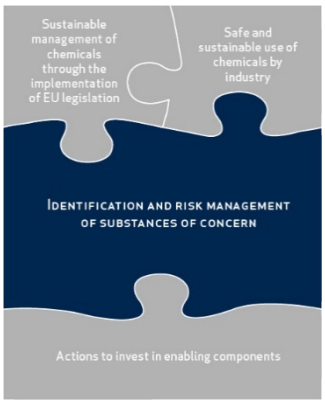
An analysis is done at an early stage where the main question is if further information needs to be generated to decide on whether and which regulatory action needs to be taken. This analysis is revisited after further information is generated or when new insights on uses are available.

[31] Sustainable management of chemicals through the implementation of EU legislation.
[32] Substances (or groups of substances) of potential concern are those substances which need further regulatory risk management and for which authorities need to take action without undue delay. These include substances for which further information is needed to clarify their hazard properties or substances with confirmed hazards (e.g. those already on the Candidate List or with a harmonised classification) and for which further regulatory action needs to be considered due to their uses and potential exposure to workers, consumers or the environment.
[33] https://echa.europa.eu/universe-of-registered-substances.

For each group of substances, authorities consider whether there is a need to initiate further regulatory risk management activities for the whole group, for a subgroup or for individual substances within the group. There is no formal obligation to develop such an analysis. They can be carried out by ECHA or by a Member State and the responsibility for the content rests with the authority that developed them. The outcomes are shared through the Public Activities Coordination Tool (PACT) in order to increase transparency and predictability of authorities' work. Even if the analysis concludes that regulatory action should be initiated, such an outcome does not have any direct legal implications. Any authority can initiate a regulatory process but should indicate this by appropriate means, such as through the Registry of Intentions.

Every year, in April, ECHA publishes a report that provides an overview of the progress made and main outcomes of the regulatory processes covered by the IRS.

1. REACH and CLP



1.1 Registration dossier preparation[34]

Overview

ECHA supports companies, who want to access and remain on the EU single market, meet their registration obligations. To this end, ECHA takes decisions requiring data sharing across the EU and ECHA provides companies with EU harmonised advice and assistance and as well as EU or Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) harmonised IT tools for preparing registration dossiers.

Tasks

The ECHA secretariat supports the European Commission in further developing OECD harmonised test guidelines meet the REACH information requirements and via the CLP Regulation enables the direct application of the UN's Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UN GHS).

The ECHA secretariat further develops IUCLID (International Uniform Chemical Information Database) in cooperation with the OECD, staying aligned with UN GHS. IUCLID is an OECD harmonised dossier preparation IT tool used by the EU. A growing number of regulatory systems in the OECD member countries also use it.

The ECHA secretariat further develops Chesar (Chemical Safety Assessment and Reporting tool) and EUSES (European Union System for the Evaluation of Substances) in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders. Chesar is an EU harmonised IT tool supporting companies in performing the chemical safety assessment and documenting it in the chemical safety report. It works hand in hand with IUCLID and will be merged by 2022 with EUSES which is the EU Authorities' environmental risk assessment tool for REACH and Biocides.

The ECHA secretariat co-manages the development of the OECD QSAR (Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship) Toolbox with OECD. The QSAR Toolbox is an OECD harmonised IT tool helping companies provide robust scientific justifications when using non-animal methods and grouping of chemicals.

The ECHA secretariat has a helpdesk helping duty holders comply with their legal obligations and using ECHA's IT submission tools and coordinating Member State helpdesks. The ECHA secretariat supports companies registering the same substance get in contact in order to share data, and when disputes between companies occur, resolves them.

[34] Section 1.1 covers only REACH registration dossier preparation. The support to the preparation of other REACH and CLP dossiers are covered by the relevant sections.

Outcome and impact

ECHA makes available harmonised IT tools and advice to companies preparing REACH registrations. This improves the consistency of risk management and safety information; and promotes its exchange across and between industry and regulatory authorities. Furthermore, the EU- and OECD-level harmonisation reduces costs for companies operating on a global scale and enhances EU competitiveness.

ECHA's support to developing OECD test methods implements the 'Three Rs' principle (to replace, reduce and refine testing on vertebrate animals). Furthermore, ECHA's data-sharing tasks help avoiding unnecessary tests, also on vertebrate animals and the QSAR Toolbox task directly promotes use of non-animal alternatives.

This activity makes the information submitted in activity 1.2 more harmonised, both in structure and in content which enables the processing and analysing the data to be more efficient.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

Data generation and compliance

- Update of ECHA's IT tools and support materials in line with regulatory developments, such as the amendment of the REACH information annexes [Joint Action Plan Actions 5 and 6]. [2021, 2022]
- Support and promote the implementation of the Commission implementing regulation on dossier updates [REACH Review Action 1] with actions, such as screening and support materials, including screening of dossiers that remained without updates and seek collaboration with the national enforcement authorities on cases of potential breaches of the dossier update obligation. [2021, 2022] Review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the task based on appropriate input and outcome indicators. [2022]
- Implement actions to improve dossier compliance ahead of submission. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 1] [REACH Review Action 14]
- Provide advice to registrants related to registration and preparation of complete and compliant registration dossiers taking into account the specific obligations after the end of the transition period of the UK withdrawal from the EU. [2021, 2022]
- Run a study on circular economy and chemical recycling to better understand current status of the various chemical recycling processes and the potential consequences on registration (or exemptions of registration) and what happens with the presence of SVHCs in these processes. [2021]

Data sharing

- Develop and implement an effective policy regarding the possibility for registrants to use data submitted more than 12 years ago without compensation pursuant to REACH Articles 25(3) and 26. [2021]
- Handle disputes on data sharing. [2021, 2022]

IUCLID

- Ensure progressive maintenance of IUCLID to incorporate (international) regulatory requirements (e.g. adaptations to new requirements following the amendment of REACH Annexes, other technical and scientific progress under REACH and CLP such as the PCN format or requirements from our OECD international partners). In close collaboration with the OECD, further position IUCLID at the heart of the Global Chemicals Knowledge Base that is under development. [2021, 2022]

Cloud Services

- Finalise by Q1/2021 the assessment of the (financial) feasibility of an approach for ECHA Cloud Services 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. The report to the Management Board will be drawn up in cooperation with stakeholders. [2021] [REACH Review Action 14]

Chesar and exposure tools

- Maintain version 3 of Chesar so that it remains available to registrants as the mainstream tool for preparing chemical safety reports (CSRs) under REACH, providing support to ensure new CSRs are generated with an appropriate level of quality and updated where relevant. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 1] [REACH Review Action 3]. In parallel, continue developing a new 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 [2021, 2022] and will ultimately replace version 3.
- Determine which exposure information is used in REACH evaluation to reach a decision and is needed in REACH restrictions and authorisation to obtain an opinion and based on that consider what further exposure tool development work is needed. [2020, 2021]

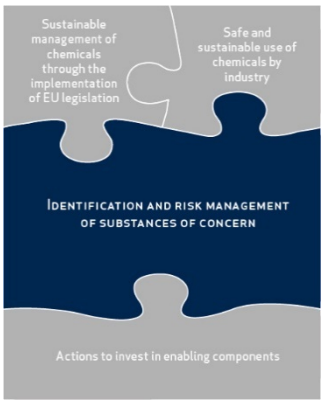
Promotion of alternative methods

- Contribute to OECD activities related to further development of alternatives and integration of regulatory relevant alternatives in the OECD test guidelines. [2021, 2022]
- Jointly coordinate and contribute to an activity[35] together with US EPA and Health Canada to further investigate the use new alternative methods in regulatory processes (jointly with activity 1.3). [2021]
- Promote alternatives to animal test methods through the OECD QSAR Toolbox, e.g. by integrating developed adverse outcome pathways or extending its applicability to other types of substances (jointly with activity 1.3). [2021, 2022]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Effective working time for processing inquiries	performance	0.35 person day/inquiry	0.3 person day/inquiry
Inquiries received and concluded	output	4 200	4 200

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	7 474 686	7 565 021
Human resources (FTE)	25	25

[35] Accelerating the Pace of Chemicals Risk Assessment (APCRA) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29600706.



1.2 Dossier submission[36]

Overview

ECHA grants access to the European single market to companies manufacturing chemicals in or importing chemicals into the EU and enables them to maintain the access, allows temporary continued use in the European single market to companies manufacturing, importing or using substances undergoing authorisation and receives certain specialised dossiers required under REACH and CLP. ECHA also takes decisions related to confidentiality where publication may harm companies' commercial interests.

Tasks

The ECHA secretariat verifies dossier submissions arising from registration, requests for temporary exemption of registration obligations for product and process orientated research and development (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, reports submitted by downstream users and C&L notifications.

For registration dossiers the verification includes checking the completeness of the information and payment of the fee when applicable. For complete registration dossiers, the ECHA secretariat verifies the justification of any confidentiality claims submitted by the company. When a registrant claimed eligibility for a fee reduction, the verification also covers checking the correctness of the claim. The submission system also ensures compliance with the requirement to submit information jointly, i.e. following the one substance-one registration (OSOR) requirement. For PPORD notifications, the Agency assesses the notified activities and may ask notifiers for additional information or set conditions where it matters for safe use, after consultation with the Member State competent authorities.

The ECHA secretariat continues the development of REACH-IT in cooperation with Member State competent authorities and industry. REACH-IT is the IT submission tool for industry dossier submissions, providing a central and secure communication channel between industry, ECHA and Member State competent authorities concerning submissions.

The ECHA secretariat also supports industry by providing support materials, training and specific communication activities on the IT submission tools.

Outcome and impact

ECHA assigning a registration number grants access to the EU single market with its 450 million consumers while companies with an incomplete registration are denied this access. ECHA's completeness check ensures that companies have all the necessary information and have included it in the registration dossier. This increases the level playing field between companies manufacturing different substances, thus enhancing competitiveness (both within the EU and between the EU and other regions) and innovation. PPORD exemptions granted by the Agency support innovation. Monitoring the aggregate notifications provides indications of the level of innovation in the EU market. The harmonised submission of information, both in structure and in content, also provides efficiencies to ECHA's other activities which use the information.

The dossier submission provides ECHA and the Member States with the documentation of how companies see that they have complied with their obligations under REACH and CLP. It therefore supports Member State enforcement of companies' REACH and CLP obligations as well as that of other legislation such as OSH and IED. It also helps Member States, the Commission and the ECHA secretariat comply with their obligations.

[36] Section 1.2 covers all industry submissions for REACH and CLP to ECHA, except notifications to national poison centres covered in Section 1.7.

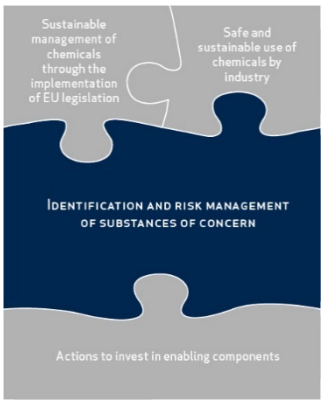
Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

In 2015, the Management Board asked the ECHA secretariat to extend the completeness check from a predominantly automated check to include a manual completeness check. The manual verifications ensure the completeness of content that is provided in free text format, such as justifications for adaptations and the chemical safety report. Overall, the registration activity remains high due the dynamic nature of the chemicals market, and the legal obligation to keep dossiers up to date.

- Process the continuous flow of registration dossiers (new and updates). Perform completeness checks, including manual verifications with a revised scope that covers the chemical safety report; and assess confidentiality requests. [2021, 2022] [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. [2021, 2022]
- Provide input to the Commission on the review of the Commission Recommendation concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprise. [2021, 2022]
- Revoke registrations to prevent inactive operators from having access to the EU single market. This is particularly relevant due to the end of the transition period after the UK withdrawal from the EU. [2021]
- Process PPORD notifications and monitoring high level indications for innovation and new kind of substances.
- Ensure the further development and maintenance of REACH-IT, including increased usability (migration of online dossiers to ECHA cloud services and C&L automated notifications), the end of the 12-year data protection rule and new functionalities to support Evaluation. Further assess REACH-IT technical upgrade and explore future alternatives. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 1, 2, 14]
- Support to Forum in its work assisting inspectors during the operational phase of the pilot project on exemption for recovered substances and preparing the project report. [2021, 2022]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of PPORD notifications received	input	340	340
Number of C&L notifications received	input	25 000	26 000
Number of Registration dossiers received (incl. updates)	input	13 500	13 500
Effective working time for processing a registration dossier (first submission)	performance	0.60 – 0.70 person days	0.60 – 0.70 person days
Registrations stopped for manual verification at technical completeness check	input	5 800	5 800
Number of registrations failing first technical completeness check	output	1 860	1 860
Share of registration dossiers over 100 tonnes in the database that has passed the enhanced technical completeness check	outcome	48%	56%

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	7 408 415	7 435 575
Human resources (FTE)	34	34



1.3 Screening and prioritisation

Overview

ECHA screens the information submitted by companies, developed by ECHA or by Member State competent authorities on groups of substances, and identifies substances of priority or not of priority for further EU regulatory action. Typically, at various steps in the screening process, e.g. if new information becomes available, ECHA or the Member States analyse the need for regulatory action to address the identified concerns. Working on groups of substances increases the number of substances scrutinised and aims to reduce the time before action is taken, where needed.

Tasks

The ECHA secretariat creates groups of similar substances based on their chemical structure, screens all the available information and concludes for each substance whether further hazard information is needed or whether it can be concluded that further regulatory risk management is needed based on the available information. The ECHA secretariat and the Member States use the regulatory management option analysis (RMOA) framework to select at different steps in the process the most appropriate risk management instrument(s) to address any identified concern. The outcome, which is documented to foster transparency and collaboration amongst authorities, identifies where further data generation is needed to confirm or refute the concern and where harmonised classification under CLP, or REACH Restrictions, REACH Authorisation or measures under other legislation can best address any identified concerns. As the Member States play a key role in progressing with these follow-up actions, effective exchange and close collaboration with Member States is essential for the implementation of the integrated regulatory strategy. Specific expert groups on Endocrine Disruptors, PBTs and vPvBs and Nanomaterials have been set up to support these processes. These groups aim to reach scientific agreement among Member States on general issues and case specific questions, hereby facilitating decision making under REACH, POP, CLP and Biocides.

Outcome and impact

ECHA's identification and prioritisation of groups of chemicals aims to accelerate regulatory risk management action, which improves the protection of human health and the environment. The limited resources available to the EU and Member State authorities are directed towards chemicals where regulatory risk management is expected to have the highest impact for human health and environment protection. Coordination with and among Member State competent authorities ensures efforts are not duplicated, that the best expertise is available when needed, and the appropriate risk management instrument is selected and implemented. In addition, addressing chemicals in groups accelerates the work further by better leveraging the available data to increase the impact of decisions, as well as reducing the risk of "regrettable substitution".

This activity is at the heart of ECHA's Integrated Regulatory Strategy and provides efficiencies to ECHA's activities on evaluation, classification and labelling, restrictions and authorisation. The impact of the activity is visible in the timeline and efficiency of implementation of these other REACH and CLP processes, as well as in the effectiveness of risk management measures, accelerating the overall identification of hazardous substances and their substitution and risk management.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

As a means to accelerate risk management following the 2018 Commission REACH Review, ECHA has implemented since 2019 a process to systematically screen groups of substances.

Identification and prioritisation of groups of substances for all REACH/CLP processes:

- Identify groups of substances and screen them to identify cases for further information

generation and regulatory risk management. [2021, 2022]

- Prioritise the groups for screening with the view of concluding, without delay, for 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 and will be refreshed in spring 2021. Automation of the refresh in 2021 to enable more frequent updates from 2022. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2] [REACH Review Action 8]
- Based on the experience gained on petroleum stream substances, expand the learnings to progress on further hazard information generation and initiating regulatory risk management actions on other substances of concern due to presence of hazardous constituents and impurities. [2021, 2022]
- Continue together with Member State competent authorities using the most appropriate approaches to generate hazard information and initiate regulatory risk management action, where necessary, on the groups of substances. Continue targeted collaboration with industry (sectors). [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2]
- To enhance the implementation of the integrated regulatory strategy continue supporting the alignment of the views and optimising the way the collaboration and sharing of work between authorities is implemented. To this end, continue optimising the collaboration structures (e.g. RIME+). [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Publish the annual report on the implementation of the Integrated Regulatory Strategy. [2021, 2022]

Development of approaches:

- Further increase transparency and predictability of the authorities work by increasing information on groups of substances on the website. [2021]
- Based on the experience gained with working on groups of substances since 2019 across tonnage bands, further develop the grouping and group management approaches and harvest the results of the information generated and assessed to adapt the work for the substances registered in lower tonnage bands. [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. Following the finalisation of the collaborative project of Tier 2 (in vitro assays and modelling), Tier 2 (NAM enhanced in vivo short-term verification studies) will be initiated followed by preparation for Tier 3 (NAM enhanced in-vivo longer-term regulatory studies). [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Augment the registration data with external sources containing in vivo and in vitro (eco)toxicological information, results from predictive models and chemical safety data exchanged with other authorities (e.g. Canada, US EPA). [2021,2022]

Endocrine Disruptor (ED), PBT and Nanomaterial (NMEG) Expert groups work:

- 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. [2021, 2022]
- ED Expert Group: 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. [2021, 2022]

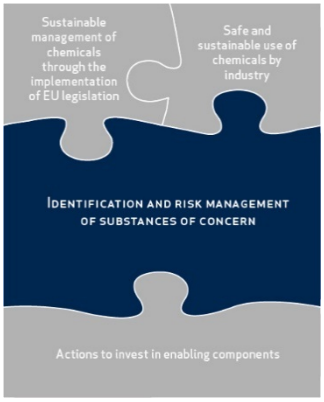
- PBT Expert Group: Progress in methodological approaches for PBT testing of difficult and UVCB substances. [2021, 2022]
- PBT Expert Group: Support development of methodologies for addressing substances that are Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) substances. [2021, 2022].
- NMEG: Provide a forum for methodological approaches for testing substances in the nanoform to MSCAs and stakeholders. [2021, 2022]
- NMEG: Provide support of the nanomaterials guidance updates. [2021, 2022]

Other items - Work with industrial sectors to improve the information basis and to support the sustainability efforts of industry as well as authorities' work:

- Continue the work with industrial sectors to address in particular petroleum and coal stream substances and metal UVCBs. [2021]
- Completion of the postponed work on outstanding technical and methodological issues in line with the agreement signed with the metals sector (MISA). Continue monitoring updates of hazard and risk assessment in registration dossiers and subsequent risk management of metals and inorganics. [2021] [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. Participate to expert discussions on scientific and technical challenges, support industry in disseminating learnings from these discussions and, for a limited number of cases, provide feedback to testing strategies proposed by industry. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 1]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of substances registered above 100 t/y for which a conclusion on potential regulatory follow up was drawn	Outcome	tbd	tbd
Number of groups of substances taken into the screening process	Outcome	70	70

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	9 501 822	9 439 309
Human resources (FTE)	58	58



1.4 Evaluation

Overview

ECHA, together with the Member States, checks if manufacturers and importers comply with the obligations for having access to the European Single Market. Where the obligations are met, but additional information is needed to ensure safe use in the EU, ECHA, together with the Member States, requires such information to be generated by manufacturers and importers.

Tasks

ECHA checks registration dossiers compliance with the safety information requirements. The Agency also examines if the testing of substances proposed by registrants to meet the safety information requirements, will do so and that any test using vertebrate animals is necessary. Under substance evaluation, ECHA adopts the annual list of substances requiring substance evaluation (the Community rolling action plan) and coordinates and supports Member State competent authorities identify any additional information, beyond that already submitted by companies, needed to ensure safe use. ECHA also analyses the data submitted by companies in response to compliance and testing proposal evaluation decisions and identifies chemicals that may need further regulatory action to ensure safe use.

ECHA's tasks under evaluation involve the ECHA secretariat and ECHA's Member State Committee (MSC). The secretariat drafts dossier evaluation decisions and proposals for the Community rolling action plan, whereas the MSC reviews all evaluation decisions and adopts the Community rolling action plan with participation of all Member States. The ECHA secretariat also supports the MSC aiming for efficiency, consistency and quality of outputs and identifies chemicals that may need further regulatory action.

Outcome and impact

ECHA's evaluation activity generates primarily hazard data on chemicals, which increases the knowledge on these chemicals and the broader chemical groups they belong to. Firstly, companies are required to use this knowledge, for example, to improve the risk management, to decide to substitute, or to market the substance as a substitute for a more hazardous alternative. Secondly, ECHA uses this knowledge in the context of the integrated regulatory strategy, to identify regulatory actions[37] that may be needed to better protect human health and environment. Thirdly, Member States are also expected to use this knowledge. The improved hazard knowledge increases the level of protection within the European Single Market.

ECHA selects industry dossiers for compliance checking that raise concerns and for which additional information is needed, using its integrated regulatory strategy. The implementation of the REACH Joint Evaluation action plan[38] increases the number of industry dossiers that are checked for compliance**.**

This activity protects the compliance investment made by companies, and thereby facilitates the level playing field, the smooth functioning of the EU's single market and increases the level of protection. Finally, the consistent, transparent and scientifically sound application of the "last resort" requirement ensures that the animal testing needed to generate the necessary chemical safety data is kept to a minimum. The cost of closing data gaps also acts as incentive to explore the use of alternative methods.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

REACH compliance evaluation have received considerable attention in the past years from different stakeholders and the Commission in the REACH Review. The ECHA secretariat and the Commission developed a Joint Action Plan to address the concerns and ECHA and several industrial organisations worked to sign a memorandum of understanding aiming at addressing these concerns. As a consequence dossier evaluation is a priority activity for 2021-2022. The actions in this programming period are:

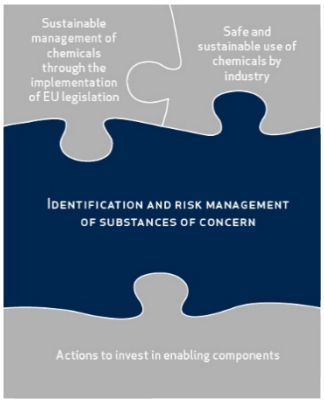
- Compliance check industry dossiers for the higher-tier hazard endpoints for substances of potential concern in the higher tonnage bands (over 1000 tonnes dossiers and 100-1000 tonnes dossiers) or groups of substances of concern containing at least one such substance. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2; Joint Action Plan Action 4]
- Examine testing proposals included in the registrations from the 2018 deadline by 1 June 2022 and any new testing proposals within the legal deadlines. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2]

[37] For example, classification and labelling (Activity 1.7), restrictions (Activity 1.6) and authorisation (Activity 1.5)
[38] https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/21877836/final_echa_com_reach_evaluation_action_plan_en.

- Nanomaterials: Compliance check dossiers updated with the additional requirements for substances in nanoforms with an initial focus on substance identity and justifications for sets of nanoforms, and examine testing proposals within the legal deadlines[2021, 2022].
- Examine the compliance of any information submitted in consequence of ECHA's dossier evaluation decisions with the decision. Communicate to the Commission and Member State competent authorities the conclusions made, as well as inform the concerned national enforcement authorities in case of non-compliance with the decision. Where appropriate, draft follow-up decisions. Ensure that the information submitted and any conclusions made are used, through ECHA's integrated regulatory strategy, to identify substances that may need regulatory action to better protect human health and environment. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Ensure, together with Member States, that substance evaluation contributes in an effective manner to the implementation of the integrated regulatory strategy. This entails updating the CORAP with substances for which substance evaluation is the most appropriate tool to generate further hazard information, in line with the outcome of screening and prioritisation based on the grouping approach; it may result in a lower number of substance evaluation cases comparing to previous years, as data relevant for regulatory risk management could be generated to a large extent through compliance check. Applying compliance check in parallel with substance evaluation will be considered where appropriate. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2, Joint Action Plan Action 10]
- Ensure together with the Member States that the substance evaluation is concluded as fast as possible to enable initiating appropriate regulatory risk management measures; the aim is to reduce the number of substance evaluation cases currently opened. [2021; 2022]
- 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. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Contribute to the Caracal sub-groups in support of the Commission in their policy activities. This concerns: 1) Amendment of the REACH information annexes in accordance with the Joint Action Plan [Joint Action Plan Actions 5 and 6] [2021, 2022]; 2) Information requirements for polymers requiring registration; 3) Legislative and policy issues in relation to endocrine disruptors. [2021, 2022].
- Continue verification of compliance with good laboratory practice requirements for (eco)toxicological tests analysis. This entails requesting targeted study audits in case a concern about compliance with principles of good laboratory practice is identified by ECHA or a Member State. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Progress the scientific and technical review of the received extended one-generation reproductive toxicity studies in collaboration with the Member State Competent Authorities to inform the Commission on the possible need to revise the relevant REACH information with regard to this issue annexes. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2]
- Update ECHA Guidance on information requirements, based on the Commission's decision to revise the REACH information annexes in accordance with the Joint Action Plan [2022]. When updating reflect the latest developments in methodologies for substances in nanoforms. (Human health [2021]; Environment [2021, 2022])
- 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. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 2, Joint Action Plan Action 15]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Compliance checks concluded: draft decisions or no action[39]	output	300	300
Final decisions on dossier evaluation (testing proposals and compliance checks)[40]	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	15	15
Number of substances for which a conclusion was reached in substance evaluation	outcome	15	15

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	18 628 642	19 009 306
Human resources (FTE)	110	113



1.5 Authorisation

Overview

ECHA identifies substances that are candidates for authorisation based on their hazard (Substances of Very High Concern) and recommends to the Commission substances that should next be subject to authorisation. The Agency provides scientific opinions on the different elements of companies' applications for authorisation, including the risks, the benefits and the availability of suitable alternatives and possibilities to substitute. The opinions are provided to the Commission who decides whether to grant or refuse an authorisation for using the substance in the EU.

Tasks

The Member State Committee (MSC), based on proposals prepared by Member States or the ECHA secretariat on request of the Commission, identifies SVHCs as candidates for authorisation and places them on a Candidate List.

The ECHA secretariat prioritises regularly the chemicals on the Candidate List and proposes the MSC which chemicals should be recommended to the Commission for inclusion in the Authorisation List.

The Committees for Risk Assessment (RAC) and the Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC), with the support of the ECHA secretariat, develop opinions on applications for authorisation submitted by industry, and thereby facilitate the European Commission's decision-making on granting or refusing an authorisation.

In order to improve the knowledge on alternative chemicals and techniques, the ECHA secretariat arranges open consultation processes for each application for authorisation, which then feeds into the opinion-making process by the Committees.

[39] 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.
[40] 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.

The ECHA secretariat also supports companies and in particular potential applicants by providing regulatory advice and reaching out through the national helpdesks and specific communication activities.

Outcome and impact

ECHA's work in the area of authorisation results either in substitution, and thereby replacement of SVHCs with safer alternatives, in reduced emissions or exposure or in ceasing the use of the substance. All these elements improve the level of protection for human health and the environment and stimulate innovation. Already the listing of a chemical on the candidate list has shown to induce substitution and spur research and development for alternatives[41]. Moreover, the preparation of an application for authorisation requires the applicant to systematically review the safety measures in place. This leads usually already at this stage to reduced risks to workers, consumers and the environment. Finally, ECHA's consultation processes improve the knowledge on alternatives that in turn improves substitution efforts.

Eventually, only justified uses are authorised by the Commission. Authorisations remain valid until the Commission decides to amend or withdraw the authorisation in the context of a review.

The authorisation process, from the identification of SVHC, candidate listing, inclusion in Annex XIV to the applications for authorisation, provides transparency, enhances predictability, level playing field and increased legal certainty for companies, supporting innovation.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

REACH Authorisations have received considerable attention in the past years from different stakeholders. ECHA has clarified the process and the role of the Committees and has updated the authorisation opinion formats and related guidance accordingly. ECHA strives to provide fit for purpose recommendations for the inclusion of substances on the Authorisation lists as well as fit for purpose opinions, providing scientific advice to the European Commission for their decision making.

As a consequence of the REACH review, authorisation is a priority activity for 2021-2022. The actions in this programming period are:

- MSC decides on the identification of SVHCs. An increasing proportion of SVHC dossiers are expected to cover groups of substances, substances with a complex composition and PBTs and EDs. An increased involvement by the respective expert groups and the MSC is therefore expected. The identification process is adapted to make further use of the identified improvements in the interfaces between dossier submitters, Expert Groups and the MSC. [2021, 2022]
- Provide a well-founded Annex XIV recommendation. [2021] In 2022 work on the next Annex XIV recommendation will commence with the view of finalising the 11th Annex XIV recommendation in 2023.
- RAC and SEAC deliver fit-for-purpose quality opinions, providing sufficiently detailed scientific justification of all elements as requested by REACH with about 50 opinions for substances that have endocrine-disrupting properties, another 50 opinions for substances with other properties as well as evaluate the substitution plans of 12 applicants if they have suitable alternatives available in general. The opinions will be sent to the Commission. [2021, 2022]
- Work with the Commission and Member States in implementing the results of the improvement activities identified under Action 6 of the REACH Review (simplification for a more workable authorisation process) and other suggestions for improvement in the subsequent Review. [2021, 2022]
- Taking into account the feedback received from the Commission, Member States, European Parliament, General Court as well as industry and non-governmental

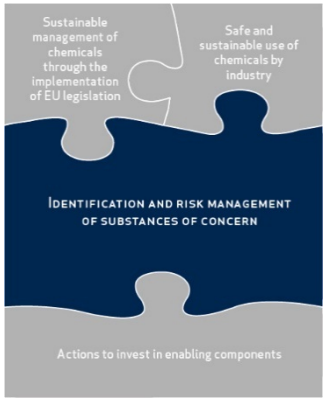
[41] Impacts of REACH restrictions and authorisation on substitution in the EU (ECHA, 2020) available at https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/24152346/impact_rest_auth_on_substitution_en.pdf.

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, the assessment of the suitability of alternatives in general and for the applicant as well as active participation in Application for Authorisation Task Force. [2021, 2022] [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. [2022] [REACH Review Action 6]
- Support the Commission during the decision making on authorisations. [2021, 2022]
- Carry out market research to estimate the substitution effort taken and the likely number of applications to be received to plan well the opinion making process. [2021, 2022]
- 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 2021. Joint activity between restrictions and applications for authorisation. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Actions 8, 9]
- Provide web-based training to interested stakeholders on analysis of alternatives and informed substitution from substances subject to regulatory risk management. Joint activity between applications for authorisation and restrictions supporting substitution [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 5]
- Provide timely notes on methodological questions, including socio-economic issues. [2021, 2022][REACH Review Action 6]
- 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 Guidance document, practical guide, application formats, 'reference' DNELs and dose-response relationships of substances. [2021, 2022]
- Support to Forum in preparing the ninth coordinated enforcement project (REF-9) on authorisation and supporting inspectors during the operational phase. The lessons learnt will be communicated, including those learnt from the downstream user notifications. [2021, 2022]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
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	3 000
Number of RAC and SEAC opinions adopted on applications for authorisation (number of uses)	output	50	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	60	35

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	6 191 114	7 464 547
Human resources (FTE)	32	40



1.6 Restrictions

Overview

ECHA provides scientific opinions on proposals to restrict substances made by Member States or by the ECHA secretariat either based on a request of the Commission or in limited cases[42] on their own decision. The opinions address the different elements of the proposals, including the risks and possible mitigation measures, availability of alternatives and socio-economic aspects, enabling the Commission to weigh the elements together when deciding whether and how to restrict substances on the EU single market.

Tasks

On request of the Commission, the ECHA secretariat develops dossiers proposing to restrict substances on the EU single market. For substances on the Authorisation List (Annex XIV), the ECHA secretariat proposes restrictions if they consider there is an unacceptable risk.

The Committees for Risk Assessment (RAC) and the Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC), with the support of the ECHA secretariat, develop scientific opinions on proposals to restrict substances, made by Member States or by the ECHA secretariat and thereby facilitate the European Commission's decision-making on restricting substances.

Outcome and impact

ECHA's work in the area of restrictions promotes the substitution and replacement of chemicals of concern with safer alternatives, results in improved risk management and stimulates innovation. The listing of a chemical in the registry of intentions has been shown to increase the substitution activity of companies, and also to support research and development for alternatives. Moreover, the commenting on a restriction proposal by companies leads in certain cases to increased safety for workers and consumers.

The harmonised approach by ECHA ensures a level playing field and increased legal certainty for companies, supporting innovation.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

The ECHA secretariat, along with Member States and the Commission, has made efforts to improve the efficiency of the restriction process through the Restriction Task Force (RTF). The work of the RTF has also been instrumental in delivering on the actions of the 2nd REACH review. Nearly 100 recommendations have been made and implemented, which along with additional internal efforts related to efficiencies in the Committees, has increased the resources available for restriction work:

- Work with the Commission in implementing various improvement activities identified under Actions 8 to 11 of the REACH Review to improve the restriction procedure as such and enhance the Member State involvement in it. Continue to speed up the screening of substances on the Authorisation List (Annex XIV) for REACH for action under Article 69(2). [2021]

[42] Article 69 of the REACH Regulation.

- 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. Support to the Member States to identify candidate and prepare restrictions, for example, in pre-restriction information and support meetings and in restriction workshops. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Actions 8, 9, 10, 11]
- 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. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Actions 8, 10]
- Provide web-based training to interested stakeholders on analysis of alternatives and informed substitution from substances subject to regulatory risk management. Joint activity between applications for authorisation and restrictions supporting substitution. [2021, 2022] [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. [2021, 2022] [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 2021. Joint activity between applications for authorisation and restrictions. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Actions 8, 9]
- 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. [2021, 2022]
- Based on initial work carried out in 2020 of indicators that would allow for an ex-post evaluation of the most relevant impacts of restrictions further develop these and find ways of getting annual information of substances based on the EU market. The insights will help in improving the preparation of restriction proposals by ECHA and Member States and in making the restriction process more effective. [2021, 2022]
- Continue to provide input to the opinion making processes of other EU agencies or committees with a view to explaining ECHA's opinions and understanding the reasons for any differences. [2021]
- Together with the Commission and Member States, compare ECHA's guidance on socio-economic analysis of restrictions with the Commission's Better Regulation guidelines and adapt where possible and necessary. [2021]
- When developing new restriction proposals, ECHA integrates better, where relevant, circularity and sustainability aspects, including possible trade-offs, to the analysis with view of learning from this experience. [2021, 2022]
- Support the Commission, stakeholders and enforcement authorities to clarify the existing restriction entries by developing public Q&As. [2021]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of RAC and SEAC opinions on restriction proposals	output	2**	10
Restriction proposals 69(1) or reports developed under Article 69(2)	output	4	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. Additional time for ECHA dossiers is due to fulfilling the Dossier Submitter responsibilities.

** This is lower than in previous years as the number of dossiers prepared was lower in 2020 than expected due to reasons beyond the control of ECHA.

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	6 512 245	6 508 301
Human resources (FTE)	34	34

1.7 Classification and Labelling

Overview

ECHA provides scientific opinions on Member State's or industry proposals for harmonised classification and labelling enabling the Commission to decide if harmonised classification is required and be applied across the EU single market.

In the case of poison centre notifications (PCN), ECHA provides access for authorities to this information through a dedicated central searchable database.

Tasks

The Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC), with the support of the ECHA secretariat, develop opinions on proposals for harmonised classification, and thereby facilitate the European Commission's decision-making on harmonising or not in the EU single market the substances classification and labelling.

The ECHA secretariat promotes the harmonisation and consistency of self-classifications included in the CLP inventory.

The ECHA secretariat has a helpdesk for (potential) notifiers to help comply with their legal obligations and to use ECHA's IT CLP tools and coordinates the Member State helpdesks. The ECHA secretariat approves company proposals for using an alternative name of the substance, where disclosing the name may disclose confidential information.

In addition, ECHA secretariat supports national poison centres and industry by providing a common IT tool for submission (ECHA submission portal) and a common database tool for Member State authority access to notifications used for emergency health response.

Outcome and impact

Classification and labelling is an important instrument in chemicals regulation for ensuring safe use. Risk assessment is carried out to determine if additional risk management, beyond that induced by classification and labelling is needed.

The C&L inventory held by the ECHA secretariat helps companies to find and apply classifications where no harmonisation has taken place yet. Harmonised classification and self-classification has the capability, in particular for more detrimental hazard endpoints, at an early stage to work as an incentive to substitute and change to less harmful alternatives. The list of both harmonised

and self-made classifications by companies is a point of reference at global level to access information about hazards of substances in commerce.

The harmonised classification of a substance sets one EU standard for the classification, labelling and packaging across all uses within the EU single market. The EU focuses in particular on carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic (CMR) chemicals and respiratory sensitisers, which in addition, results in use restrictions through sector specific legislation and limits thereby effectively the use of hazardous chemicals in the industrial supply chains and by consumers. The harmonisation thereby not only improves the level of protection of human health and the environment, but also increases legal certainty and the functioning of the EU single market and supports innovation.

Providing IT tools and support to the appointed bodies and poison centres, in relation to the notifications of emergency health response, reduces the cost for companies and Member States to fulfil their obligations while increasing information quality and consistency across Europe.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Process incoming CLH dossiers and the upward trend in industrial chemicals from the outcome of screening and prioritisation based on the grouping approach as well as the continued high number of PPP and Biocides dossiers resulting from the joint Commission, EFSA and ECHA efforts to encourage timely submission of dossiers. [2021, 2022]
- 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. [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. [2021, 2022]
- 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)). [2021, 2022]
- 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 and then the human health sections. [2021, 2022]

Poison Centres Notification Portal[43]

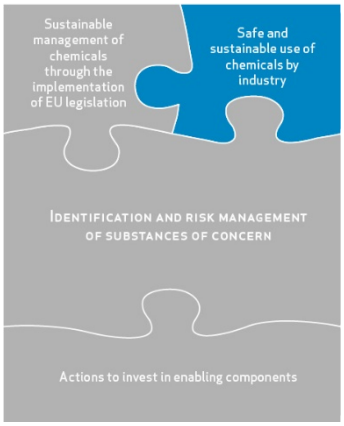
- Consolidate standard formats and tools (product categorisation system) and notification (PCN) format) and revise guidance for the poison centres notifications according to the new Commission Regulation amending the CLP Regulation adopted in 2020. [2021, 2022]
- Maintain the Unique Formula Identifier (UFI) generator [2021, 2022]
- Ensure further development and maintenance of the notification portal and system-to-system submission channel to provide the features to support the reception and processing of the notifications received with the 2021 first compliance date as well as communication, including the development of group submission, removal of product, support multi-component submissions and alignment with IUCLID. [2021, 2022]
- Continue to develop the searchable central database, to be used by the national appointed bodies and Poison Centres, based on the Commission's mandate, the outcome of the consultation initiated in 2019 and the feedback from national authorities on the use of the database. [2021]

[43] 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.

- Continue the promotion of the PCN activities with duty holders and consumers. [2021, 2022]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of RAC opinions on proposals for harmonised classification and labelling	output	65	65
Decisions made on requests to use alternative (Article 24)	output	40	40
Effective working time for processing RAC opinions	performance	45-55 person days	45-55 person days
Proposals for harmonised classification and labelling	input	70	70

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	6 437 623	6 478 436
Human resources (FTE)	27	27



1.8 Safe and sustainable use of chemicals

Overview

ECHA supports companies in meeting their obligations to implement appropriate risk management measures.

Tasks

Under REACH, ECHA is mandated to provide technical and scientific guidance and tools to assist the development of Chemical Safety Reports. This has led to the development of robust guidance for the Chemical Safety Assessment process and the provision of the Chesar tool (Section 1.1) to enable registrants to perform an effective CSA, demonstrating (i) safe use to the authorities via the registration and (ii) delivering safe use advice for inclusion in the SDS. Subsequent implementation in company supply chain systems, including making consolidated safe use advice for mixtures, is solely an industry obligation.

The ECHA secretariat also supports Member States and other stakeholders to organise workshops exchange experiences and capacity building regarding safer alternative substances assessment and substitution.

Outcome and impact

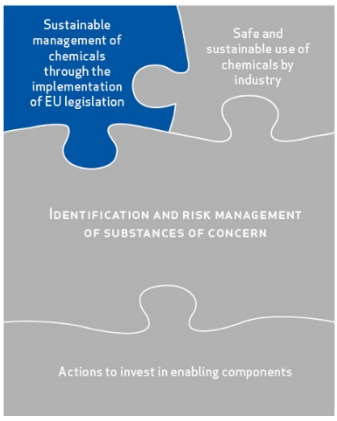
ECHA seeks to provide better information to the producers of articles, supporting a high level of protection across the EU single market, reducing costs, increasing legal certainty and improving the functioning of the internal market and support the transfer to a circular economy.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Concerning substances in articles:
  - 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 [2021, 2022]
  - Based on the activities carried out in 2020, define further work for 2021. [2021, 2022]

- Concerning substitution, ECHA will, subject to the availability of resources, carry out its substitution activities coordinated with the Commission as well as any other activities of EU in this field:
  - Help Member States and other stakeholders in the organisation of substitution collaborative supply chain workshops. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 5]
  - Continue providing input to the work performed at the OECD level on safe and sustainable chemistry and disseminate the outcomes. [2021, 2022]
  - Support the relevant services of the Commission, when requested, to promote the enhancement of EU financial and technical support for substitution and safe and sustainable innovation. [2021, 2022]

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	1 568 075	1 568 389
Human resources (FTE)	8	8



1.9 Data management and dissemination

Overview

ECHA was set up as a digital-first organisation. ECHA operates by collecting, organising, assessing, generating and finally making data available both directly or embedded into regulatory decisions and opinions.

The data management activity aims to exchange, organise and process data, to support the various regulatory processes, by developing corresponding tools, formats and services.

Dissemination makes data available to external stakeholders via the 'Information on Chemicals' section of the ECHA website.

Tasks

ECHA develops, operates and supports a number of data management and dissemination tools. In particular its data integration and scientific data platforms provide advanced analytics, visualisation, simulations and predictions (including machine learning) that are used for substance grouping and prioritisation and help aggregating information into higher-level views that are used for analysis, decision making, reporting and dissemination for instance through the chemical universe. Case management and external interaction tools support efficient execution of regulatory processes within ECHA Secretariat and when collaborating with others. ECHA manages different dissemination tools and authority portals which provide the gateways to access and analyse ECHA's data, both in machine-readable and human-readable format.

The Agency furthermore provides analytics services insights to address scientific and regulatory questions through the analysis of data. They are provided internally to ECHA, as well as to institutional stakeholders, such as Member States and the Commission.

Outcome and impact

Data management and analytics improve the execution of regulatory processes, contribute to the effectiveness of grouping and prioritisation, the quality of scientific opinion making, the speed of regulatory execution and the overall effectiveness of ECHA.

The dissemination portal is the world's largest public database on the properties of industrial

chemicals and its usage is about to pass the 50 million mark of user page views per year. Dissemination improves the transparency on chemicals and their hazards and uses, which allows better informed decisions on chemical safety by regulators, companies, workers and citizens worldwide. Furthermore, the visibility of past, ongoing and upcoming regulatory actions promotes regulatory predictability and a well-functioning internal market.

Infocards on chemicals make available key safety information in a compact and easy to understand way, enabling companies and citizens to use it in their everyday decision making.

Dissemination of chemicals information in machine-readable formats, together with tools for analysing the data, enables for a multiplier effect, as data delivered by ECHA can be reused and republished e.g. by authorities and through consumer apps.

Finally, the use of interoperable formats and common platforms promotes smooth data flows across actors and legislations, enabling better linking of regulatory processes which is at the core of the one-substance-one-assessment approach.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

Data management

- Identify a data strategy and implement actions prioritised in it, which includes integrating different data sources and facilitating the re-use of REACH, CLP, and BPR data as well as other sources as relevant. [2021, 2022]
- 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, among other for dissemination of regulatory lists and in the EU Chemicals Legislation Finder (EUCLEF). [2021]
- Promote the common usage of data by interested parties, in cooperation with other EU agencies, particularly EFSA, aiming for a higher level of consistency. [2021, 2022]
- Continue to provide data analysis services as a response to internal and external requests for example supporting the implementation of the Implementing Regulation on dossier updates or the review of information requirements for low tonnage substances [2021, 2022]

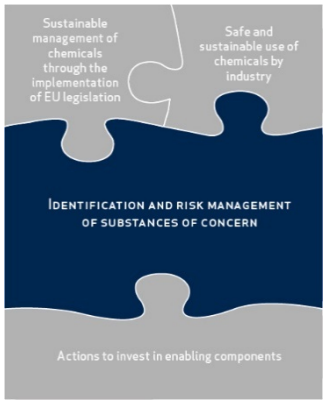
Dissemination

- Implement the Data availability roadmap according to agreed priorities and resources. Integrate new and existing data sources into the dissemination portal such as the revamp of the C&L inventory, PIC data, and the public version of the SCIP database, to achieve a robust and sustainable publication solution. Increase visibility of substances in regulatory processes and implement the reviewed publication policy of registration data. [2021, 2022]
- Pursue the analysis and development of approaches to make data available in machine-readable formats for effective data exchange across systems, facilitating on-boarding of new tasks and integrated data management and collaboration. [2021, 2022]
- Maintain and further develop the OECD Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances (eChemPortal). Maintain the synchronisation of the eChemPortal with ECHA's dissemination website. [2021, 2022]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of user page views for published information on chemicals	outcome	48.0 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	3	3

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	7 081 602	7 171 821
Human resources (FTE)	23	23



2. Biocides

Overview

The Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR) concerns the placing on the market and use of biocidal active substances and products. Biocides are 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.

Via its Biocidal Products Committee (BPC), the Agency develops opinions for and upon request of the European Commission to support decision making on biocidal active substances and products. ECHA coordinates and supports the Member States Competent Authorities for the evaluation of active substances and Union authorisations. The Agency functions as the central hub for all national and EU applications and manages the participation to the Review Programme as well as maintains the Article 95 list.

ECHA's role includes establishment of technical equivalence, assessment of applications for alternative suppliers, resolution of data-sharing disputes, development and maintenance of IT tools, dissemination and preparation of guidance.

Outcome and impact

Biocidal products have an intended effect on harmful organisms, which needs to be effective and targeted. By ensuring that active substances approved for the EU meet the efficacy criteria, implementing BPR brings certainty that everybody can rely on the proper functioning of the product. This improves hygiene, food safety and durability/sustainability of products.

At the same time, human health and the environment need to be protected from adverse effects of the biocidal product. More specifically, the BPR exclusion criteria prevent, in principle, approval of active substances that are carcinogens, mutagens, reprotoxic, endocrine disruptors, (very) persistent and (very) bioaccumulative and toxic. This incentivises the finding or less harmful but equally effective substitutes.

While BPR is different from REACH in requiring a prior approval of active substances and authorisation of biocidal products, it improves the functioning of the internal market in the EU by creating a level playing field (exemption: substances in the review programme – see box below). Economic operators can rely on the simplified procedure for authorising products with a more favourable environmental or health profile and, for products with similar use patterns, Union authorisation without the need to seek for market access in each Member State individually.

The evaluation of applications for Union authorisations accumulated significant delays because of insufficient resources in Member States and the complexity of the evaluation. Depending on resources availability ECHA may provide MSs with targeted support on specific items, for example coordination activities on cases with the same active substance, improving and simplification of the working procedures.

BPR serves as a frontrunner for new and emerging areas of concern. With the inclusion of assessment criteria for endocrine disruptors and nanomaterials, the regulatory work ensures that specific risks are understood and well managed avoiding negative effects to human health, in particular on specific vulnerable groups, and the environment.

Review Programme: 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 to perform the evaluations, delays by applicants in the provision of requested information, the complexity of the assessment and in particular new requirements to conclude according to the new criteria for endocrine disrupting properties introduced 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 after more than fifteen years, only around 40%

of all active substance – product type combinations have been finalised in the review programme. To achieve the legal objective to finalise the review programme by 2024 would require that the evaluating Member States would be able to submit altogether active substances assessments at the average pace of at least 100 dossiers per year during the period 2021-2024. This is in contrast with the current trend and the input of the Member States on the progress of the reports to be delivered. Based on ECHA's proposal, the Commission and Member States have agreed to an Action Plan that aims to advance progress on the review programme. This would also lead to a progress in the subsequent authorisation of biocidal products. ECHA is closely cooperating with Member States, providing support and coordination beyond its initially foreseen role. The Action Plan has a positive impact and based on the plans of Member States for the period 2021-2024 communicated to ECHA we can expect an increase of finalised assessments in 2021 and even more in subsequent years. This would lead to an increase of peer reviews and BPC opinions that is reflected in the revised output indicators for 2021 and 2022 Nevertheless, current indicators still show that the 2024 target for the review programme is at serious risk of not being met.

The data sharing provisions that are supported by ECHA avoid the repetition of tests on vertebrates.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- The support provided by ECHA to MSCAs to accelerate the review programme 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), best practices and simplification of approaches (e.g. focused assessment of safety and efficacy, improved synergy with REACH and CLP), guidance to harmonise confidentiality assessment. ECHA also contributes to the MSCAs capacity building by providing training and may provide advice in priority setting, planning and relationship with applicants. [2021, 2022]
- 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. Ten such opinions have been adopted in 2020 and the remaining 6 opinions are foreseen for in 2021. [2021, 2022]
- Support the Member State competent authorities in the preparation of BPC opinions on the early review of already approved active substances (according to Article 15) following the adoption of the endocrine-disrupting criteria. Such opinions are foreseen to be requested by the Commission for at least three active substances. [2021, 2022]
- Improvements in the analysis of alternatives as part of BPC opinions based on the experience gained in a pilot project started in 2020. [2021]
- Support the Member State competent authorities in the preparation of BPC opinions on the renewal of the approval of active substances. [2021, 2022]
- Support the Member State competent authorities following the requests from Commission for Article 75(1)g opinions on active substances and Union Authorisation. [2021, 2022]
- Support the Member State competent authorities with the identification of potential endocrine-disrupting properties for biocidal active substances and biocidal products under evaluation, including scientific advice from the Endocrine Disruptor Expert Group and the provision of training. [2021, 2022]
- 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 and ECHA proposing harmonised approaches, facilitates the finalisation of the peer review phase within the challenging 180-day

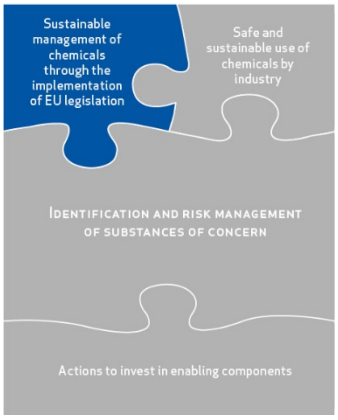
timeline. [2021, 2022]

- Set up a functional interface and synergies between the assessment of endocrine disruptor properties of non-active substances in biocidal product authorisation and the screening and assessment of same substances in a group approach under REACH. [2021]
- Prepare ECHA's opinions on Union authorisation of same biocidal products and on administrative and minor changes to Union authorisations. [2021, 2022]
- Timely perform assessments of applications for technical equivalence, inclusion in the Article 95 list and classification for changes. [2021, 2022]
- Support the Member State competent authorities in the checking of the translations of summaries of product characteristics for the Union authorisation of biocidal products. [2021, 2022]
- Support the Member State competent in preventing and resolving disagreements in the mutual recognition process and in harmonising the practices for biocidal product authorisation. [2021, 2022]
- Prepare the BPC opinions requested by the Commission according to Article 38 BPR on scientific and technical questions related to mutual recognition disagreements and derogations to mutual recognitions. [2021, 2022]
- The development of the Register for Biocidal Products (R4BP 3) and the SPC Editor (additional functionalities to facilitate the work of industry and competent authorities and the implementation of the Northern Ireland Protocol, further integration with other tools) is foreseen to resume in 2022 after a pause in 2021. [2022]
- Support in the development of a new tool combining EUSES and CHESAR to harmonise assessments under both REACH and BPR (see REACH Activity 1.1) that was started in 2020 is foreseen to continue until 2022. [2021, 2022]
- The development of IT support tools (in particular ECHA Interact) and their integration to facilitate the work of Member States competent authorities during the peer review phases for active substances and Union authorisation is foreseen to be resumed in 2022 after a pause in 2021. Notwithstanding the possibility to address short term critical needs that will be considered in 2021. [2022]
- Assess the feasibility of extending dissemination to cover the full assessment reports of active substances. [2021]
- Revision of BPR guidance Volume I to IV in line with the amendments to the Annexes II and III of the BPR. [2021, 2022]
- 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, including cooperation in related procurements. [2021, 2022]
- 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). [2021, 2022]
- Handle disputes on data sharing. [2021, 2022]
- 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).
- Support to BPRS in preparing the manual and assisting inspectors in the operational phase of the second Forum-coordinated BPR enforcement project (BEF-2) on approved substances in biocidal products. [2021, 2022]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of BPC opinions on active substances approval	output	38	52
Number of BPC opinions on the renewal of active substances approval	output	4	6
Number of BPC opinions on Article 15, Article 38 and Article 75(1)(g) requests	output	20	20
Number of BPC opinions on Union authorisation of biocidal products	output	26	35
Number of ECHA opinions on Union authorisations (same biocidal products, administrative and minor changes)	output	36	48
Support actions on evaluation of Active substance approvals	output	23	23
Support actions on evaluation of Union authorisation applications	output	3	3

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	9 441 105	10 080 907
Human resources (FTE)	53	52

3. Environmental Directives and International Conventions



3.1 Prior informed consent

Overview

ECHA contributes to the implementation of the EU Prior Informed Consent (PIC) regulation, which in turn implements, with additional obligations, the UN Rotterdam Convention relating to the international trade in hazardous substances.

Tasks

The ECHA secretariat develops and maintains the IT tool used for receiving and processing the notifications from companies. These notifications originate from companies in the EU who are exporting chemicals falling under the EU PIC. The ECHA secretariat also facilitates the access to the notifications by national enforcement authorities and customs authorities.

The ECHA secretariat provides scientific and technical support to the Commission in the context of PIC implementation and UN Rotterdam Convention.

The ECHA secretariat provides technical and scientific guidance and support to companies, designated national authorities (DNAs), both from the EU and those from third countries.

The ECHA secretariat has a helpdesk for exporters to help comply with their legal obligations and to use ePIC tools.

The ECHA secretariat publishes reports annually on actual volumes of exports from and imports into the EU for certain severely restricted hazardous substances.

Outcome and impact

The UN Rotterdam Convention provides a framework to enable countries to be aware of foreseen imports of hazardous substances into their territory, to receive information necessary to ensure their safe use, and to protect themselves against unwanted imports of certain hazardous chemicals.

Through the effective implementation of technical-scientific tasks of the EU's contribution to the convention, ECHA allows the concerned countries to take informed safety decisions about the transboundary movement of hazardous chemicals. ECHA thereby contributes to reducing exposure to humans and the environment to hazardous chemicals in third countries by managing the export notifications of chemicals falling under the PIC Regulation and ensuring the quality of the information provided. This allows EU companies to fulfil their responsibility and increases the knowledge of potential risk for the receiving country when trading chemicals. The work plays an important role for striving toward the principle of "ensuring that no one is left behind" as, for example, farmers around the globe daily use toxic pesticides as well as workers and the general public all together are exposed to harmful effects of industrial chemicals.

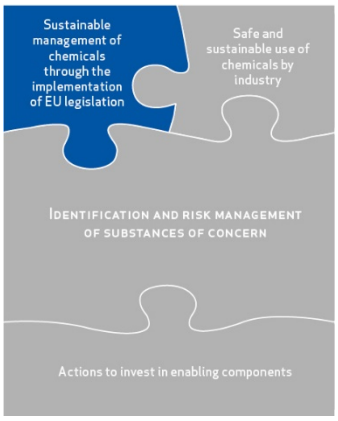
Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Process a continuously increasing number of notifications and related tasks such as stakeholder support. [2021, 2022]
- Produce and publish the annual report on PIC exports and imports. [2021, 2022]
- Produce and publish the third biannual report on the exchange of information under the PIC Regulation. [2022]
- Provide scientific and technical support the Commission in proposing substances for inclusion in the PIC Regulation and in notifying the Rotterdam Convention Secretariat. [2021, 2022]

- Support the Commission in their participation to the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Rotterdam Convention [2021], the regular meetings of the designated national authorities and the international capacity building activities. [2021, 2022]
- Based on the outcome of the stakeholders' consultation on PIC dissemination, further adapt PIC data publication to ECHA's dissemination portal improving the visibility and clarity of the information published and performing the necessary technological upgrades. [2021, 2022]
- Maintain ePIC and further develop it to increase the efficiency of the process by facilitating the work of DNAs, exporters, Commission and ECHA secretariat. [2021, 2022]
- Manage the changes arising from the UK withdrawal from the EU and the implementation of Protocol on Ireland and Northern Ireland. [2021, 2022]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Scientific and technical support provided to the Commission, EU and non-EU DNAs	output	3 600	3 800
Export notifications processed (validated, rejected, resubmissions)	output	13 200	14 500
Share of notifications validated/accepted by ECHA	outcome	90%	90%

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	993 815	1 038 755
Human resources (FTE)	7	7



3.2 Persistent organic pollutants

Overview

ECHA carries out certain scientific and technical tasks supporting the implementation of the EU Persistent Organic Pollutants[44] (POP) Regulation, which in turn implements the UN Stockholm Convention relating to the international use and trade in POPs.

Tasks

ECHA prepares and supports processing the technical dossiers that the European Commission uses when proposing to list a substance as a POP in the Convention. The technical dossiers identify the POP and propose risk management. Such work is only done if significant work has already occurred under REACH, CLP, PIC and BPR.

ECHA facilitates the reporting obligations on behalf of the Member State competent authorities and compiles the Union overview of the implementation. It also supports the Commission and the Member States scientifically and technically in their work under the Convention and coordinates enforcement activities via the Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement (Forum).

Outcome and impact

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is a global treaty aiming at protecting human health and the environment from forever-chemicals that remain intact in the

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

environment, have a wide distribution geographically, are able to accumulate in fatty tissue of humans and wildlife, and have harmful impacts on human health or on the environment.

Exposure to POPs may lead to adverse health effects such as cancers, birth defects, dysfunctional immune and reproductive systems, greater susceptibility to disease and damages to the central and peripheral nervous systems. Given the transboundary movement of POPs, it requires countries to work together to limit their effects.

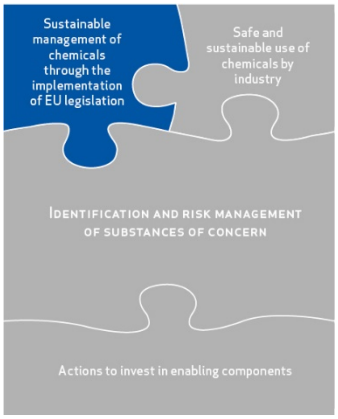
ECHA contributes to identifying and limiting the emissions of forever-chemicals in the environment. Through the work of ECHA, new substances are be added to the Stockholm Convention and as a result banned or severely restricted globally.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

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

- Support to the Commission when they or a party proposes substances for inclusion in the Stockholm Convention and related work. [2021, 2022]
- Ensure that the platform for data submission and reporting by the Member States is provided in a timely manner [2021]

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	201 732	173 315
Human resources (FTE)	1	1



3.3 Waste Framework Directive

Overview

ECHA documents the presence of articles containing Substances of Very High Concern on the EU market and provides access to that information to waste treatment operators and to consumers.

Tasks

The ECHA secretariat establishes and maintains a database on the presence of Candidate List substances in articles, provides tools to allow any EU supplier of articles to submit the required information to ECHA and provides access to the database to waste treatment operators and to consumers.

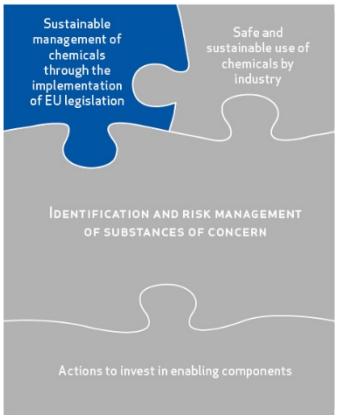
Outcome and impact

The requirement to submit the information to ECHA and ECHA making it available increases the knowledge on the presence, the release potential and the risks of Candidate List substances in articles. Increased knowledge within the supply chain supports the development of safer articles. The 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 and will help companies comply with a similar requirement under REACH.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022[45]

- 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. [2021]
- 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 once this has been made available by industry. [2020, 2021]

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	2 108 161	1 355 952
Human resources (FTE)	7	7



3.4 Drinking Water Directive

Overview

With the revision of the Drinking Water Directive (DWD) ECHA will assume new responsibilities related to setting up and maintaining European positive lists of substances that are authorised to be used for the manufacturing of materials coming into contact with drinking water.

Tasks

ECHA's tasks during the first four years from the entry into force of the recast DWD will cover i) preparing the first EU positive lists of the substances and ii) preparing the necessary methods and tools as well as setting up the procedure for the operational phase starting in 2025. The operational phase will involve review of all entries in the first EU positive lists based on applications by industry (by 2040) and processing applications by industry and proposals by Member States to add new entries and revise or remove existing entries.

Outcome and impact

Using ECHA's expertise in hazard and risk assessment as well as in setting up and managing transparent and predictable regulatory processes will ensure a smooth preparation for full operation of the EU harmonised authorisation of substances allowed to be used in manufacturing of the drinking water contact materials. This supports a holistic approach to chemicals management across different pieces of legislation and uses synergies of available resources at ECHA.

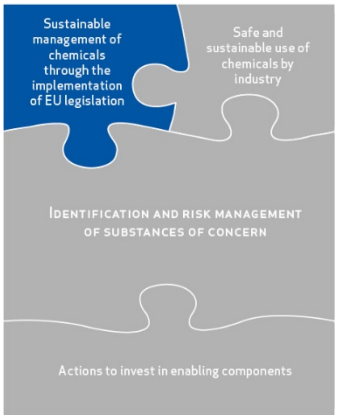
Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

Support the Commission in setting up an EU system for the assessment of substances used in manufacturing of materials coming in contact with drinking water, under the revised Drinking Water Directive by the end of 2024:

[45] 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.

- Compile the existing national positive lists based on the notification by competent authorities. [2021]
- Develop an approach to prioritise the substances on the existing national lists for review under the operational phase. [2021, 2022]
- Draft the information requirements for and the risk assessment methods used in preparing the applications. [2021, 2022]
- Prepare a proposal for the procedure from the submission of the applications until the opinion of the Risk Assessment Committee is submitted to the Commission. Develop the IT infrastructure needed to support the process. [2021, 2022]

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	1 476 348	1 503 682
Human resources (FTE)	4	4



3.5 Support to the 8th Environmental Action Programme of the EU

Overview

Together with the European Environment Agency (EEA) ECHA supports achieving the objectives of the 8th Environmental Action Programme (EAP) by establishing a new monitoring and reporting framework. This will include, to the largest extent possible, existing monitoring tools and indicators mainly based on European statistics and data from the EEA and ECHA, thus avoiding duplication and limiting administrative burden for Member States. In particular, ECHA provides information on the sustainable use of chemicals.

The monitoring framework should ensure ownership of and delivery on commitments and clear, result-based indicators to measure progress and build on, and be consistent with, existing monitoring frameworks and reporting tools operated in particular, but not exclusively, by the European Environment Agency and its EIONET network. The resources for this activity come from the LIFE programme.

Tasks

Supporting the new monitoring, measuring and reporting framework of the 8th EAP by ensuring a sound, accessible and transparent knowledge and evidence base.

Outcome and impact

Support the implementation of the strategic priorities of the European Green Deal and the assessment of progress under the 8th EAP.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Management and consolidation of databases. [2021, 2022]
- Provision of chemical data in order to complete the respective emerging risk reports and contribution to chemical policy indicators and other inputs to EEA's work. [2021, 2022]

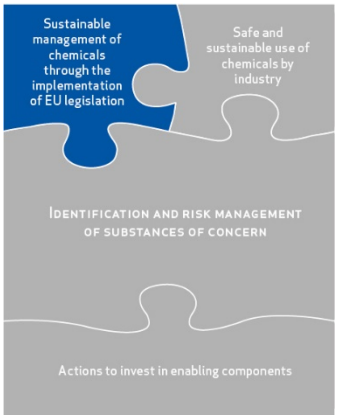
Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022

Financial resources (costs, EUR)	322 000	287 546
Human resources (FTE)	2	2

4. Other tasks

The European Commission may entrust tasks to ECHA in form of contribution or service level agreements, provided that these tasks that fall within the scope of the Agency's objectives, are compatible with the Agency's mandate as set out in the REACH Regulation and do not form part of the tasks assigned to the Agency therein either.

The purpose of the agreements is to define the 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[46], the tasks performed under contribution agreements shall be referred to in the annual Work Programme for information purposes only, and the Executive Director shall inform the Management Board before signing any such agreement.



4.1 EU Observatory for Nanomaterials

The EU Observatory for Nanomaterials integrates available information, and communicates it to decision-makers, authorities and the general public in a balanced, user-friendly and easily understandable way. It 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 uses 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 current EUON contribution agreement runs through the year 2021. Discussions on the renewal of the contribution agreement took/will take place in 2020/2021.

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.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

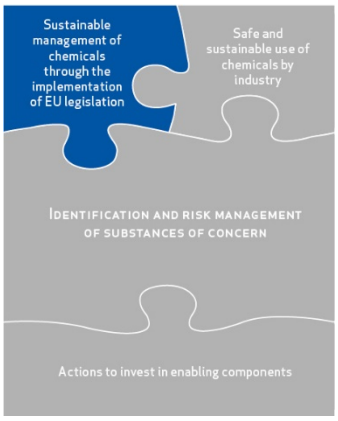
- Update the EUON website, incorporating feedback from the ongoing customer insight project [2021]
- Update the EUON search tool with new search features to further integrate the content from national nanomaterial inventories and improve integration with data from REACH dossiers. [2021]

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

- Continue to promote the EUON via different channels to increase its outreach to a wide variety of audiences. [2021, 2022]
- Perform a technology upgrade to the NanoData knowledge base. [2021, 2022]
- Update the data hosted on the NanoData knowledge base, following completion of the relevant data update contract with DG RTD. [2022]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
All traffic to EUON websites	input	70 000[47]	70 000

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	TBD	TBD
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 requested 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 was 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 first version of the tool went live in March 2020, covering 35 pieces of legislation in addition to those under ECHA's remit. EUCLEF is now part of ECHA's database on information on chemicals and it displays 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. In 2021, EUCLEF will be expanded with 16 additional pieces of legislation.

The current EUCLEF contribution agreement runs through the year 2021. Discussions on the renewal of the contribution agreement will take place in 2020/2021.

Key objective

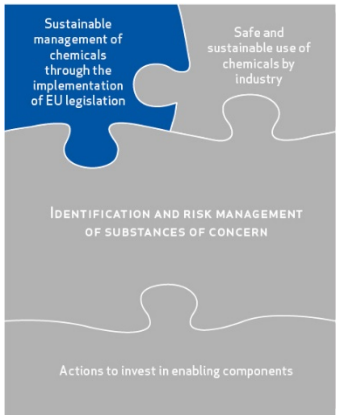
Improve transparency for the public and the business environment for EU companies and SMEs in particular with regard to access to information on legislation applicable to a given substance.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

[47] Traffic to the EUON's main site.

- Launch version 1.2 of EUCLEF covering 16 additional pieces of legislation. [2021]
- Run the corresponding helpdesk. [2021, 2022]
- Run external review on whether EUCLEF meets its original objectives and suggest a way forward. [2021]

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	TBD	TBD
Human resources (FTE)	1	TBD



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.

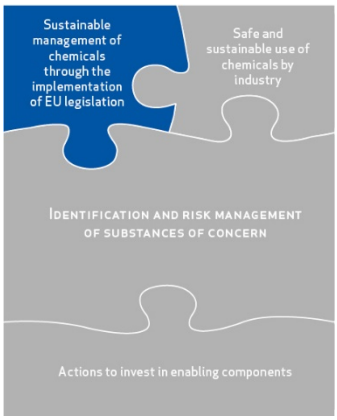
Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- 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. [2021, 2022]
- Process the two opinions on OELs received in the second request and initiate the process for a further five opinions foreseen in the third request. [2021, 2022].

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of OEL requests received under SLA	output	3-5	3-5
Number of RAC opinions on OELs completed	output	2	3-5

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	120 000 per opinion[48]	
Human resources (FTE)	4[49]	4[49]

[48] According the service level agreement currently in place, subject to renewal in 2021.
[49] As per the arrangements currently in place including secured advanced funding.



4.4 Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)

Overview

The Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) is the means by which the EU supports reforms to align the (pre-)candidate countries with financial and technical help. Through the use of this instrument ECHA support these countries to build up their capacities throughout the accession process. Current beneficiaries are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo[50], Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Turkey.

Key Objective

ECHA's implementation of these pre-accession funds are a sound investment into the future of both the (pre-)candidate countries as well as EU wide ambition in the context of safe management of chemicals. Through the supportive efforts from ECHA the beneficiaries can make necessary reforms towards a harmonization with REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC and POPs and build up necessary capacity to enable an effective implementation of these regulations ahead of accession. ECHA provides training and an inclusive approach to the beneficiaries preparing them for the rights and obligations that come with EU membership. Subsequently, these adaptations to national regulatory management of chemicals, provide their citizens and companies with better information on safe use of chemicals by allowing for development of standards equal to the ones we enjoy as citizens of the EU.

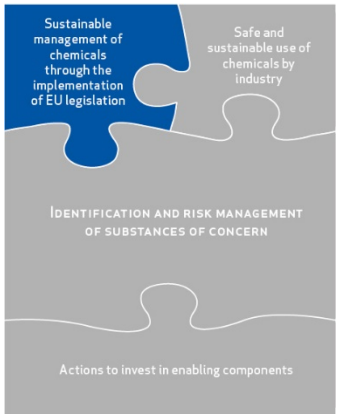
Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

An in-depth study to assess their readiness and capacity to implement and enforce the EU acquis for chemicals in Montenegro and Serbia has produced an action plan to address identified gaps leading up to their accession. A similar study will be conducted in the remaining five beneficiaries. These action plans are foreseen to guide ECHA support to (pre-)candidate countries under the IPA framework in the years to come. The action plans are expected to enable a more tailored support and also increase ownership among the beneficiaries for the gaps identified.

The two studies under IPA funds has significantly enhanced ECHA's organisational knowledge with regards to challenges facing countries developing legal frameworks for chemicals and what methodologies are relevant for capacity building in general.

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	785 000 EUR – April 2019 to June 2022	
Human resources (FTE)[51]	1	1

[50] This designation is without prejudice to positions in status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.
[51] Resources planned for Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) are accounted for under governance and enablers.



4.5 Interaction with 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. This work aims to support the Commission in the implementation of the 'one substance - one assessment' approach.

Key objective

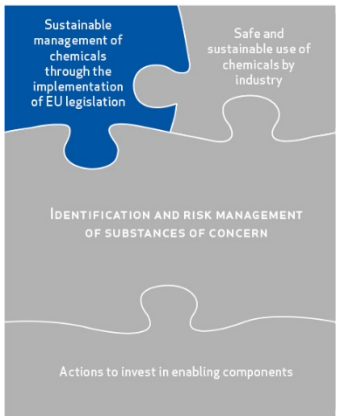
ECHA actively promotes and supports the use of the REACH/CLP data and expertise under other EU regulatory schemes. Similarly, ECHA aims at getting access and using efficiently the data and/or expertise available from other EU regulatory frameworks.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

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 [2021, 2022]
- Continue supporting the Commission services in implementing the chemicals related parts of the ecolabel and eco-design schemes. [2021, 2022]
- Contribute to EFSA's work to re-evaluate the risks related to plasticisers used in food contact materials, in particular, by identifying, grouping and prioritising substances for further work. [2021]

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	tbc	
Human resources (FTE)	3	3



4.6 IUCLID for EFSA

Overview

Following the confirmation that IUCLID may meet the needs of EFSA for implementing its regulatory tasks for plant protection products, EFSA and ECHA are collaborating under a service level agreement to enable the use of IUCLID for the purpose of the new transparency provisions under EFSA's revised founding Regulation (EU) 2019/1381. The required resource needs for an initial pilot have been provided by EFSA to ECHA. The continued collaboration of both agencies under a new and long term Service Level Agreement will decide on the target architecture and service level of the IT solution that will support the regular use of IUCLID for plant protection products and potentially other food regulated products covered by the same transparency provisions.

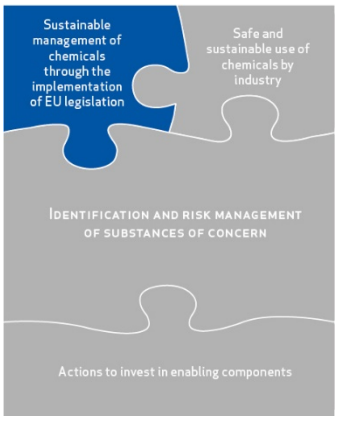
Key objective

Roll-out the use of IUCLID for the handling of active substance applications and product authorisations for plant protection products. Assessing its potential extension to other cases.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Agree on the follow-up of the pilot on IUCLID for plant protection products. [2021]
- Assess applicability of IUCLID to other food regulated products [2021, 2022].
- Support EFSA in defining the target IT architecture and level of support required by EFSA to perform its regulatory work. Estimate resources and compensation mechanisms. Establish and start the execution of a new Service Level Agreement for implementation and regular service accordingly [2021, 2022].

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	771 836	
Human resources (FTE)	4	4



4.7 Partnership for the Assessment of Risk from Chemicals (PARC)

Overview

ECHA is planning to become partner within the European Partnership on the Assessment of Risk from Chemicals (PARC). This Horizon Europe (public-public) partnership aims to consolidate and strengthen the EU's research and innovation capacity for chemical risk assessment to protect human health and the environment and contribute to a non-toxic environment and a circular economy. The partnership formally starts in 2022 and will run for 7 years.

The PARC work strengthens the future capabilities of the Agency, in line with the integrated regulatory strategy and Strategic Priority 1. ECHA's involvement, together with its peer agencies EFSA and EEA, in PARC should ensure that the research activities will support current regulatory challenges as well as new areas identified in the Commission's Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability.

Tasks

ECHA will co-lead the subtask in PARC on priority setting (work package WP 2.1) and provide further input/advice to other work packages.

Outcome and impact

Joining PARC provides an opportunity to contribute to a large EU-wide research and innovation programme towards providing direct support to EU chemical risk assessment/management authorities and processes, supporting the sustainable management of chemicals.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Develop and implement a prioritisation strategy (including surveys, interviews and workshops on regulatory needs with EU and national regulatory bodies) based on the initial work done during the PARC proposal development phase. [2021, 2022]

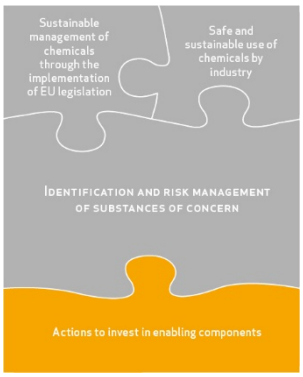
- Contribute to the development of a framework with clear decision criteria to enable transparent decision making for the prioritisation of activities within PARC. [2021, 2022]
- Support the development of annual work plans by steering the process of review of the projects submitted. [2021, 2022]
- Develop and implement a rapid response mechanism to allow national and European policy makers to submit requests for specific information to the PARC Consortium outside of the formal timeframes. [2022]

Resources	estimate 2021[52]	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	0	0
Human resources (FTE)	2	2

[52] As of June 2021; the activity is financed from the REACH/CLP budget.

5. Governance and enablers

5.1 Support to Forum



Overview

The Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement (Forum) is a formal network of Member State authorities responsible for the enforcement of REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC and POPs, with the aim of harmonising enforcement of the legislation in the EU.

Tasks

The Forum and its subgroup on biocides (BPRS) hold three plenary meetings per year, including an open session to liaise with accredited stakeholder organisations. The Forum and the BPRS discuss and aim at finding harmonised solutions to practical challenges faced by inspectors while enforcing. Many process specific projects and support of the Forum and the BPRS to ECHA's operational activities are covered under Sections 1-3 of this work programme, while this section covers Forum's horizontal activities that address several legislations or processes.

The ECHA Secretariat provides technical, scientific and administrative support for the Forum. It supports and facilitates the work of the Forum with a view to promote harmonised enforcement of REACH, CLP, BPR, PIC and POPs efficiently and effectively. The support covers as well the Biocidal Products Regulation Subgroup (BPRS).

Outcome and impact

Harmonised enforcement by Member States promotes an equal level playing field for economic operators in the EU covering as well imported substances and articles. It ensures that the actual use of substances and products complies with the legal obligations and is thereby safe for professional users and consumers, and do not harm the environment. Shortcomings identified by enforcement can be used to trigger additional regulatory actions. Harmonised enforcement also supports innovation and competitiveness amongst operators that can rely on functioning regulatory mechanisms.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

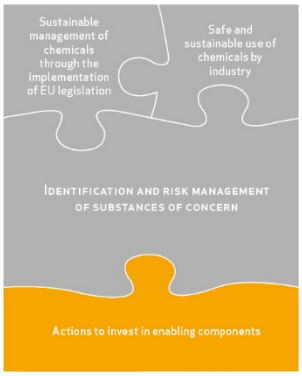
- Continue preparing, executing and reporting on Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement projects[53] described in other sections of this document. In particular select the subject of eleventh Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement project (REF-11). [2021]
- Prepare the report of the eighth Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement project (REF-8) focusing on internet sales of chemicals and a guide for enforcement based on the experience gathered in that project. [2021, 2022]
- Prepare the manual for the tenth Forum-coordinated REACH enforcement project (REF-10), on REACH and POP restrictions on hazardous substances in various mixtures and articles, and support inspectors during implementation phase. [2021, 2022]
- Continue establishing best practice in enforcement and testing enforcement approaches by running Forum pilot projects. [2021, 2022]
- Preparing the pilot project on classification of mixtures including detergents and cleaning products. [2022]
- Continue to examine enforcement proposals and deliver advice on enforceability of restrictions. [2021, 2022]

[53] 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.

- Continue to ensure efficient and timely enforcement of ECHA decisions, such as non-compliance with ECHA's dossier evaluation decisions. Make best use of data and expertise to maintain interlinks between ECHA regulatory processes and national enforcement. [2021, 2022]
- Continue to support enforcement authorities by developing and delivering training programmes for national trainers and inspectors. [2021 (BPR only), 2022]
- Continue to support enforcement by the national enforcement authorities via improvement and thereafter maintenance of the IT tools available to inspectors (modules of ECHA Interact Portal for National Enforcement Authorities). [2021, 2022]
- Prepare a guide for enforcement focusing on imported substances and articles in cooperation with customs authorities. [2021]
- Start with the volunteering Member States the implementation phase of the annual reporting of national enforcement activities to ECHA. [2022] [REACH Review Action 13]

Indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of enforcement trainers trained by the Forum	output	25[54]	55/80[55]
Resources	estimate 2021		estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	1 597 708		1 527 104
Human resources (FTE)	9		9

5.2 Board of Appeal



Overview

The Board of Appeal ensures an independent review of certain ECHA decisions that are challenged. The Board of Appeal is composed of members appointed by the Management Board and is supported by a Registry, which, like the Board of Appeal itself, acts entirely independently from the Secretariat.

The Board of Appeal decides on appeals against certain decisions that the Agency adopts under REACH and BPR.

Outcome and impact

The decisions of an independent appellate body strengthen the regulatory system of chemicals management and stakeholders' trust in it. The Board of Appeal is a first layer of jurisdiction and helps to reduce the number of cases that are brought before the Court of Justice of the European Union. The decisions of the Board of Appeal are decisions of the Agency. They develop further the interpretation of REACH and BPR, ensure that the objectives of the legislation are met, that the Agency observes procedures provided therein, and that the rights of registrants and interested parties are effectively safeguarded.

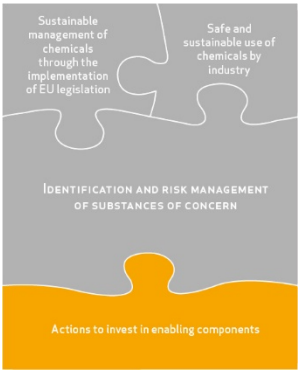
[54] 25 is the estimate of BPR trainers; only BPR training will be delivered in 2021.
[55] 55 is the estimate for REACH and CLP trainers and 80 the estimate for REACH, CLP and BPR trainers subject to budget availability.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- 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. [2021, 2022]
- Adopt procedural decisions in appeal cases, as needed. [2021, 2022]
- Publish a robust body of high-quality decisions online, thereby facilitating proper implementation of REACH and BPR, and strengthening the trust of different ECHA stakeholders in that regard. [2021, 2022]
- Provide clear, accurate and timely communication to the parties in appeal proceedings and to the interested public in relation to appeal process. [2021, 2022]

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	1 968 818	2 003 706
Human resources (FTE)	12	12

5.3 Management



Overview

ECHA is governed by European public law and equipped with own legal personality. The governance structure features close ties between the Management Board and the executive management, with a clear division of the respective roles and responsibilities.

ECHA's organisational structure follows the main scientific and administrative competences and comprises six directorates.

The Agency applies the EU Staff and Financial Regulations, the European Commission's Internal Control Framework and the EU's frameworks for planning and reporting, internal audit, data protection and good administration. These frameworks are integrated with the Agency's activity and process-based ISO:9001 and ISO:14001 certifications to form an Integrated Management System (IMS), as an overall framework for performance-based governance, stakeholder engagement, sustainability and continuous improvement. ECHA's Integrated Management System strategy is presented in Annex X.

Tasks

The Management Board is the highest decision-making body and provides governance and strategic steer to enable the Agency to deliver its mission and vision. It has a supervisory role with general responsibility for budgetary, planning and reporting matters, appoints the Executive Director, members of the Board of Appeal and the accounting officer.

The Executive Director is in charge of the day to day management and ECHA's legal representative. The Executive Director heads the secretariat, composed of the Agency's staff and committee chairs, manages the day to day administration, and implements the decisions of the Management Board.

External and internal communication activities address the needs of the key stakeholder groups. ECHA identifies and proactively addresses topics with a propensity to attract public attention, enhance its relations with influencers, including employee advocacy, and increasingly makes use of social media.

International cooperation activities are carried upon request of or on the basis of separate agreements with the Commission services and in line with the framework established for EU agencies. Details are set out in ECHA's strategy for cooperation with third countries and/or

international organisations (Annex XII).

The Secretariat is prepared to defend itself in legal proceedings and is capable of providing legal advice to its operations and on issues relating to financial interests, human resources, procurement, intellectual property and access to documents. Complaints are analysed from the legal perspective.

Outcome and impact

ECHA's governance approach ensures that the management of the agency is in a position to lead the organisation in an agile way, enabling the competences of staff to be used in the best suitable way. Furthermore, the governance approach also safeguards that the Agency complies with applicable rules and provisions.

The governance includes performance-based planning and implementation of activities, flexible allocation of resources, risk management, communication and stakeholder engagement, and provides an assurance of the conformity and quality of outputs. It ensures that effective policies, for example related to transparency and prevention of conflict of interest are in place.

By continuously developing and adapting ECHA's Integrated Management System, the Agency is able to respond to its developing environment, institutional expectations and identified risks, and to allocate resources flexibly when implementing of its dynamically evolving legal mandate. This ensures that public funds and fees are used in accordance with the principles of sound financial management, that synergies are lifted, and that the reputation of the Agency and its organisational development are facilitated.

By providing effective support to the Management Board and transparently reporting on performance, the Executive Director enables the Board to fulfil its supervisory and steering function, to ensure that ECHA's work is aligned with its mandate and coherent with EU priorities.

ECHA's organisation structure in turn aims at supporting staff development, to apply competences flexibly across regulatory processes, efficient and flexible way of working and the readiness for integrating new regulatory tasks in support of implementing EU legislation.

Proactive engagement with its institutional partners allows ECHA to understand and take into account their perspectives. Proactive, timely and tailored communication to all stakeholders, including the general public, helps to build and maintain public trust in science-based decision making. The Agency actively works with other EU agencies to seek synergies and exchange best practices in order to increase the overall performance and value added of the EU's administration. This concerns foremost EU agencies working in the same policy field[56] and more broadly the Network of EU agencies.

By applying the highest standards of transparency and proactively engaging with accredited stakeholders, the Agency makes sure that their views are heard and taken into account.

With its international activities the Agency supports the implementation of EU objectives related to global chemicals management and creates efficiencies for authorities and industry via promotion of harmonised tools and methodologies for the assessment of chemicals.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Complete the follow-up of the actions and recommendations relevant to the Agency arising from the Commission's 2018 REACH Review evaluation that remained open. [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. [2021, 2022]
- Prepare and coordinate the activities of the senior management team, including management strategies, decisions, delegations and policies. [2021, 2022]

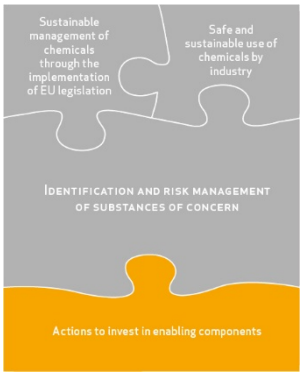
[56] European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), European Environment Agency (EEA), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), European Medicines Agency (EMA).

- Support strategic alignment with Member States' priorities on policies relevant to ECHA's mandate. [2021, 2022]
- Develop the Agency's relationship with institutional (policy) stakeholders of the European Parliament and the Commission. [2021, 2022]
- 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. [2021, 2022]
- Steer relationships with peer agencies on strategic matters, including active participation and leadership of the EU Agencies' Network. [2021, 2022]
- Coordinate the Agency's international activities. [2021, 2022]
- 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 [2021, 2022]
- Complete a mid-term review of the Strategic Plan 2019-2023 to take account of ECHA's current operating environment and new EU strategies taking into account stakeholder perceptions. [2021]
- Review external communication channels for better targeted communication and activate inter-institutional collaboration to maximise outreach. Revamp ECHA websites to take into account the various needs of different stakeholder groups. [2021, 2022]
- 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. [2021, 2022]
- 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 initiated 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. [2021, 2022]
- Perform audits and evaluations in line with the annual audit plan, and act on the feedback generated. [2021, 2022]
- Complete preparation for ECHA's five-year report on the operation of the REACH Regulation under Article 117(2) as input to the Commission's five-year general report. [2021]
- Follow-up and bring to maintenance mode ECHA's relations with the UK as a third country after its withdrawal from the EU. [2021, 2022]
- Review and refine in Q1/2021 in consistency with establishing a new monitoring and reporting framework under the 8th EAP (see section 3.5 above) performance indicators for chemicals with a view of measuring effectiveness, efficiency and impact for priorities and activities allowing for a quantitative and qualitative assessment. [2021]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
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	
Combined neutral and positive feedback monitored in media publications	outcome	>90 %	>90 %
Website unique visitors/traffic to the web content	outcome	4.0 M	4.1 M

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	5 662 784	5 671 297
Human resources (FTE)	31	34

5.4 ICT



Overview

ECHA's ICT services enable the efficient execution of the Agency's operational activities and are integral part of the implementation of ECHA's strategy.

The ICT activity provides and manages the ICT services for the Agency and for external users, in industry, in national authorities, and general public.

The needed functionalities are delivered with high availability, performance and security.

Tasks

This activity includes horizontal tasks that serve all of ECHA's ICT landscape, such as ICT governance, process analysis and design, procurement, delivery, management of ICT tools and management of ICT assets.

The IT governance, as part of ECHA governance, ensures that ICT services are aligned with ECHA priorities and enable ECHA's activities. The design and continuous improvement of ECHA's operational processes from an IT perspective plays a key role in delivering efficiencies in ECHA's activities.

The ICT activity also ensures an optimised use of ECHA's own ICT's resources. According to ECHA's ICT governance model, applications are assessed for architectural, business continuity and security requirements, while fulfilling the identified user needs.

A key resource managed by this activity are the outsourcing contracts used for the delivery of services.

The ICT activity includes the delivery of the core tools of ECHA's digital workplace, personal equipment, applications and tools to manage internal administration, regulatory workflows and collaboration / interaction with external stakeholders.

This activity also includes less visible enabler modules and services, such as the integrated access management services, that serve multiple administrative and scientific IT applications.

Outcome and impact

The activity ensures that the IT services of the Agency are operated at an appropriate level of user satisfaction, continuity and security in the most cost-efficient way.

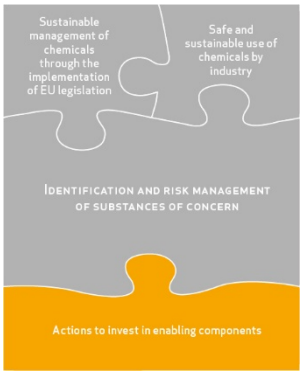
It ensures that staff are able to operate with highest availability and efficiency, including while teleworking, and that external stakeholders can collaborate with ECHA in fit-for-purpose, reliable and efficient manner.

With the increase in number of contracted partners, a growing area of focus is maintaining coherence and coordination across contractors to optimise the overall delivery. The overall level of outsourcing is continuously monitored and balanced according to industry best practices.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Plan and prepare the establishment of replacement framework contracts for HR management system as well as for REACH-IT, ECOMOD, IUCLID, SPC Editor, R4BP, ePIC, ECHA Cloud Services, IDM, Data Management Platform, Scientific Data Analysis Platform, Text Analytics, Printing Services and others. An important focus is to ensure continuity in operations in the most cost-effective manner[2021]
- Continue to evolve the workplace service to ensure an appropriate service for ECHA staff, adjusting to the demands of a more mobile workforce, triggered by COVID-19 situation. [2021, 2022]
- Complete the overhaul of the Identity and Access Management solution in order to prepare for the continued expansion of ECHA's user base. [2021]
- 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. Ensuring appropriate security is in place for an increasingly mobile workforce. [2021, 2022]
- Updating the approach to IT business continuity service to the needs of ECHA, addressing the changes in ICT infrastructure and increased use of cloud services. [2021]
- Implement the targets agreed in Enterprise Architecture 2020-2023 and IT Master Plan. [2021]
- Prepare the roadmap for the future of the ICT infrastructure services, including an analysis of the use of public cloud as an approach to be more cost efficient. [2021, 2022]
- 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. [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 15]

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	8 244 302	8 807 938
Human resources (FTE)	53	54



5.5 Financial resources

Overview

ECHA's total expenditure budget amounts to over € 100 million and is financed through fee income and EU contribution. The Secretariat manages the budget in line with the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

Tasks

The financial resources management covers the financial programming, income modelling, monitoring and reporting, implementation of the budget in line with the Financial Regulation, including procurement operations, as well as the accounting and treasury operations.

Outcome and impact

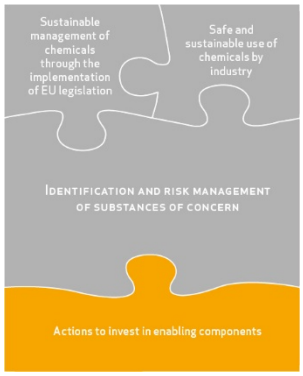
The Agency has sufficient resources at its disposal, taking into account the resource constraints and the funds are allocated efficiently contributing to the achievement of the objectives set in the Programming Document.

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- 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. [2021, 2022]
- 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. [2021, 2022]
- 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). [2021, 2022] [REACH Review Action 15(1)]
- Monitor and report on transfer of fees to Member States and prepare updates to the related Management Board rules. [2021, 2022]
- Implement further efficiency measures, including automation and financial process re-engineering as part of the financial management information system development. [2021, 2022]
- Working with the Commission, and based on the available data since 2007, conduct a thorough analysis on the correlation between the fees and charges paid registrants and the workload of the Agency per regulatory activity and propose scenarios of adjustments to the current fees and charges systems to the Commission in Q1/2021. [2021]

Indicators	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
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	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	2 435 120	2 797 451
Human resources (FTE)	16	17



5.6 Human resources

Overview

The Secretariat manages ECHA's human resources effectively, efficiently and in compliance with applicable EU rules and good management practice. It implements the human resources strategy, established in 2019, as an enabler for the achievement of ECHA's strategic priorities and objectives by ensuring a work environment that facilitates a culture of high performance and flexibility while, simultaneously, recognising the framework within which ECHA operates.

Tasks

The human resource 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.

Furthermore, this area includes: 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.

Outcome and impact

Maintaining and developing staff competences ensures that the Agency can implement its regulatory tasks within a forward-looking, knowledge-based organisation. Sustainable human resource management facilitates knowledge transfer and adaptation to changing requirements maintains the enabling base for implementing the legislation under ECHA's remit.

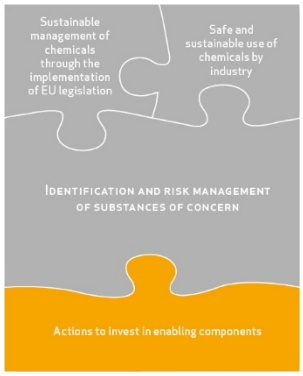
Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Implement ECHA's human resources strategy to continue to ensure high-quality services to staff and optimal use of its human resources. [2021, 2022]
- Provide relevant competence development activities to ensure continuous capacity-building of staff and support more flexible deployment of staff. [2021, 2022]
- Ensure efficient allocation of resources by providing sufficient staffing to the identified priority areas. [2021, 2022]
- Support the Agency staff in adapting to the new ways of working. [2021]
- Conduct the job screening exercise as part of a wider inter-Agency benchmarking exercise initiated by the Commission. [2021, 2022]
- Maintain positive relations and dialogue with ECHA's Staff Committee, the European School of Helsinki and other key stakeholders. [2021, 2022]
- 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. [2021, 2022]
- Implement the agreed action plan to advance gender balance in ECHA's management team and at organisational level. [2021, 2022]

- Implement, in close consultation with senior management, the agreed approach to decrease the number of interims engaged by the Agency [2021, 2022]

Indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Percentage of Establishment Plan posts filled	performance	95%	95%
Turnover of Temporary Agents	performance	<5%	<5%
Turnover of Contract Agents	performance	<10%	<10%

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	3 145 911	3 527 091
Human resources (FTE)	20	21



5.7 Corporate services

Overview

Corporate services unit manages ECHA's building and related facilities and services. They provide secure and healthy office premises and adequate facilities for the staff and external visitors and maintain effective internal and external communication.

Tasks

The activity covers coordination of ECHA's physical security and business continuity. It involves providing both physical and virtual events/meetings with logistical, audio-visual and secretarial support, implementing ECHA's environmental management system aspects, providing travel management services, the purchase and maintenance of office furniture and supplies and the coordination of postal and courier services and in addition, Corporate Services is responsible for translation and library services.

Outcome and impact

Corporate services provide the infrastructure and services to facilitate all scientific-technical work and decision-making at ECHA and ensure smooth cooperation with the Member States Competent Authorities, Committee members, experts from international organisations and stakeholders. The implementation of ECHA's environmental management systems prepares for the carbon neutrality era of the Agency.

Key objective

Main actions and outputs of 2021 and 2022

- Ensure operations under the responsibility of Corporate Services continue to run smoothly following 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. [2021, 2022].
- Implement further efficiency measures and improvements in services delivery models following the move to the new building. [2021, 2022].
- Monitoring the settling-in phase in the new building. [2021]
- Developing and implementing approaches to new ways of working and related infrastructure and service needs. [2021]

- Implement environmental aspects of ECHA's integrated management system. [2021]

Resources	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Financial resources (costs, EUR)	2 679 223	3 024 270
Human resources (FTE)	17	18

Annexes

Annex I: Organisation

A. Organisation chart of the Agency

B. Overview of regulatory tasks of the Agency

C. Process map of ECHA's activities

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Annex III: Financial Resources (Tables)

Table 1: Revenue

Table 2: Expenditure

Table 3: Budget outturn and cancellation of appropriations

Annex IV: Human resources – quantitative

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Table 2: Multiannual staff policy plan N+1 – N+3

Table 3: Recruitment forecasts N+1 following retirement/mobility or new requested posts

Annex V: Human resources – qualitative

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. Gender representation

Table 1: Data on 31/12/Year N-1

Table 2: Data regarding gender evolution over 5 years of the Middle and Senior management

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Table 1: Data on 31/12/Year N-1

Table 2: Evolution over 5 years of the most represented nationality in the Agency

E. Schooling

Annex VI: Environment management

Annex VII: Building policy

Annex VIII: Privileges and immunities

Annex IX: Evaluations and audits 2021

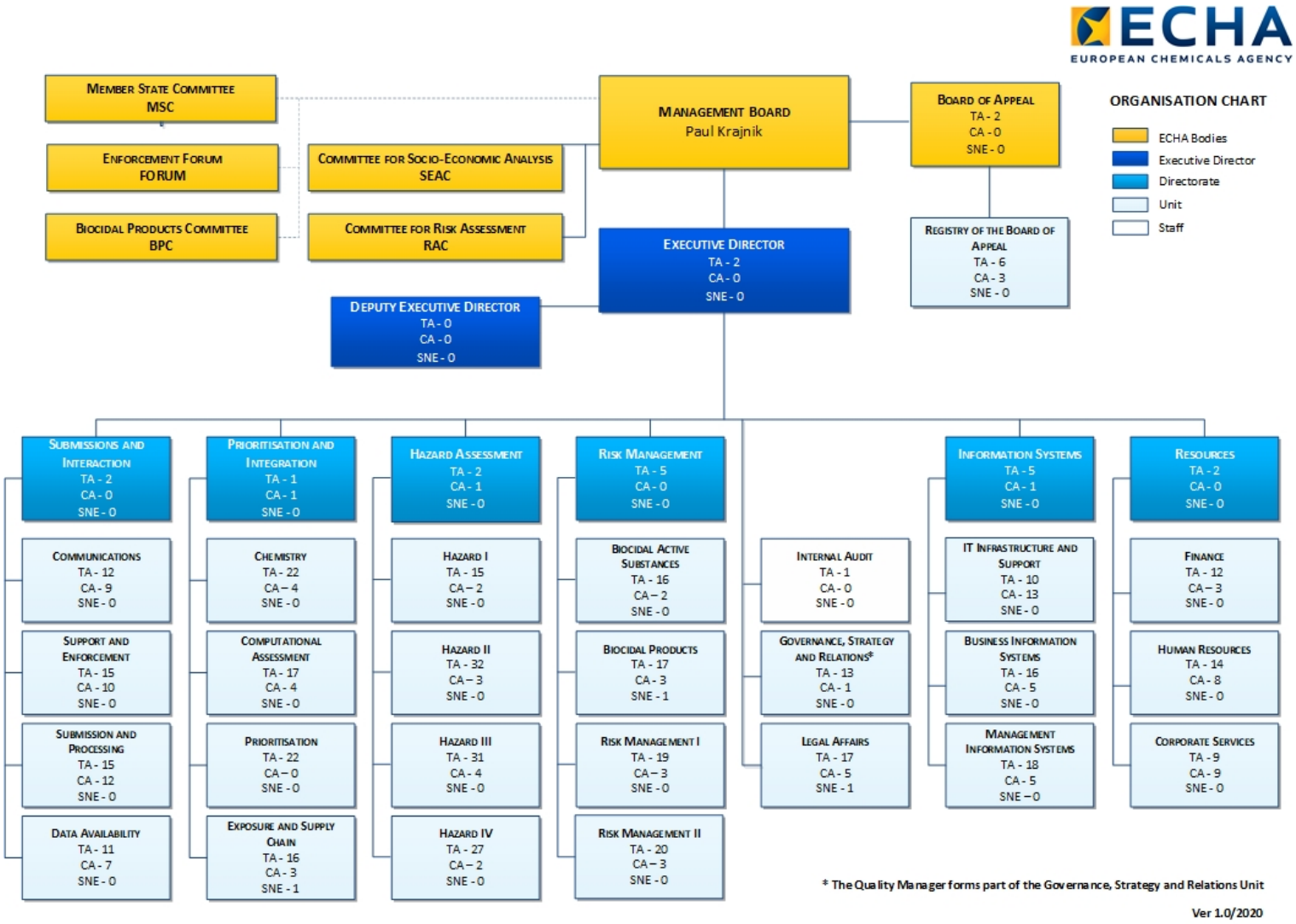
Annex X: ECHA Integrated Management System and Framework

Annex XI: Plan for grant, contribution or service-level agreements

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

Annex XIII: Performance indicators

Annex I: A. Organisation chart of the Agency



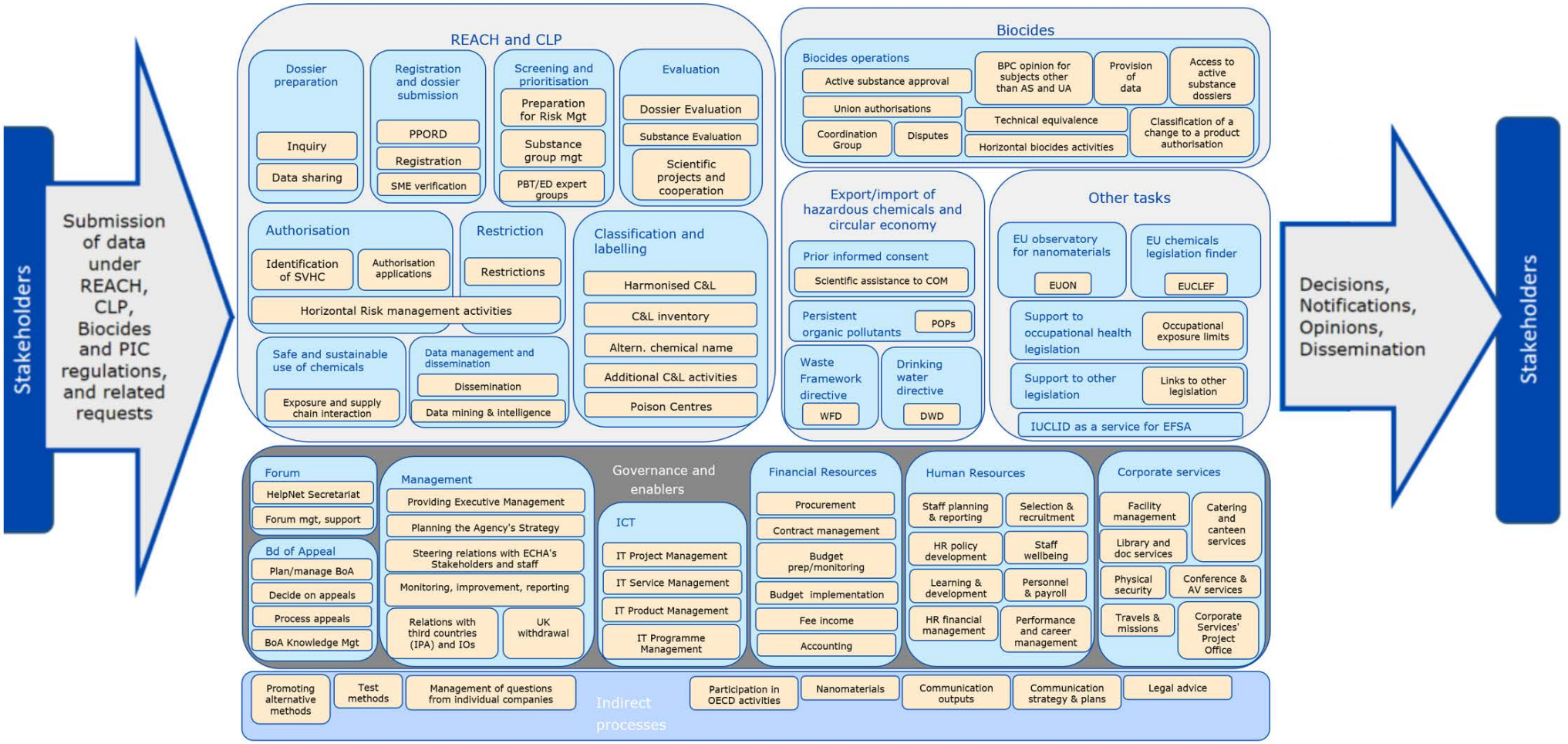
Annex I: B. Overview of regulatory tasks of the Agency

Legal act	Date of legal act	Mission / Tasks / Functions	Remarks
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (CLP)	18/12/2006 16/12/2008	Manage and carry out technical, scientific and administrative aspects of REACH and CLP Regulations The REACH and CLP processes are designed to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, including the promotion of alternative methods for assessment of hazards of substances, as well as the free circulation of substances on the internal market while enhancing competitiveness and innovation Provide the Member States and the institutions of the Union with the best possible scientific and technical advice on questions relating to chemicals which fall under REACH or CLP Manage IT based guidance documents, tools and data bases Support national helpdesk and run a helpdesk for registrants Make information on chemicals publicly accessible Develop a poison centre notification portal	The Agency, established on 1 June 2007, will manage the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction processes for chemical substances as well the classification and labelling of substances and mixtures to ensure consistency across the European Union. These REACH processes are designed to provide additional information on chemicals, to ensure their safe use, and to ensure competitiveness of the European industry. In its decision-making, the Agency will take the best available scientific and technical data and socio-economic information into account. It will also provide information on chemicals and technical and scientific advice.
Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products (BPR)	22/05/2012	Manage and carry out technical, scientific, and administrative aspects of the Biocidal Products Regulation The purpose of the Biocides Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market through the harmonisation of the rules on the placing on the market and use of biocidal products, whilst ensuring a high level of	Under the Biocidal Products Regulation, adopted in 2012, ECHA is responsible for specific tasks with regard to applications for active substance approval and Union authorisation and other related tasks such as data sharing inquiries. The Biocidal products Committee has been established within the Agency to provide opinions to the Commission on scientific and technical

		protection of both human and animal health and the environment. The provisions of the Regulation are underpinned by the precautionary principle, the aim of which is to safeguard the health of humans, animals and the environment. Establish and maintain the Register for Biocidal Products Coordinate and manage the processing and evaluation of the applications covered by the Regulation (including active substance approval, Union authorisation, data sharing, technical equivalence, alternative suppliers) Provide guidance, support national helpdesks and assist and advise application (thought the ECHA Helpdesk) Make information on biocides publicly accessible.	matters relating to applications under the Regulation.
Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 concerning the export and import of hazardous chemicals (PIC)	04/07/2012	Manage and carry out technical, scientific, and administrative aspects related to export and import of dangerous chemicals under the PIC Regulation The objectives of the PIC Regulation are to implement the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts in the international movement of hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm. Through its provisions it contributes to the environmentally sound use of hazardous chemicals. Manage the tasks related to and the cooperation with Member States on export notifications and explicit import consents	The recast PIC Regulation, adopted in 2012, further adds to the remit of the Agency, and complements it with scientific, technical, and administrative tasks related to export and import of dangerous chemicals.

		Manage guidance documents and IT tools Make information publicly available	
Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	20/06/2019	Support the Commission and the Member States in fulfilling their obligations under the recast POPs – Regulation – proposal. The objective of the POPs-Regulation is to implement international obligations of the Union and the Member States for eliminating Persistent Organic Pollutants in order to protect human health and the environment from these substances. Through its provisions the Regulation ensures the elimination of hazardous chemicals or, in exceptional cases, their environmentally sound use. Carry out certain technical, scientific, and administrative tasks allocated in the proposal to ECHA related to the identification of new POPs, enforcement and reporting on the implementation of the Regulation. Make information on POPs publicly available.	The proposed recast of the POPs-Regulation also adds to the remit of the Agency, and complements it with scientific, technical, and administrative tasks related to persistent organic pollutants.
Directive (EU) 2020/2184 on the quality of water intended for human consumption	16/12/2020	Preparing the first EU positive lists of substances and preparing the necessary methods and tools as well as setting up the procedure for the operational phase starting in 2025.	

Annex I: C. Process map of ECHA's activities



Annex II: Resource allocation per activity

WP activity	2020 planned FTEs (TA/CA/SNE)	2020 Budget	2021 planned FTEs (TA/CA/SNE)*			2021 Draft Budget
	Total		TA	CA/SNE	Total	
1. REACH and CLP						
1.1 Dossier preparation	26	7,622,369	17	8	25	7,474,686
1.2 Registration and dossier submission	35	7,830,956	18	16	34	7,408,415
1.3 Screening and prioritisation	45	7,469,550	53	5	58	9,501,822
1.4 Evaluation	116	20,052,238	93	17	110	18,628,642
1.5 Authorisation	40	7,434,946	27	5	32	6,191,114
1.6 Restrictions	24	4,853,034	29	5	34	6,512,245
1.7 Classification and labelling	30	7,081,080	21	6	27	6,437,623
1.8 Safe and sustainable use of chemicals	13	2,088,324	5	3	8	1,568,075
1.9 Data management and dissemination	20	6,778,472	18	5	23	7,081,602
Governance and enablers	152	27,809,828	94	41	135	22,622,003
TOTAL	**501**	**99,020,798**	**375**	**111**	**486**	**93,426,227**
in EP			*404*	*107*	*511*	
2. Biocides						
Operations	55	8,842,517	42	11	53	9,441,105
Governance and enablers	21	3,118,866	12	6	18	2,606,819
TOTAL	**76**	**11,961,383**	**54**	**17**	**71**	**12,047,924**
in EP			*52*	*17*	*69*	
3. Environmental Directives and International Conventions						
3.1 Prior Informed Consent	9	714,084	4	3	7	993,815
3.2 Persistent organic pollutants	1	168,322	1	0	1	201,732
3.3 Waste Framework Directive	8	1,813,626	2	5	7	2,108,161
3.4 Drinking water directive		0	4	0	4	1,476,348
3.5 8th Environmental Action Programme (subject to approval by the Parliament)			1	1	2	322,000
Governance and enablers	3	360,967	3	2	5	505,044
TOTAL	**21**	**3,057,000**	**15**	**11**	**26**	**5,607,100**
in EP			*11*	*13*	*24*	
4. Other tasks						
4.1 EU Observatory for Nanomaterials	3	892,000	3	0	3	*TBC*
4.2 EU Chemicals Legislation Finder	1	1,199,000	1	0	1	*TBC*
4.3 Support to Occupational health legislation	4	240,000	4	0	4	*TBC*
4.4 Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)***						
4.5 Support to other legislation	6		2	1	3	
4.6 IUCLID as a service for EFSA	3		2	2	4	771,836
4.7 Partnership for the Assessment of Risk from Chemicals[57]			0	2	2	
TOTAL	**17**	**2,331,000**	**12**	**5**	**17**	**771,836**

[57] The activity is financed from the REACH/CLP budget.

in EP				14	*14*	
Overall TOTAL	**615**	**116,370,181**	**456**	**144**	**600**	**111,853,087**
in EP			467	151	618	

Governance and enablers, planned FTEs	2021										2022			
	REACH			Biocides			PIC/POPs/Waste/DWD/8EAP			Budget	REACH	Biocides	PIC/POP/WFD/DWD/8EAP	Budget
	TA	CA/SNE	Total	TA	CA/SNE	Total	TA	CA/SNE	Total		Total	Total	Total	
5.1 Support to Forum	5.3	1.8	7.0	1.4	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	1 597 708	7.0	1.9	0.0	1 527 104
5.2 Board of Appeal	8.1	2.9	11.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	1 968 818	11.0	1.0	0.0	2 003 706
5.3 Management	23.2	3.1	26.3	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	5 662 784	30.0	3.0	0.8	5 671 297
5.4 ICT	29.0	16.4	45.4	3.7	2.2	5.9	1.0	0.6	1.6	8 244 302	47.0	5.5	1.0	8 807 938
5.5 Financial Resources	10.4	3.0	13.4	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	2 435 120	15.0	1.6	0.4	2 797 451
5.6 Human Resources	11.1	6.1	17.2	1.5	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	3 145 911	19.0	2.0	0.4	3 527 091
5.7 Corporate services	7.0	7.7	14.7	0.9	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	2 679 223	16.0	2.0	0.4	3 024 270
TOTAL	**94.0**	**41.0**	**135.0**	**12.0**	**6.0**	**18.0**	**3.0**	**2.0**	**5.0**	**25 733 867**	**145.0**	**17.0**	**3.0**	**27 358 856**

TOTAL posts planned =
For 2021: 618 posts in establishment plan - REACH/CLP (511 posts), Biocides (69 posts), PIC/POP/Waste/DWD/8EAP (24 posts), Other tasks (14 posts). The planned posts include the TAs, CAs, SNEs.
For 2022: 618 posts in establishment plan- REACH/CLP (511 posts), Biocides (69 posts), PIC/POP/Waste/DWD/8EAP (24 posts), Other tasks (14 posts).

* The planned FTEs per WP activity takes account of the known or estimated long-term leaves (for example, maternity leave and parental leave) as replacements are limited due to reductions in the interims budget.

In order to achieve efficiencies between ECHA's legislative mandate under the five EU Regulations and the one EU Directive within its mandate, as well as additional tasks carried out on behalf of the Commission under various cooperation agreements (for example, grants, SLAs and contribution agreements), the Agency applies a FTE-based accounting approach, utilising a time tracking system to enable the correct reporting of the time spent on the various tasks. This also ensures that those staff members with the best expertise in a given topic work on these tasks. Finally, the tasks that ECHA carries out on behalf of the Commission under such cooperation agreements are not part of the establishment plan of the Agency.

** The budget allocation per activity for the years 2022-2024, has been made based on the high-level estimates for the years, and the operational expenditure has been assumed to follow the same distribution as in the Draft Budget 2021.

*** Resources planned for Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), section 4.4., are accounted for under Governance and enablers.

WP activity	planned FTEs for 2022*	Budget forecast 2022**	planned FTEs for 2023*	Budget forecast 2023**	planned FTEs for 2024*	Budget forecast 2024**
1. REACH and CLP						
1.1 Dossier preparation	25	7,565,021	25	7,767,723	25	8,096,564
1.2 Registration and dossier submission	34	7,435,575	34	7,610,786	36	8,229,234
1.3 Screening and prioritisation	58	9,439,309	58	9,623,928	58	9,921,845
1.4 Evaluation	113	19,009,306	113	19,390,792	113	20,006,695
1.5 Authorisation	40	7,464,547	41	7,787,929	43	8,387,822
1.6 Restrictions	34	6,508,301	33	6,488,419	32	6,546,622
1.7 Classification and labelling	27	6,478,436	28	6,800,217	28	7,063,326
1.8 Safe and sustainable use of chemicals	8	1,568,389	8	1,603,236	8	1,659,600
1.9 Data management and dissemination	23	7,171,821	23	7,365,773	23	7,680,459
Governance and enablers	145	24,303,013	145	24,789,379	142	25,072,424
TOTAL	**507**	**96,943,718**	**508**	**99,228,182**	**508**	**102,664,591**
in EP	*511*		*511*		*511*	
2. Biocides						
Operations	52	10,080,907	52	10,731,149	52	11,517,327
Governance and enablers	17	2,688,093	17	2,794,419	17	2,973,461
TOTAL	**69**	**12,769,000**	**69**	**13,525,568**	**69**	**14,490,788**
in EP	69		*69*		*69*	
3. Environmental Directives and International Conventions						
3.1 Prior Informed Consent	7	1,038,755	7	1,075,563	8	1,100,011
3.2 Persistent organic pollutants	1	173,315	2	179,456	2	183,536
3.3 Waste Framework Directive	7	1,355,952	7	1,376,470	7	1,380,154
3.4 Drinking water directive	4	1,503,682	4	1,535,362	4	1,109,852
3.5 8th Environmental Action Programme (subject to approval by the Parliament)	2	287,546	2	297,253	2	302,524
Governance and enablers	3	367,750	3	368,896	3	361,923
TOTAL	**24**	**4,727,000**	**25**	**4,833,000**	**26**	**4,438,000**
in EP	*24*		*25*		*26*	
4. Other tasks						
4.1 EU Observatory for Nanomaterials	3		3		3	
4.2 EU Chemicals Legislation Finder	TBD		TBD		TBD	
4.3 Support to Occupational health legislation	4		4		4	
4.4 Instrument for Pre-Accession assistance (IPA) ***						
4.5 Support to other legislation	3		3		3	
4.6 IUCLID as a service for EFSA	4		4		4	
4.7 Partnership for the Assessment of Risk from Chemicals	2		2		2	
TOTAL	**16**		**16**		**16**	
in EP	14		*14*		*14*	
Overall TOTAL	**616**	**114,439,718**	**618**	**117,586,750**	**619**	**121,593,379**
in EP	618		*619*		*620*	

** The budget allocation per activity for the years 2022-2024, has been made based on the high-level estimates for the years, and the operational expenditure has been assumed to follow the same distribution as in the Draft Budget 2021.

*** Resources planned for Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), section 4.4., are accounted for under Governance and enablers.

Annex III: Financial resources

Table 1: Revenue

ECHA

Revenues	2020	2021	2022
	Executed Budget	As requested by the agency	As requested by the agency
EU contribution	71 944 520	79 569 824	80 377 000
Other revenue	38 275 442	33 483 263	34 062 718
Total revenues	**110 219 962**	**113 053 087**	**114 439 718**

REVENUES	2019	2020	2021	2022	VAR 2022 / 2021	2023	2024
	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the agency	Revenues estimated by the agency	As requested by the agency			
1 REVENUE FROM FEES AND CHARGES	44 385 256	32 292 704	30 382 277	31 756 378	5%	33 767 180	34 672 109
2. EU CONTRIBUTION	62 888 415	71 944 520	79 569 824	80 377 000	1%	81 533 000	84 538 000
of which Administrative (Title 1 and Title 2)	52 094 648	58 987 467	63 160 161	65 518 521	4%	66 350 786	68 650 646
of which Operational (Title 3)	10 793 767	12 957 053	15 472 325	14 858 479	-4%	15 182 214	15 887 354
of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	5 774 865	3 651 680	1 513 862	0	-96%	0	0
3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION (incl. EFTA and candidate countries)	1 615 033	1 850 992	2 329 150	2 306 340	-1%	2 286 570	2 383 270
of which EFTA	1 615 033	1 850 992	2 329 150	2 306 340	-1%	2 286 570	2 230 730
of which Candidate Countries	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

5 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	228 318	284 491	0	0	-	0	0
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT	3 166 928	3 847 255	771 836	0	-100%	0	0
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
TOTAL REVENUES	**112 283 950**	**110 219 962**	**113 053 087**	**114 439 718**	**1%**	**117 586 750**	**121 593 379**

REACH / CLP

Revenues	2020	2021	2022
	Executed Budget	**As requested by the agency**	**As requested by the agency**
EU contribution	61 879 520	63 614 564	66 700 000
Other revenue	31 443 963	29 811 663	30 243 718
Total revenues	**93 323 483**	**93 426 227**	**96 943 718**

REVENUES	2019	2020	2021	2022			
	Executed Budget	**Executed Budget**	**Revenues estimated by the agency**	**As requested by the agency**	**VAR 2022 / 2021**	**2023**	**2024**
1 REVENUE FROM FEES AND CHARGES	34 740 608	29 743 629	28 130 616	28 489 508	1%	28 105 592	28 257 841
2. EU CONTRIBUTION	58 346 000	61 879 520	63 614 564	66 700 000	5%	69 300 000	72 500 000
of which Administrative (Title 1 and Title 2)	48 492 262	51 830 082	52 992 759	55 594 595	5%	57 630 369	60 046 741

of which Operational (Title 3)	9 853 738	10 049 438	10 621 805	11 105 405	5%	11 669 631	12 453 259
of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	4 664 235	3 051 863	1 353 559		-100%		
3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION (incl. EFTA and candidate countries)	1 412 237	1 441 278	1 681 047	1 754 210	4%	1 822 590	1 906 750
of which EFTA	1 412 237	1 441 278	1 681 047	1 754 210	4%	1 822 590	1 754 210
of which Candidate Countries					-		
4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS					-		
5 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	203 892	259 056			-		
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT					-		
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES					-		
TOTAL REVENUES	**94 702 737**	**93 323 483**	**93 426 227**	**96 943 718**	**4%**	**99 228 182**	**102 664 591**

BIOCIDES

Revenues	2020	2021	2022
	Executed Budget	**As requested by the agency**	**As requested by the agency**
EU contribution	7 008 000	10 348 160	8 950 000
Other revenue	2 982 077	2 899 764	3 819 000
Total revenues	**9 990 077**	**13 247 924**	**12 769 000**

REVENUES	2019	2020	2021	2022	VAR 2022 / 2021	2023	2024
	Executed Budget	Executed Budget	Revenues estimated by the agency	As requested by the agency			
1 REVENUE FROM FEES AND CHARGES	9 644 648	2 549 075	2 251 661	3 266 870	45%	5 661 588	6 414 268
2. EU CONTRIBUTION	2 978 415	7 008 000	10 348 160	8 950 000	-14%	7 400 000	7 600 000
of which Administrative (Title 1 and Title 2)	2 619 328	6 127 921	7 509 917	7 133 926	-5%	5 804 617	5 926 413
of which Operational (Title 3)	359 087	880 079	1 900 904	1 816 074	-4%	1 595 383	1 673 587
of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	1 096 245	577 292	134 997		-100%	0	0
3 THIRD COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTION (incl. EFTA and candidate countries)	202 796	409 714	648 103	552 130	-15%	463 980	476 520
of which EFTA	202 796	409 714	648 103	552 130	-15%	463 980	476 520
of which Candidate Countries					-		
4 OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS					-		
5 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS	24 358	23 288			-		
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT					-		
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES					-		
TOTAL REVENUES	**12 850 217**	**9 990 077**	**13 247 924**	**12 769 000**	**-4%**	**13 525 568**	**14 490 788**

Environmental Directives and International Conventions (PIC, POPs, Waste Framework Directive, Drinking Water Directive, and 8th Environmental Action Programme)

Revenues	2020	2021	2022
	Executed Budget	As requested by the agency	As requested by the agency
EU contribution	3 057 000	5 607 100	4 727 000
Other revenue	2 148	0	0
Total revenues	**3 059 148**	**5 607 100**	**4 727 000**

REVENUES	2019	2020	2021	2022	VAR 2022 / 2021	2023	2024
	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	1 564 000	3 057 000	5 607 100	4 727 000	-16%	4 833 000	4 438 000
of which Administrative (Title 1 and Title 2)	983 058	1 029 463	2 657 484	2 790 000	5%	2 915 800	2 677 492
of which Operational (Title 5)	580 942	2 027 537	2 949 616	1 937 000	-34%	1 917 200	1 760 508
of which assigned revenues deriving from previous years' surpluses	14 385	22 525	25 306	0	142%		
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	68	2 148			-		
6 REVENUES FROM SERVICES RENDERED AGAINST PAYMENT					-		
7 CORRECTION OF BUDGETARY IMBALANCES					-		
TOTAL REVENUES	**1 564 068**	**3 059 148**	**5 607 100**	**4 727 000**	**-16%**	**4 833 000**	**4 438 000**

Table 2: Expenditure

ECHA

Expenditure	2020		2021		2022	
	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations
Title 1	73 013 484	73 013 484	75 274 991	75 274 991	78 374 800	78 374 800
Title 2	13 288 897	13 288 897	14 823 572	14 823 572	15 396 000	15 396 000
Titles 3-9	22 721 403	22 986 203	22 535 522	22 954 524	20 890 918	20 668 918
Total expenditure	**109 023 783**	**109 288 584**	**112 634 085**	**113 053 087**	**114 661 718**	**114 439 718**

EXPENDITURE	Commitment appropriations						
	2019	2020	2021	2022 Agency request	VAR 2022/2021	2023	2024
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**70 453 710**	**73 013 484**	**75 274 991**	**78 374 800**	**4%**	**80 340 296**	**82 916 776**
11 Salaries & allowances	64 069 860	67 309 484	70 609 236	73 306 800	4%	75 170 936	77 628 776
- of which establishment plan posts	*53 714 369*	*56 413 594*	*60 148 236*	*61 823 443*	3%	*63 268 192*	*65 400 278*
- of which external personnel	*7 416 761*	*7 709 348*	*7 991 000*	*8 852 357*	11%	*9 099 424*	*9 357 498*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	718 867	794 534	723 525	740 000	2%	754 800	774 000
Employer's pension contributions	2 938 730	3 209 165	2 470 000	2 631 000	7%	2 803 320	2 871 000
13 Mission expenses	38 013	7 084	31 000	33 000	6%	33 660	37 000
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	1 821 733	1 723 113	1 939 729	2 081 000	7%	2 122 620	2 169 000
15 Training	647 877	358 621	563 000	775 000	38%	790 500	808 000
16 External Services	3 157 359	2 820 648	1 408 501	1 439 000	2%	1 467 780	1 500 000
17 Receptions and events	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**17 180 600**	**13 288 897**	**14 823 572**	**15 396 000**	**4%**	**15 703 920**	**16 385 000**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	7 297 639	6 652 160	7 450 952	7 664 000	3%	7 817 280	7 975 000
21 Information and communication technology	6 993 292	6 012 422	6 767 801	6 907 000	2%	7 045 140	7 540 000
22 Movable property and associated costs	2 410 033	297 820	343 000	400 000	17%	408 000	417 000
23 Current administrative expenditure	472 702	323 283	252 117	413 000	64%	421 260	438 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	6 934	3 212	9 702	12 000	24%	12 240	15 000
Title 3 Operational expenditure	**16 376 586**	**14 485 889**	**15 180 494**	**16 362 918**	**8%**	**16 731 326**	**17 456 603**
30 REACH	**14 822 095**	**12 966 292**	**13 936 494**	**14 990 918**	8%	**15 359 326**	**16 284 603**
3003 Registration, datasharing and dissemination	456 296	63 820	97 000	200 000	106%	200 000	200 000
3004 Evaluation	1 910	0	85 500	86 000	1%	86 000	100 000
3005 Risk Management	318 391	182 776	504 000	698 000	38%	698 000	797 000
3006 Classification and labelling	31 818	2 607	40 000	40 000	0%	40 000	50 000
3007 Advice and assistance through guidance and helpdesk	76 361	60 853	49 250	140 000	184%	140 000	180 000
3008 Scientific IT tools	9 482 856	9 714 661	9 134 611	9 329 918	2%	9 598 326	9 921 603
3009 Scientific and technical advice to EU institutions and bodies	256 027	259 880	360 000	410 000	14%	410 000	410 000

3011 Committees and Forum	1 298 080	172 401	727 292	800 000	10%	800 000	950 000
3012 Board of Appeal	36 299	62 999	64 000	76 000	19%	76 000	100 000
3013 Communications including Translations	1 765 483	1 732 858	1 890 352	2 046 000	8%	2 146 000	2 246 000
3014 International cooperation	4 831	1 143	30 000	30 000	0%	30 000	30 000
3022 Management Board and management of the Agency	661 213	656 147	746 489	900 000	21%	900 000	1 050 000
3030 Missions	432 531	56 150	208 000	235 000	13%	235 000	250 000
3031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
31 MULTIANNUAL ACTIVITIES	**1 354 510**	**740 192**	**644 000**	**872 000**	35%	**872 000**	**672 000**
3111 Substance evaluation and rapporteurs (Multiannual)	1 354 510	740 192	644 000	872 000	35%	872 000	672 000
38 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	**199 980**	**779 405**	**600 000**	**500 000**	-17%	**500 000**	**500 000**
3801 Cooperation with international organisations for IT programmes	199 980	779 405	600 000	500 000	-17%	500 000	500 000
Title 4 Operational expenditure	**3 697 185**	**1 321 733**	**2 433 576**	**2 591 000**	**6%**	**2 916 008**	**3 191 000**
4000 Substances, products and technical equivalence	0	0	169 736	170 000	0%	170 000	170 000
4003 Submissions, datasharing, dissemination	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	18 997	600	24 750	50 000	102%	50 000	50 000
4008 Scientific IT tools	3 162 919	1 184 439	1 792 064	1 842 000	3%	2 026 008	2 199 000
4009 Scientif technic advice to EU institut and bodies	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4011 Biocidal products Committee and Forum	341 314	37 489	193 600	269 000	39%	410 000	500 000
4012 Board of Appeal	3 777	7 350	11 500	12 000	4%	12 000	20 000
4013 Communications including Translations	54 586	51 487	116 647	125 000	7%	125 000	125 000
4022 Management Board and management of the Agency	59 590	27 761	85 279	87 000	2%	87 000	87 000
4030 Missions	56 000	12 607	40 000	36 000	-10%	36 000	40 000
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	**572 056**	**2 013 652**	**2 949 616**	**1 937 000**	**-34%**	**1 917 200**	**1 466 000**
5000 Studies and consultants	0	0	110 000	100 000	-9%	100 000	60 000
5007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
5008 Scientific IT tools	527 071	1 833 082	2 661 620	1 662 000	-38%	1 642 200	1 291 000
5011 Meetings with the DNAs and experts on PIC implem	0	0	68 000	68 000	0%	68 000	38 000

5013 Communications including Translations	23 983	179 932	58 010	63 000	9%	63 000	33 000
5022 Management Board and management of the Agency	0	0	17 586	19 000		19 000	19 000
5030 Missions	21 001	638	34 400	25 000	-27%	25 000	25 000
5031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 6 Other tasks	**3 240 365**	**4 900 128**	**771 836**	**0**	**-100%**	**0**	**0**
6000 IPA programme	358 508	499 013	0	0	-	0	0
6010 EUON	930 512	843 336	0	0	-	0	0
6011 EUCLEF	967 680	1 415 045	0	0	-	0	0
6020 OELs	199 236	304 601	0	0	-	0	0
6021 Further development of IUCLID (as co-investments from third parties)	784 428	1 838 133	771 836	0	-100%	0	0
Title 9 Operational expenditure							
9101 Payment appropriation for a Negative budget result prior year BIOCIDE			**1 200 000**				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**111 520 501**	**109 023 783**	**112 634 085**	**114 661 718**	**2%**	**117 608 750**	**121 415 379**

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022 Agency request**	**VAR 2022/2021**	**2023**	**2024**
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**70 453 710**	**73 013 484**	**75 274 991**	**78 374 800**	**4%**	**80 340 296**	**82 916 776**
11 Salaries & allowances	64 069 860	67 309 484	70 609 236	73 306 800	4%	75 170 936	77 628 776
- of which establishment plan posts	*53 714 369*	*56 413 594*	*60 148 236*	*61 823 443*	3%	*63 268 192*	*65 400 278*
- of which external personnel	*7 416 761*	*7 709 348*	*7 991 000*	*8 852 357*	11%	*9 099 424*	*9 357 498*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	718 867	794 534	723 525	740 000	2%	754 800	774 000
Employer's pension contributions	2 938 730	3 209 165	2 470 000	2 631 000	7%	2 803 320	2 871 000
13 Mission expenses	38 013	7 084	31 000	33 000	6%	33 660	37 000
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	1 821 733	1 723 113	1 939 729	2 081 000	7%	2 122 620	2 169 000
15 Training	647 877	358 621	563 000	775 000	38%	790 500	808 000
16 External Services	3 157 359	2 820 648	1 408 501	1 439 000	2%	1 467 780	1 500 000
17 Receptions and events	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**17 180 600**	**13 288 897**	**14 823 572**	**15 396 000**	**4%**	**15 703 920**	**16 385 000**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	7 297 639	6 652 160	7 450 952	7 664 000	3%	7 817 280	7 975 000

21 Information and communication technology	6 993 292	6 012 422	6 767 801	6 907 000	2%	7 045 140	7 540 000
22 Movable property and associated costs	2 410 033	297 820	343 000	400 000	17%	408 000	417 000
23 Current administrative expenditure	472 702	323 283	252 117	413 000	64%	421 260	438 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	6 934	3 212	9 702	12 000	24%	12 240	15 000
Title 3 Operational expenditure	**15 779 489**	**14 750 689**	**15 599 496**	**16 140 918**	**-3%**	**16 709 326**	**17 634 603**
30 REACH	**14 822 095**	**12 966 292**	**13 936 494**	**14 990 918**	8%	**15 359 326**	**16 284 603**
3003 Registration, datasharing and dissemination	456 296	63 820	97 000	200 000	106%	200 000	200 000
3004 Evaluation	1 910	0	85 500	86 000	1%	86 000	100 000
3005 Risk Management	318 391	182 776	504 000	698 000	38%	698 000	797 000
3006 Classification and labelling	31 818	2 607	40 000	40 000	0%	40 000	50 000
3007 Advice and assistance through guidance and helpdesk	76 361	60 853	49 250	140 000	184%	140 000	180 000
3008 Scientific IT tools	9 482 856	9 714 661	9 134 611	9 329 918	2%	9 598 326	9 921 603
3009 Scientific and technical advice to EU institutions and bodies	256 027	259 880	360 000	410 000	14%	410 000	410 000
3011 Committees and Forum	1 298 080	172 401	727 292	800 000	10%	800 000	950 000
3012 Board of Appeal	36 299	62 999	64 000	76 000	19%	76 000	100 000
3013 Communications including Translations	1 765 483	1 732 858	1 890 352	2 046 000	8%	2 146 000	2 246 000
3014 International cooperation	4 831	1 143	30 000	30 000	0%	30 000	30 000
3022 Management Board and management of the Agency	661 213	656 147	746 489	900 000	21%	900 000	1 050 000
3030 Missions	432 531	56 150	208 000	235 000	13%	235 000	250 000
3031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
31 MULTIANNUAL ACTIVITIES	**525 259**	**1 112 001**	**922 002**	**650 000**	-30%	**850 000**	**850 000**
3111 Substance evaluation and rapporteurs (Multiannual)	525 259	1 112 001	922 002	650 000	-30%	850 000	850 000
38 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	**432 135**	**672 396**	**741 000**	**500 000**	-33%	**500 000**	**500 000**
3801 Cooperation with international organisations for IT programmes	432 135	672 396	741 000	500 000	-33%	500 000	500 000
Title 4 Operational expenditure	**3 697 185**	**1 321 733**	**2 433 576**	**2 591 000**	**6%**	**2 916 008**	**3 191 000**
4000 Substances, products and technical equivalence	0	0	169 736	170 000	0%	170 000	170 000
4003 Submissions, datasharing, dissemination	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	18 997	600	24 750	50 000	102%	50 000	50 000
4008 Scientific IT tools	3 162 919	1 184 439	1 792 064	1 842 000	3%	2 026 008	2 199 000

4009 Scientif technic advice to EU institut and bodies	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4011 Biocidal products Committee and Forum	341 314	37 489	193 600	269 000	39%	410 000	500 000
4012 Board of Appeal	3 777	7 350	11 500	12 000	4%	12 000	20 000
4013 Communications including Translations	54 586	51 487	116 647	125 000	7%	125 000	125 000
4022 Management Board and management of the Agency	59 590	27 761	85 279	87 000	2%	87 000	87 000
4030 Missions	56 000	12 607	40 000	36 000	-10%	36 000	40 000
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	**572 056**	**2 013 652**	**2 949 616**	**1 937 000**	**-34%**	**1 917 200**	**1 466 000**
5000 Studies and consultants	0	0	110 000	100 000	-9%	100 000	60 000
5007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
5008 Scientific IT tools	527 071	1 833 082	2 661 620	1 662 000	-38%	1 642 200	1 291 000
5011 Meetings with the DNAs and experts on PIC implem	0	0	68 000	68 000	0%	68 000	38 000
5013 Communications including Translations	23 983	179 932	58 010	63 000	9%	63 000	33 000
5022 Management Board and management of the Agency	0	0	17 586	19 000		19 000	19 000
5030 Missions	21 001	638	34 400	25 000	-27%	25 000	25 000
5031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 6 Other tasks	**3 240 365**	**4 900 128**	**771 836**	**0**	**-100%**	**0**	**0**
6000 IPA programme	358 508	499 013	0	0	-	0	0
6010 EUON	930 512	843 336	0	0	-	0	0
6011 EUCLEF	967 680	1 415 045	0	0	-	0	0
6020 OELs	199 236	304 601	0	0	-	0	0
6021 Further development of IUCLID (as co-investments from third parties)	784 428	1 838 133	771 836	0	-100%	0	0
Title 9 Operational expenditure			**1 200 000**	0	-100%	0	0
9101 Payment appropriation for a Negative budget result prior year BIOCIDE			1 200 000				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**110 923 404**	**109 288 584**	**113 053 087**	**114 439 718**	**1%**	**117 586 750**	**121 593 379**

REACH / CLP

Expenditure	2020		2021		2022	
	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations
Title 1	64 509 578	64 509 578	65 196 822	65 196 822	67 691 000	67 691 000
Title 2	11 567 261	11 567 261	12 629 909	12 629 909	13 111 800	13 111 800
Title 3	14 485 889	14 750 689	15 180 494	15 599 496	16 362 918	16 140 918
Total expenditure	**90 562 727**	**90 827 528**	**93 007 225**	**93 426 227**	**97 165 718**	**96 943 718**

	2019	2020	2021	2022 Agency request	VAR 2022/2021	2023	2024
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**62 624 112**	**64 509 578**	**65 196 822**	**67 691 000**	**4%**	**69 144 820**	**71 083 988**
11 Salaries & allowances	56 943 979	59 549 728	61 108 000	63 263 000	4%	64 628 260	66 471 988
- of which establishment plan posts	*48 083 627*	*49 995 809*	*52 678 000*	*54 103 800*	3%	*55 285 876*	*56 942 323*
- of which external personnel	*6 374 294*	*6 703 674*	*6 160 000*	*6 843 200*	11%	*6 980 064*	*7 119 665*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	674 233	759 136	630 560	644 000	2%	656 880	671 000
Employer's pension contributions	*2 486 058*	*2 850 245*	*2 270 000*	*2 316 000*	*2%*	2 362 320	2 410 000
13 Mission expenses	32 801	6 415	26 412	27 000	2%	27 540	29 000
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	1 594 015	1 499 114	1 652 648	1 771 000	7%	1 806 420	1 844 000
15 Training	585 105	316 379	490 800	671 000	37%	684 420	699 000
16 External Services	2 793 979	2 378 805	1 288 402	1 315 000	2%	1 341 300	1 369 000
17 Receptions and events	0	0	0				0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**15 029 985**	**11 567 261**	**12 629 909**	**13 111 800**	**4%**	**13 374 036**	**13 946 000**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	6 373 921	5 790 716	6 348 210	6 529 000	3%	6 659 580	6 793 000
21 Information and communication technology	6 119 269	5 230 807	5 766 165	5 883 000	2%	6 000 660	6 422 000
22 Movable property and associated costs	2 108 779	258 770	292 236	340 800	17%	347 616	355 000
23 Current administrative expenditure	421 902	284 132	214 801	350 000	63%	357 000	366 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	6 114	2 835	8 497	9 000	6%	9 180	10 000

Title 3 Operational expenditure	**16 376 586**	**14 485 889**	**15 180 494**	**16 362 918**	**8%**	**16 731 326**	**17 456 603**
30 REACH	**14 822 095**	**12 966 292**	**13 936 494**	**14 990 918**	**8%**	**15 359 326**	**16 284 603**
3003 Registration, datasharing and dissemination	456 296	63 820	97 000	200 000	106%	200 000	200 000
3004 Evaluation	1 910	0	85 500	86 000	1%	86 000	100 000
3005 Risk Management	318 391	182 776	504 000	698 000	38%	698 000	797 000
3006 Classification and labelling	31 818	2 607	40 000	40 000	0%	40 000	50 000
3007 Advice and assistance through guidance and helpdesk	76 361	60 853	49 250	140 000	184%	140 000	180 000
3008 Scientific IT tools	9 482 856	9 714 661	9 134 611	9 329 918	2%	9 598 326	9 921 603
3009 Scientific and technical advice to EU institutions and bodies	256 027	259 880	360 000	410 000	14%	410 000	410 000
3011 Committees and Forum	1 298 080	172 401	727 292	800 000	10%	800 000	950 000
3012 Board of Appeal	36 299	62 999	64 000	76 000	19%	76 000	100 000
3013 Communications including Translations	1 765 483	1 732 858	1 890 352	2 046 000	8%	2 146 000	2 246 000
3014 International cooperation	4 831	1 143	30 000	30 000	0%	30 000	30 000
3022 Management Board and management of the Agency	661 213	656 147	746 489	900 000	21%	900 000	1 050 000
3030 Missions	432 531	56 150	208 000	235 000	13%	235 000	250 000
3031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
31 MULTIANNUAL ACTIVITIES	**1 354 510**	**740 192**	**644 000**	**872 000**	**35%**	**872 000**	**672 000**
3111 Substance evaluation and rapporteurs (Multiannual)	1 354 510	740 192	644 000	872 000	35%	872 000	672 000
38 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	**199 980**	**779 405**	**600 000**	**500 000**	**-17%**	**500 000**	**500 000**
3801 Cooperation with international organisations for IT programmes	199 980	779 405	600 000	500 000	-17%	500 000	500 000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**94 030 683**	**90 562 727**	**93 007 225**	**97 165 718**	**4%**	**99 250 182**	**102 486 591**

EXPENDITURE	**Payment appropriations**						
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022** Agency request	**VAR 2022/2021**	**2023**	**2024**
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**62 624 112**	**64 509 578**	**65 196 822**	**67 691 000**	**4%**	**69 144 820**	**71 083 988**
11 Salaries & allowances	56 943 979	59 549 728	61 108 000	63 263 000	4%	64 628 260	66 471 988

- of which establishment plan posts	*48 083 627*	*49 995 809*	*52 678 000*	*54 103 800*	3%	*55 285 876*	*56 942 323*
- of which external personnel	*6 374 294*	*6 703 674*	*6 160 000*	*6 843 200*	11%	*6 980 064*	7 119 665
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	674 233	759 136	630 560	644 000	2%	656 880	671 000
Employer's pension contributions	2 486 058	2 850 245	2 270 000	2 316 000	2%	2 362 320	2 410 000
13 Mission expenses	32 801	6 415	26 412	27 000	2%	27 540	29 000
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	1 594 015	1 499 114	1 652 648	1 771 000	7%	1 806 420	1 844 000
15 Training	585 105	316 379	490 800	671 000	37%	684 420	699 000
16 External Services	2 793 979	2 378 805	1 288 402	1 315 000	2%	1 341 300	1 369 000
17 Receptions and events	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**15 029 985**	**11 567 261**	**12 629 909**	**13 111 800**	**4%**	**13 374 036**	**13 946 000**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	6 373 921	5 790 716	6 348 210	6 529 000	3%	6 659 580	6 793 000
21 Information and communication technology	6 119 269	5 230 807	5 766 165	5 883 000	2%	6 000 660	6 422 000
22 Movable property and associated costs	2 108 779	258 770	292 236	340 800	17%	347 616	355 000
23 Current administrative expenditure	421 902	284 132	214 801	350 000	63%	357 000	366 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	6 114	2 835	8 497	9 000	6%	9 180	10 000
Title 3 Operational expenditure	**15 779 489**	**14 750 689**	**15 599 496**	**16 140 918**	**3%**	**16 709 326**	**17 634 603**
30 REACH	**14 822 095**	**12 966 292**	**13 936 494**	**14 990 918**	**8%**	**15 359 326**	**16 284 603**
3003 Registration, datasharing and dissemination	456 296	63 820	97 000	200 000	106%	200 000	200 000
3004 Evaluation	1 910	0	85 500	86 000	1%	86 000	100 000
3005 Risk Management	318 391	182 776	504 000	698 000	38%	698 000	797 000
3006 Classification and labelling	31 818	2 607	40 000	40 000	0%	40 000	50 000
3007 Advice and assistance through guidance and helpdesk	76 361	60 853	49 250	140 000	184%	140 000	180 000
3008 Scientific IT tools	9 482 856	9 714 661	9 134 611	9 329 918	2%	9 598 326	9 921 603
3009 Scientific and technical advice to EU institutions and bodies	256 027	259 880	360 000	410 000	14%	410 000	410 000
3011 Committees and Forum	1 298 080	172 401	727 292	800 000	10%	800 000	950 000
3012 Board of Appeal	36 299	62 999	64 000	76 000	19%	76 000	100 000
3013 Communications including Translations	1 765 483	1 732 858	1 890 352	2 046 000	8%	2 146 000	2 246 000
3014 International cooperation	4 831	1 143	30 000	30 000	0%	30 000	30 000
3022 Management Board and management of the Agency	661 213	656 147	746 489	900 000	21%	900 000	1 050 000

3030 Missions	432 531	56 150	208 000	235 000	13%	235 000	250 000
3031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
31 MULTIANNUAL ACTIVITIES	**525 259**	**1 112 001**	**922 002**	**650 000**	**-30%**	**850 000**	**850 000**
3111 Committees and Forum (Multiannual)	525 259	1 112 001	922 002	650 000	-30%	850 000	850 000
38 INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	**432 135**	**672 396**	**741 000**	**500 000**	**-33%**	**500 000**	**500 000**
3801 Cooperation with international organisations for IT programmes	432 135	672 396	741 000	500 000	-33%	500 000	500 000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**93 433 586**	**90 827 528**	**93 426 227**	**96 943 718**	**4%**	**99 228 182**	**102 664 591**

BIOCIDES

Expenditure	2020		2021		2022	
	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations
Title 1	7 693 871	7 693 871	7 909 603	7 909 603	8 405 000	8 405 000
Title 2	1 509 258	1 509 258	1 704 745	1 704 745	1 773 000	1 773 000
Title 4	1 321 733	1 321 733	2 433 576	2 433 576	2 591 000	2 591 000
Title 9				1 200 000		
Total expenditure	**10 524 862**	**10 524 862**	**12 047 924**	**13 247 924**	**12 769 000**	**12 769 000**

	2019	2020	2021	2022 Agency request	VAR 2022/2021	2023	2024
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**7 102 324**	**7 693 871**	**7 909 603**	**8 405 000**	**6%**	**8 801 100**	**9 409 788**
11 Salaries & allowances	6 558 444	7 150 578	7 497 591	7 947 000	6%	8 333 940	8 927 788
- of which establishment plan posts	*5 132 368*	*5 845 984*	*6 302 591*	*6 528 643*	*4%*	*6 767 516*	*7 218 855*
- of which external personnel	*973 404*	*945 674*	*995 000*	*1 103 357*	*11%*	*1 125 424*	*1 247 933*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	33 482	30 229	40 450	42 000	4%	42 840	45 000
Employer's pension contributions	*452 672*	*358 920*	*200 000*	*315 000*	58%	*441 000*	*461 000*
13 Mission expenses	4 629	585	3 565	4 000	12%	4 080	5 000
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	202 213	196 432	223 069	240 000	8%	244 800	251 000
15 Training	56 370	37 516	56 000	81 000	45%	82 620	85 000

16 External Services	247 186	278 531	88 928	91 000	2%	92 820	96 000
17 Receptions and events	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2 Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**1 909 868**	**1 509 258**	**1 704 745**	**1 773 000**	**4%**	**1 808 460**	**1 890 000**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	820 332	754 907	856 860	882 000	3%	899 640	918 000
21 Information and communication technology	776 140	685 416	778 298	795 000	2%	810 900	868 000
22 Movable property and associated costs	267 514	34 241	39 445	46 000	17%	46 920	48 000
23 Current administrative expenditure	45 109	34 322	28 994	48 000	66%	48 960	53 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	773	372	1 148	2 000	74%	2 040	3 000
Title 4 Operational expenditure	**3 697 185**	**1 321 733**	**2 433 576**	**2 591 000**	**6%**	0 **2 916 008**	**3 191 000**
4000 Substances, products and technical equivalence	0	0	169 736	170 000	0%	170 000	170 000
4003 Submissions, datasharing, dissemination	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	18 997	600	24 750	50 000	102%	50 000	50 000
4008 Scientific IT tools	3 162 919	1 184 439	1 792 064	1 842 000	3%	2 026 008	2 199 000
4009 Scientif technic advice to EU institut and bodies	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4011 Biocidal products Committee and Forum	341 314	37 489	193 600	269 000	39%	410 000	500 000
4012 Board of Appeal	3 777	7 350	11 500	12 000	4%	12 000	20 000
4013 Communications including Translations	54 586	51 487	116 647	125 000	7%	125 000	125 000
4022 Management Board and management of the Agency	59 590	27 761	85 279	87 000	2%	87 000	87 000
4030 Missions	56 000	12 607	40 000	36 000	-10%	36 000	40 000
4031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
4901 Preparatory work BPR 13/3938 Norwegian	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 9 Operational expenditure			**1 200 000**				
9101 Payment appropriation for a Negative budget result prior year BIOCIDE			1 200 000		-100%		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**12 709 376**	**10 524 862**	**13 247 924**	**12 769 000**	**-4%**	**13 525 568**	**14 490 788**

Environmental Directives and International Conventions (PIC, POPs, Waste Framework Directive, Drinking Water Directive and 8th Environmental Action Programme)

Expenditure	2020		2021		2022	
	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations	Commitment appropriations	Payment appropriations
Title 1	810 036	810 036	2 168 566	2 168 566	2 278 800	2 278 800
Title 2	212 377	212 377	488 918	488 918	511 200	511 200
Title 5	2 013 652	2 013 652	2 949 616	2 949 616	1 937 000	1 937 000
Total expenditure	**3 036 065**	**3 036 065**	**5 607 100**	**5 607 100**	**4 727 000**	**4 727 000**

EXPENDITURE	Commitment and Payment appropriations						
	2019	2020	2021	2022 Agency request	VAR 2022/2021	2023	2024
Title 1 Staff Expenditure	**727 274**	**810 036**	**2 168 566**	**2 278 800**	**5%**	**2 394 376**	**2 423 000**
11 Salaries & allowances	567 437	609 178	2 003 645	2 096 800	5%	2 208 736	2 229 000
- of which establishment plan posts	*498 373*	*550 781*	*1 167 645*	*1 191 000*	*2%*	*1 214 800*	*1 239 100*
- of which external personnel	*69 064*	*58 397*	*836 000*	*905 800*	*8%*	*993 936*	*989 900*
12 Expenditure relating to Staff recruitment	11 153	5 169	52 515	54 000	3%	55 080	58 000
Employer's pension contributions	0	0	*0*	0	*0%*	0	0
13 Mission expenses	584	84	1 023	2 000	96%	2 040	3 000
14 Socio-medical infrastructure	25 505	27 568	64 012	70 000	9%	71 400	74 000
15 Training	6 402	4 725	16 200	23 000	42%	23 460	24 000
16 External Services	116 194	163 312	31 171	33 000	6%	33 660	35 000
17 Receptions and events	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Title 2							

Infrastructure and operating expenditure	**240 747**	**212 377**	**488 918**	**511 200**	**5%**	**521 424**	**549 000**
20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	103 386	106 536	245 882	253 000	3%	258 060	264 000
21 Information and communication technology	97 884	96 199	223 338	229 000	3%	233 580	250 000
22 Movable property and associated costs	33 740	4 809	11 319	13 200	17%	13 464	14 000
23 Current administrative expenditure	5 690	4 828	8 322	15 000	80%	15 300	19 000
24 Postage / Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
25 Meeting expenses	47	5	57	1 000	1654%	1 020	2 000
Title 5 Operational expenditure	**572 056**	**2 013 652**	**2 949 616**	**1 937 000**	**-34%**	**1 917 200**	**1 466 000**
5000 Studies and consultants	0	0	110 000	100 000	-9%	100 000	60 000
5007 Advice assistance through guidance and helpdesk	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
5008 Scientific IT tools	527 071	1 833 082	2 661 620	1 662 000	-38%	1 642 200	1 291 000
5011 Meetings with the DNAs and experts on PIC implem	0	0	68 000	68 000	0%	68 000	38 000
5013 Communications including Translations	23 983	179 932	58 010	63 000	9%	63 000	33 000
5022 Management Board and management of the Agency		0	17 586	19 000		19 000	19 000
5030 Missions	21 001	638	34 400	25 000	-27%	25 000	25 000
5031 External training	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**1 540 077**	**3 036 065**	**5 607 100**	**4 727 000**	**-16%**	**4 833 000**	**4 438 000**

Other tasks

EXPENDITURE	**Commitment and Payment appropriations**						
	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022 Agency request**	**VAR 2020/2019**	**2023**	**2024**
Title 6 Operational expenditure	**3 240 365**	**4 900 128**	**771 836**	**0**	**-100%**	**0**	**0**
6000 IPA programme	358 508	499 013	0		-	0	0
6010 EUON	930 512	843 336	0		-	0	0
6011 EUCLEF	967 680	1 415 045	0		-	0	0
6020 OELs	199 236	304 601	0		-		

6021 Further development of IUCLID (as co-investments from third parties)	784 428	1 838 133	771 836	0	-		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**3 240 365**	**4 900 128**	**771 836**	**0**	**-100%**	**0**	**0**

Table 3: Budget outturn and cancellation of appropriations

REACH / CLP

Budget outturn	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenue actually received (+)	101 116 704	108 394 240	97 869 666	97 170 738
Payments made (-)	-86 619 437	-90 955 611	- 84 708 367	- 85 031 180
Carry-over of appropriations (-)	-11 552 378	-16 391 960	- 14 454 732	-13 741 895
Cancellation of appropriations carried over (+)	340 062	254 479	282 690	285 159
Adjustment for carry over of assigned revenue appropriations from previous year (+)	1 239 326	1 753 813	2 368 321	3 889 291
Exchange rate differences (+/-)	-1 644	-3 099	-4 018	-6 497
Adjustment for negative balance from previous year (-)				
Total	4 522 634	3 051 862	1 353 559	2 575 616

The amount of EUR 1 241 280 remained uncommitted and is cancelled.

BIOCIDES

Budget outturn	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenue actually received (+)	12 190 390	11 476 166	12 850 217	9 990 077
Payments made (-)	-8 840 459	-10 040 895	-9 615 867	- 9 625 057
Carry-over of appropriations (-)	-2 232 401	-871 752	-3 128 502	- 947 175
Cancellation of appropriations carried over (+)	19 490	24 234	23 130	72 221
Adjustment for carry over of assigned revenue appropriations from previous year (+)	603	10 623	10 643	24 358

Exchange rate differences (+/-)				
Adjustment for negative balance from previous year (-)				
Total	1 137 622	598 375	139 621	- 485 576

The amount of EUR 340 150 remained uncommitted and is cancelled.

The total negative outturn of EUR -485 576 is expected to be covered in the year N+1 by through an additional contribution by the EU Commission, totalling EUR 469 069, and by the Swiss Confederation totalling EUR 16 507.

Environmental Directives and International Conventions (PIC, POPs, Waste Framework Directive)

Budget outturn	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Revenue actually received (+)	1 185 919	1 096 902	1 564 068	3 057 000
Payments made (-)	-982 931	-887 410	-1 032 332	- 1 602 061
Carry-over of appropriations (-)	-204 728	-187 534	-508 380	-1 436 188
Cancellation of appropriations carried over (+)	4 479	551	1 383	5 969
Adjustment for carry over of assigned revenue appropriations from previous year (+)	11 646	16	567	68
Exchange rate differences (+/-)				
Adjustment for negative balance from previous year (-)				
Total	14 385	22 525	25 306	26 936

The amount of EUR 20 967 remained uncommitted and is cancelled.

Annex IV: Human resources - quantitative

Table 1: Overview of all categories of staff – REACH/CLP – BPR – Environmental Directives and International Conventions – Other tasks

A: Statutory staff and SNE

Staff population		Staff population in voted EU budget 2020*					Staff population - posts actually filled in at 31.12.2020*					Staff population in voted EU budget 2021					Staff population in draft EU budget 2022*					Staff population envisaged in 2023					Staff population envisaged in 2024				
		REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions**	Other tasks**	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions**	Other tasks	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions**	Other tasks*	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions**	Other tasks*	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions**	Other tasks*	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions**	Other tasks*	TOTAL
Officials	AD	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
	AST	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-
TA	AD	310	43	1		354	303	41	1		345	310	43	5		358	310	43	5		358	310	43	5		358	310	43	5		358
	AST	94	9	6		109	91	9	6		106	94	9	6		109	94	9	6		109	94	9	6		109	94	9	6		109
	AST/SC																														
Total AD+AST		**404**	**52**	**7**		**463**	**394**	**50**	**7**		**451**	**404**	**52**	**11**		**467**	**404**	**52**	**11**		**467**	**404**	**52**	**11**		**467**	**404**	**52**	**11**		**467**
CA FG IV		20	7	2	10	39	25	5	1	8	39	24	7	11	13	55	24	7	11	13	55	24	7	12	13	56	24	7	13	13	57
CA FG III		64	6		1	71	52	4		2	58	52	6	2	1	61	52	6	2	1	61	52	6	2	1	61	52	6	2	1	61
CA FG II		18	2			20	26	5	1	1	33	18	2			20	18	2			20	18	2			20	18	2			20
CA FG I						0										0					0					0					0
TOTAL CAs in place							103	14	2	11	130																				
Total CA (FTE)		**102**	**15**	**2**	**11**	**130**	**101.1**	**12.8**	**1.4**	**7.2**	**122.5**	**94**	**15**	**13**	**14**	**136**	**94**	**15**	**13**	**14**	**136**	**94**	**15**	**14**	**14**	**137**	**94**	**15**	**15**	**14**	**138**
SNE		13	2	0		15	2	1			3	13	2	0		15	13	2	0		15	13	2	0		15	13	2	0		15
Structural service providers**							5				5	5				5	5				5	5				5	5				5
Total		**519**	**69**	**9**	**11**	**608**	**502.1**	**63.8**	**8.4**	**7.2**	**581.5**	**516**	**69**	**24**	**14**	**623**	**516**	**69**	**24**	**14**	**623**	**516**	**69**	**25**	**14**	**624**	**516**	**69**	**26**	**14**	**625**
External staff for occasional replacement**							14	3	2		19	20	1	1	2	24	20	1	1	2	24	20	1	1	2	24	20	1	1	2	24

*1 additional IUCLID as a service post as of 1 May 2020

* Under recruitment:
REACH: 9 TAs, 2 CAs
Other tasks: 2 CAs

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

**Split of the posts for Environmental Directives and International Conventions and Other tasks										
Regulation/task	Posts for 2020		Posts for 2021		Posts for 2022		Posts for 2023		Posts for 2024	
	TA	CA	TA	CA	TA	CA	TA	CA	TA	CA
PIC	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	2
POP		1		1		1		2		2
WFD*				8		8		8		8
DWD			3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
8th Environmental Action Programme of the EU			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL Environmental Directives and International Conventions	**7**	**2**	**11**	**13**	**11**	**13**	**11**	**14**	**11**	**15**
EUON		3		3		3		3		3
OEL		3		4		4		4		4
EUCLEF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IUCLID as a service for EFSA		4		4		4		4		4
IPA		1		1		1		1		1
PARC**				2		2		2		2
TOTAL Other tasks	**0**	**11**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**14**

*8 FTEs temporarily redeployed from REACH/CLP to the Environmental directives and International conventions budget line to perform the work related to the Waste Framework Directive.
**As of June 2021; the activity is financed from the REACH/CLP budget. This is a temporary solution until the Commission revises the founding regulation of ECHA.

B: Additional external staff expected to be financed from grant, contributions or service-level agreements

Human Resources	Year 2021	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024
	Envisaged FTE	Envisaged FTE	Envisaged FTE	Envisaged FTE
Contract Agents (CA)*	12	12	12	12
Seconded National Experts (SNE)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**

*CAs marked also under Other tasks in part A above, excluding 2 CAs for PARC.

C. Other Human Resources

Structural service providers[58]	Actually in place as of 31/12/2020
Security	5
IT	0
Other (specify) ……	
Other (specify) ……	

Interim workers	Total FTEs in year 2020	
Number	53.76	

[58] Service providers are contracted by a private company and carry out specialised outsourced tasks of a horizontal/support nature. At the Commission, following general criteria should be fulfilled: 1) no individual contract with the Commission 2) on the Commission premises, usually with a PC and desk 3) administratively followed by the Commission (badge, etc.) and 4) contributing to the added value of the Commission.

Table 2: Multiannual staff policy plan 2020-2024

Category and grade	Establishment plan in the voted EU budget 2020				Posts filled 31 December 2020*				Establishment plan in the voted EU budget 2021				Establishment plan in draft EU budget 2022*				Envisaged establishment plan 2023				Envisaged establishment plan 2024			
	TA				TA				TA				TA				TA				TA			
	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions	TOTAL	REACH/ CLP	Biocides	Environmental Directives and International Conventions	TOTAL
AD 15	0		0	**0**				**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**
AD 14	6		0	**6**	5	0	0	**5**	6		0	**6**	6		0	**6**	6		0	**6**	6		0	**6**
AD 13	15	1	0	**16**	7	0	0	**7**	15	1	0	**16**	13	1	0	**14**	14	1	0	**15**	14	1	0	**15**
AD 12	19	2	0	**21**	6	2	0	**8**	19	2	0	**21**	12	2	0	**14**	13	2	0	**15**	13	2	0	**15**
AD 11	30	2	0	**32**	21	1	0	**22**	30	2	0	**32**	30	1	0	**31**	30	1	0	**31**	30	1	0	**31**
AD 10	41	5	0	**46**	34	3	0	**37**	41	5	0	**46**	41	5	0	**46**	41	5	0	**46**	41	5	0	**46**
AD 9	56	10	0	**66**	45	3	0	**48**	55	10	0	**65**	60	10	1	**71**	60	10	1	**71**	60	10	1	**71**
AD 8	52	11	1	**64**	53	5	1	**59**	52	9	1	**62**	52	9	0	**61**	52	9	0	**61**	52	9	0	**61**
AD 7	53	6	0	**59**	71	15	0	**86**	53	8	1	**62**	53	9	1	**63**	53	9	1	**63**	53	9	1	**63**
AD 6	22	5	0	**27**	46	11	0	**57**	27	5	3	**35**	27	5	3	**35**	27	5	3	**35**	27	5	3	**35**
AD 5	16	1	0	**17**	15	1	0	**16**	12	1	0	**13**	16	1	0	**17**	14	1	0	**15**	14	1	0	**15**
Total AD	**310**	**43**	**1**	**354**	**303**	**41**	**1**	**345**	**310**	**43**	**5**	**358**	**310**	**43**	**5**	**358**	**310**	**43**	**5**	**358**	**310**	**43**	**5**	**358**
AST 11	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**
AST 9	4		0	**4**				**0**	4		0	**4**	5		0	**5**	5		0	**5**	5		0	**5**
AST 8	8		0	**8**	4	0	0	**4**	8		0	**8**	8		0	**8**	8		0	**8**	8		0	**8**
AST 7	10	1	2	**13**	6	0	0	**6**	9	1	2	**12**	10	1	2	**13**	10	1	2	**13**	10	1	2	**13**
AST 6	20	1	0	**21**	14	0	0	**14**	19	1	0	**20**	18	1	0	**19**	18	1	0	**19**	19	1	0	**20**
AST 5	19	3	1	**23**	23	2	1	**26**	19	3	1	**23**	20	3	1	**24**	20	3	1	**24**	19	3	1	**23**
AST 4	21	3	2	**26**	17	4	0	**21**	20	3	2	**25**	17	3	2	**22**	17	3	2	**22**	18	3	2	**23**
AST 3	11	1	1	**13**	9	0	3	**12**	11	1	1	**13**	11	1	1	**13**	11	1	1	**13**	12	1	1	**14**
AST 2	1		0	**1**	18	3	2	**23**	4		0	**4**	5		0	**5**	5		0	**5**	3		0	**3**
AST 1	0		0	**0**				**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**	0		0	**0**
Total AST	**94**	**9**	**6**	**109**	**91**	**9**	**6**	**106**	**94**	**9**	**6**	**109**	**94**	**9**	**6**	**109**	**94**	**9**	**6**	**109**	**94**	**9**	**6**	**109**
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**	**52**	**7**	**463**	**394**	**50**	**7**	**451**	**404**	**52**	**11**	**467**	**404**	**52**	**11**	**467**	**404**	**52**	**11**	**467**	**404**	**52**	**11**	**467**

* Under recruitment: REACH: 9 TAs

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

- **External personnel**

Contract Agents

Contract agents	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2020	Executed FTE as of 31/12/2020	Headcount as of 31/12/2020*	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2021	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2022	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2023	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2024
Function Group IV	39	32,58	38	55	55	56	57
Function Group III	71	57,12	56	61	61	61	61
Function Group II	20	32,87	32	20	20	20	20
Function Group I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**130**	**122.57**	**126**	**136**	**136**	**137**	**138**

*Data in the table includes statutory staff in place on the indicated date. Posts under recruitment are not included.

Seconded National Experts

Seconded National Experts	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2020	Executed FTE as of 31/12/2020	Headcount as of 31/12/2020	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2021	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2022	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2023	FTE corresponding to the authorised budget 2024
TOTAL	**15**	**3**	**3**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**15**

Table 3: Recruitment forecasts for 2021 following retirement/mobility or new requested posts

(information on the entry level for each type of posts: indicative table)

Job title in the Agency	Type of contract (Official, TA or CA)		TA/Official		CA
			Function group/grade of recruitment internal		Recruitment Function Group (I, II, III and IV)
	Due to foreseen	New post requested	Internal (brackets)	External (brackets)	
Director	Due to foreseen		AD 11-13	AD 12	

Head of Unit	**Due to mobility**		**AD 9-10**	**AD 9**	
Legally Qualified	**Due to mobility**		**n/a**	**AD 10**	
Scientific /		**Drinking Water**	**FG IV; AD 5-8**	**AD 6-7**	
Regulatory Assistant		**Drinking Water**			**FG III**
Regulatory Officer		**Waste Framework**			**FG IV**
Legal Advisor	**Due to mobility**			**AD 5**	
Scientific Officer	**Due to mobility**			**AD 5**	
Regulatory Assistant	**Due to mobility**				**FG III**
Administrative /	**Due to mobility**			**AST 2**	

*** Indication of both is required**

**** Justification to be added**

Number of inter-agency mobility in 2020: 1 staff member joined ECHA with continuity of contract via inter-agency job market call, 1 staff member left ECHA with continuity of contract

Annex V: Human resources - qualitative

Annex V: A. Recruitment policy

Implementing rules in place:

		Yes	No	If no, which other implementing rules are in place
Engagement of CA	Model Decision C(2019)3016	X		
Engagement of TA	Model Decision C(2015)1509	X		
Middle management	Model decision C(2018)2542	X		
Type of posts	Model Decision C(2018)8800	X		

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. For the period 2020-2024, ECHA does not intend to recruit any secretaries at AST level and is therefore not requesting any posts at AST/SC 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[59]

ECHA engages seconded national experts (SNEs) for highly specialised positions requiring a high level of expertise by publishing a call for expressions of interest on its website. While, typically, the length of secondment is for one year (renewable), ECHA has engaged experts for shorter periods.

e. Structural service providers[60]

f. External staff for occasional replacement[61]

ECHA has traditionally engaged two types of structural service providers, or external staff for occasional replacement; administrative interims (who temporarily provide assistance while we fill a vacant post or those who replace staff on leave or part-time work) and operational interims (who are engaged in assignments to provide support in temporary peaks in workload or on specific projects). Due to imposed budgetary constraints in 2021, ECHA intends to principally engage interims in SME verification tasks, Technical Completeness Checks and specific delegated tasks (that is, those tasks that have been specifically agreed by ECHA's Management Board or are funded directly to carry out delegated tasks). This new approach will demand that ECHA continues its work to foster a flexible work environment to be in a position to, for example, bridge temporary absences with ECHA colleagues. ECHA's management team is analysing the consequences of a reduced number of structural service providers, and external staff for occasional replacement, on the 2021 Work Programme and will keep the Management Board fully informed.

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 2020-2024, ECHA estimates the following intake of graduate trainees:

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024
Trainees	50	50	50	50

[59] SNEs are not employed by the Agency.
[60] Structural service providers are not employed by the Agency.
[61] External staff for occasional replacements are not employed by the Agency.

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

Table 1: Reclassification of temporary staff / promotion of officials

Implementing rules in place:

		Yes	No	If no, which other implementing rules are in place
Reclassification of TA	Model Decision C(2015)9560	X		
Reclassification of CA	Model Decision C(2015)9561	X		

Category and grade	Staff in activity on 1.1.2019		How many staff members were promoted / reclassified in 2020		Average number of years in grade of reclassified / promoted staff members in 2020
	Officials	TA	Officials	TA	TA
AD 16			N/A	N/A	N/A
AD 15			N/A	N/A	N/A
AD 14		4	N/A	N/A	N/A
AD 13		10	N/A	1	5.63
AD 12		8	N/A	N/A	N/A
AD 11		21	N/A	1	4.00
AD 10		34	N/A	2	4.50
AD 9		49	N/A	1	6.00
AD 8		56	N/A	6	4.84
AD 7		86	N/A	11	3.31
AD 6		48	N/A	17	3.34
AD 5		13	N/A	1	N/A

Total AD		**329**	**N/A**	**40**	**3.80**
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		7	N/A	2	4.50
AST 6		13	N/A	1	5.00
AST 5		23	N/A	4	3.75
AST 4		29	N/A	8	4.02
AST 3		18	N/A	4	3.67
AST 2		13	N/A	3	3.35
AST 1			N/A	N/A	N/A
Total AST		**109**	**N/A**	**22**	**3.92**
Total		**438**	**N/A**	**62**	**3.84**

Table 2: Reclassification of contract staff

Function Group	Grade	Staff in activity on 1.1.2019	How many staff members were reclassified in 2020	Average number of years in grade of reclassified staff members in 2020
CA IV	18		N/A	N/A
	17	1	N/A	N/A
	16	4	1	6.38
	15	4	1	2.00
	14	12	3	3.95

	13	6	1	2.92
CA III	12		N/A	N/A
	11	8	1	5.00
	10	21	3	4.02
	9	30	7	4.11
	8	1	1	8.84
CA II	7		N/A	N/A
	6	6	1	4.00
	5	24	4	4.72
	4	7	N/A	N/A
CA I	3		N/A	N/A
	2		N/A	N/A
	1		N/A	N/A
Total		**124**	**23**	**4.38**

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/27/2015) on performance appraisal of temporary agents and contracts agents dated 18 June 2015, (implementing Article 15(2) of the CEOS and first paragraph of Article 44 of the Staff Regulations (for temporary agents) and Article 87(1) of the CEOs and first paragraph of Article 44 of the Staff Regulations (for contract agents).

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 54 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 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. This is applicable for temporary agents.

Annex V: C. Gender representation

Table 1 - Data on 31/12/2020 statutory staff (only officials, TA and CA)*

		Official		Temporary		Contract Agents		Grand Total	
		Staff	%	Staff	% of Grand Total	Staff	% of Grand Total	Staff	% of Grand Total
Female	Administrator level			148	33%	20	16%	168	29%
	Assistant level (AST & AST/SC)			81	18%	55	44%	136	24%
	Total			229	52%	75	60%	304	53%
Male	Administrator level			191	43%	18	14%	209	37%
	Assistant level (AST & AST/SC)			24	5%	33	26%	57	10%
	Total			215	48%	51	40%	266	47%
Grand Total				444	100%	126	100%	570	100%

*Data in the table includes statutory staff in place on the indicated date. Posts under recruitment are not included.

Table 2 - Data regarding gender evolution over 5 years of the Middle and Senior management*[62]

	2016		2020	
	Number	%	Number	%
Female Managers	9	36%	8	26%
Male Managers	16	64%	23	74%

*Data in the table includes statutory staff in place on the indicated date. Posts under recruitment are not included.

In case of significant continuous imbalance, please explain and detail action plan implemented in the agency.

a) Actions related to diversity and inclusion:

- Raise staff awareness through dedicated content on intranet, including finding synergies with the currently ongoing 'Collaboration culture project';
- Raise awareness of managers through dedicated content in management seminars and sharing best practices;
- Raise awareness of external audience of ECHA's commitment to diversity, inclusive organisational culture, well-being and work-life balance through social media and revamp of the 'Jobs' section on ECHA website;
- Strengthen the employer brand by updating the 'Life' section of ECHA's LinkedIn page;
- Engage with the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) to review recommended strategies and actions in this area;
- Remove any gender-biased language and imagery in internal and external communications.

b) Actions dedicated to addressing the gender gap at management level:

- Commence a dialogue with ECHA's Staff Committee and managers on their views regarding gender balance at management level and the reasons behind it to determine if further actions are needed;
- Encourage qualified women to apply for managerial calls in the vacancy notice and social media posts;
- Targeting LinkedIn advertising of managerial posts to a female audience;
- Promote managerial calls on websites/events dedicated to female leaders;
- Liaise with the Commission on any initiatives/programmes that it is pursuing in this area;
- Vacancy notice to be accompanied by a video job advertisements with relevant focus on gender balance and equal opportunities;
- Strive for gender balanced representation in succession planning programme and mentoring activities;
- Increase visibility of ECHA's female managers in social media and website;
- Ensure gender balance in internal and external selection committees (already in place for external calls).

[62] Staff defined as middle manager by the applicable General Implementing provisions on middle management

Annex V: D. Geographical balance

Explanatory figures to highlight nationalities of staff (split per Administrator/CA FG IV and Assistant /CA FG I, II, III)

Table 1 - Data on 31/12/2020 - statutory staff only (officials, TA and CA)*

Nationality	AD + CA FG IV		AST/SC- AST + CA FGI/CA FGII/CA FGIII		TOTAL	
	Number	% of total staff members in AD and FG IV categories	Number	% of total staff members in AST SC/AST and FG I, II and III categories	Number	% of total staff
Austrian	4	1%	2	1%	6	1%
Belgian	16	4%	3	2%	19	3%
British	7	2%	1	1%	8	1%
Bulgarian	7	2%	8	4%	15	3%
Cypriot	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Czech	1	0%	2	1%	3	1%
German	32	8%	4	2%	36	6%
Danish	2	1%	1	1%	3	1%
Dutch	17	5%	3	2%	20	4%
Estonian	2	1%	6	3%	8	1%
Spanish	23	6%	11	6%	34	6%
Finnish	99	26%	82	42%	181	32%

French	**32**	**8%**	**9**	**5%**	**41**	**7%**
Greek	**22**	**6%**	**10**	**5%**	**32**	**6%**
Hungarian	**5**	**1%**	**6**	**3%**	**11**	**2%**
Irish	**14**	**4%**	**2**	**1%**	**16**	**3%**
Icelandic	**1**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**0%**
Italian	**40**	**11%**	**12**	**6%**	**52**	**9%**
Liechtenstein	**1**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**0%**
Lithuanian	**3**	**1%**	**3**	**2%**	**6**	**1%**
Latvian	**2**	**1%**	**4**	**2%**	**6**	**1%**
Maltese	**2**	**1%**	**1**	**1%**	**3**	**1%**
Norwegian	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**1%**	**1**	**0%**
Polish	**13**	**3%**	**5**	**3%**	**18**	**3%**
Portuguese	**12**	**3%**	**2**	**1%**	**14**	**2%**
Romanian	**6**	**2%**	**9**	**5%**	**15**	**3%**
Slovakian	**3**	**1%**	**1**	**1%**	**4**	**1%**
Slovenian	**3**	**1%**	**4**	**2%**	**7**	**1%**
Swedish	**7**	**2%**	**1**	**1%**	**8**	**1%**

***Data in the table includes statutory staff in place on the indicated date. Posts under recruitment are not included.**

Table 2 - Evolution over 5 years of the most represented nationality in the Agency

Most represented nationality	2016		2020	
	Number	%	Number	%
Finnish	174	31%	181	32%

*Data in the table includes statutory staff in place on the indicated date. Posts under recruitment are not included.

In case of significant continuous imbalance, please explain and detail action plan implemented in the agency:

- ECHA's commitment to diversity is highlighted in a dedicated section for equal opportunities in the vacancy notice. Furthermore, qualified candidates of under-represented nationalities are encouraged to submit their application;
- Vacancies advertised on EU-wide platforms;
- Raise awareness of managers regarding diversity and inclusion through dedicated content in management seminars and sharing best practices;
- Raise awareness of external audience of ECHA's commitment to diversity, inclusive organisational culture, well-being and work-life balance through social media and revamp of the 'Jobs' section on ECHA website;
- Geographical balance of staff is considered at the stage of recruitment.

Annex V: 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[63], 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 total number of ECHA-related children is 144, and it is envisaged that this number will remain 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 ESH joined the network of Accredited European Schools in 2011. ECHA participates in the meetings of the network together with other EU agencies to exchange best practices and to further strengthen the provision of European schooling, which is essential for staff recruitment and retention.

Issues

[63] 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, since the school year 2018/2019, ECHA had to pay the subsidy from its own budget, which amounts to approximately EUR 1.4 million annually. ECHA has raised this issue with the European Commission in the context of its new financial realities.

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 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.

Agreement in place with the European School(s) of Helsinki				
Contribution agreements signed with the EC on type I European schools	**Yes**		**No**	**X**
Contribution agreements signed with the EC on type II European schools	**Yes**	**X**	**No**	
Number of service contracts in place with international schools:	**N/A**			
Description of any other solutions or actions in place: **N/A**				

Annex VI: Environment management

Context of the Agency and its environmental management strategy

ECHA has put in place a quality and environmental management system, which is aligned with the Integrated Management System strategy, which commits itself to incorporate sustainability as a part of the internal follow-up and reporting.

Overview of the Agency's environmental management system

ECHA was certified according to the ISO 9001 and 14001 standards in 2016 and introduced an environmental management system which includes an environmental policy, environmental objectives and a multi-annual environmental work programme.

Environmental aspects, indicators and targets

The multi-annual environmental work programme was updated in 2020 to include new objectives with targets to reduce CO_2 emission related to travel and infrastructure for the period 2020-2022. In June 2020, ECHA's Executive Director pledged to the Management Board that ECHA will be carbon-neutral by 2030 and, also in 2020, ECHA moved to its new offices which cover a smaller surface area and has automated building control systems. This facilitates ECHA in improving its environmental performance through a reduction in the overall consumption of utilities (electricity, water, heating/cooling) and save rental and utility costs. As part of ECHA's environmental aspects, other measures have been taken:

- Integrating environmental standards into ECHA procurement (including the canteen services) and Eco-labels are taken into account in ECHA's purchases.
- Removing parking facilities for cars to encourage alternative modes of transport to the office;
- Adapting the programming in building management systems and improving automation of technology;
- Ensuring high availability of recycling bins in common areas and removal of personal waste bins;
- Staff information campaigns; and
- Reducing waste volume and the amount of landfill waste.

Actions to improve and communicate environmental performance

In addition to the ISO 14001 environmental recertification (which takes place in 2020), ECHA will undertake EMAS certification in 2021 which includes additional planning and reporting on ECHA's environmental performance. To assist implementation, ECHA has established an Environmental Compliance and Sustainability team to implement the actions identified in ECHA's environmental work programme (2020-2022).

Annex VII: Building policy

Current building(s)

	Name, location and type of building	Other comments
Information to be provided per building	Telakkakatu 6	New lease agreement commenced on 23 January 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	
Type and duration of rental contract	Lease contract until 22.01.2030	New lease agreement commenced on 23 January 2020.
Host country grant or support	Partial (with respect to VAT waiver).	
Present value of the building	Not applicable.	

Other:

The return of ECHA's former premises was concluded on 09 January 2020.

Building projects in planning phase

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Annex VIII: 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 IX: Evaluations and audits

Evaluations and audits planned for 2021	**Timeline**
Ex-post evaluation / strategic assessment of the European Union Chemical Legislation Finder (EUCLEF)	April – October 2021
Follow-up to consultative audit of the “Harmonised C&L”	October 2021
Follow-up audit to the “Applications for authorisation”	December 2021
Assurance audit on planning, reporting and monitoring tools to support effective and efficient decision-making on operational level for achievement of Programming Document objectives	February - August 2021
Assurance audit on identification and evaluation of environmental aspects at ECHA	March – May 2021
Assurance audit on biocidal active substances approval (under the Review Programme)	September – December 2021

Annex X: 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[64]

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 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

[64] Management Board document MB/52/2018.

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[65].
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

[65] 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.

opportunities are pursued, and designing control activities in a cost-effective and efficient way, proportionate to the underlying risks.[66]

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.

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

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

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[67], 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.

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

Annex XI: Plan for grant, contribution or service-level agreements[68]

	General information					Financial and HR impacts				
	Actual or expected date of signature	Total amount	Duration	Counterpart	Short description		2020	2021	2022	2023
Grant agreements										
1. IPA	01.03.2019	785 000	40 months	Commission DG NEAR	See section 4.4	Amount	0	0	0	N/A
						Number of CA	1	1	1	N/A
						Number of SNEs				
Total grant agreements						Amount	0	0	0	N/A
						Number of CA	1	1	1	N/A
						Number of SNEs				
Contribution agreements										
1. EUCLEF	12.12.2019	2 349 000	3 years	Commission DG GROW	See section 4.2	Amount	1 199 000	N/A	N/A	N/A
						Number of CA	1	1	N/A	N/A
						Number of SNEs				
2. EUON	30.11.2020 (AM2)	3 427 700	5 years (2016-2020)	Commission DG GROW	See section 4.1	Amount	827 700	N/A	N/A	N/A
						Number of CA	3	3	N/A	N/A
						Number of SNEs				
Total contribution agreements						Amount	2 026 700	N/A	N/A	N/A
						Number of CA	4	4	N/A	N/A
						Number of SNEs				
Service-level agreements										
1. IUCLID for EFSA	22.04.2020	3 200 000	15 months	EFSA	See section 4.6	Amount	1 305 505	771 836	N/A	N/A
						Number of CA	3	4	N/A	N/A
						Number of SNEs				
2. OEL	26.11.2019	120 000 per opinion	18-24 months per case	Commission DG EMPL	See section 4.3	Amount	240 000	N/A	N/A	N/A
						Number of CA	3	3	N/A	N/A
						Number of SNEs				
Total service-level agreements						Amount	1 545 505	771 836	N/A	N/A

[68] The human and financial resources of this annex form part of the resource allocation in Annex II using an FTE based approach: In order to achieve efficiencies between ECHA's legislative mandate under the five EU Regulations and the one EU Directive within its mandate, as well as additional tasks carried out on behalf of the Commission under various cooperation agreements, the Agency applies a FTE-based accounting approach, utilising a time tracking system to enable the correct reporting of the time spent on the various tasks. This also ensures that those staff members with the best expertise in a given topic work on these tasks. Finally, the tasks that ECHA carries out on behalf of the Commission under such cooperation agreements are not part of the establishment plan of the Agency.

	Number of CA	6	7	N/A	N/A
	Number of SNEs				
TOTAL	**Amount**	3 572 205	771 836	N/A	N/A
	Number of CA	11	12	N/A	N/A
	Number of SNEs				

Annex XII: 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 activities[69]. In 2021 and 2022 the Agency foresees resources of 2.5 FTE in the development of standards and tools for risk assessment and 0.5 FTE for scientific support to the Commission and EU agenda for international chemical management. 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), see section 4.4 of the Work Programme above.

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.

Main actions and outputs 2021 and 2022

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

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

chemicals

- Continued contributions to the OECD Chemicals Programme via the Joint Meeting, relevant Working Parties (especially those for Hazard Assessment, Exposure Assessment, Risk Management, and Nanomaterials) Test Guidelines programme, and the relevant expert groups and project working under them. [2021, 2022]
- Ensure progressive maintenance of IUCLID to incorporate (international) regulatory requirements (e.g. adaptations to new requirements following the amendment of REACH Annexes, other technical and scientific progress under REACH and CLP such as the PCN format or requirements from our OECD international partners). In close collaboration with the OECD, further position IUCLID at the heart of the Global Chemicals Knowledge Base that is under development. [2021, 2022]
- Contribute to OECD activities related to further development of alternatives and integration of regulatory relevant alternatives in the OECD test guidelines [2021, 2022]
- Jointly -coordinate and contribute to an activity[70] together with US EPA and Health Canada to further investigate the use new alternative methods in regulatory processes
- Promote alternatives to animal test methods through the OECD QSAR Toolbox, e.g. by integrating developed adverse outcome pathways or extending its applicability to other types of substances. [2021, 2022]
- Continue providing input to the work performed at the OECD level on safe and sustainable chemistries and disseminate the outcomes. [2021, 2022]
- 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. [2021, 2022]
- 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.

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. [2021, 2022]
- Support to the Commission when they or a party proposes substances for inclusion in the Stockholm Convention and related work. [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 (UN GHS), including the work of selected GHS working groups, notably the working group on the use of non-animal testing methods for classification. [2021, 2022]

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

- Continue developing, in close cooperation with Commission services, a more systematic approach for capacity building towards third countries. ECHA thereby plans to start

[70] Accelerating the Pace of Chemicals Risk Assessment (APCRA) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29600706.

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.

- Develop, with the relevant commission services, a framework for ECHA to enable support to third countries by the use of the European Neighbourhood instrument, TAIEX or Twinning project to contribute to improve chemicals safety in the region. Such work would also aim at increasing the harmonisation of technical standards for chemicals which is a fundament for trade between neighbouring countries and the EU.
- 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 to assess their readiness and capacity to implement and enforce the EU acquis for chemicals in Montenegro and Serbia has produced an action plan to address identified gaps leading up to their accession. A similar study will be conducted in the remaining 5 beneficiaries. These action plans are foreseen to guide ECHA support to (pre-)candidate countries under the IPA framework in the years to come. The action plans are expected to enable a more tailored support and also increase ownership among the beneficiaries for the gaps identified.

  The two studies under IPA funds have significantly enhanced ECHA's organisational knowledge with regards to challenges facing countries developing legal frameworks for chemicals and what methodologies are relevant for capacity building in general.

Annex XIII: Performance indicators

1.1 Dossier preparation

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Effective working time for processing inquiries	performance	0.35 person day/inquiry	0.3 person day/inquiry
Inquiries received and concluded	output	4 200	4 200

1.2 Registration and dossier submission

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of PPORD notifications	input	340	340
Number of C&L notifications received	input	25 000	26 000
Number of Registration dossiers received (incl. updates)	input	13 500	13 500
Effective working time for processing a registration dossier (first submission)	performance	0.60-0.70 person days	0.60-0.70 person days
Registrations stopped for manual verification at technical completeness check	input	5 800	5 800
Number of registrations failing first technical completeness check	output	1 860	1 860
Share of registration dossiers over 100 tonnes in the database that has passed the enhanced technical completeness check	outcome	48%	56%

1.3 Screening and prioritisation

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of substances registered above 100 t/y for which a conclusion on potential regulatory follow-up was drawn	outcome	TBD	TBD
Number of groups of substances taken into the screening process	outcome	70	70

1.4 Evaluation

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Compliance checks concluded: draft decisions or no action	output	300	300
Final decisions on dossier evaluation (testing proposals and compliance checks)	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	15	15
Number of substances for which a conclusion was reached in substance evaluation	outcome	15	15

1.5 Authorisation

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
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	3 000
Number of RAC & SEAC opinions adopted on applications for authorisation (number of uses)	output	50	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	60	35

1.6 Restrictions

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of RAC & SEAC opinions on restriction proposals	output	2**	10
Restriction proposals 69(1) or reports developed under Article 69(2)	output	4	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.
** This is lower than in previous years as the number of dossiers prepared was lower in 2020 than expected due to reasons beyond the control of ECHA.

1.7 Classification and Labelling

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of RAC opinions on proposals for harmonised classification and labelling	output	65	65
Decisions made on requests to use alternative (Art 24)	output	40	40
Effective working time for processing RAC opinions	performance	45-55 person days	45-55 person days
Proposals for harmonised classification and labelling	input	70	70

1.9 Data management and dissemination

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of user page views for published information on chemicals	outcome	48.0 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	3	3

2. Biocides

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of BPC opinions on active substances approval	output	38	52
Number of BPC opinions on the renewal of active substances approval	output	4	6
Number of BPC opinions on Article 15, Article 38 and Article 75(1)(g) requests	output	20	20
Number of BPC opinions on Union authorisation of biocidal products	output	26	35
Number of ECHA opinions on Union authorisations (same biocidal products, administrative and minor changes)	output	36	48
Support actions on evaluation of Active substance approvals	output	23	23
Support actions on evaluation of Union authorisation applications	output	3	3

3.1 PIC – prior informed consent

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Scientific and technical support provided to the Commission, EU and non-EU DNAs	output	3 600	3 800
Export notifications processed (validated, rejected, resubmissions)	output	13 200	14 500
Share of notifications validated/accepted by ECHA	outcome	90%	90%

4.1 EU Observatory for Nanomaterials

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
All traffic to EUON websites	input	70 000[71]	70 000

4.3 Support to occupational health legislation

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of OEL requests received under SLA	output	3-5	3-5
Number of RAC opinions on OELs completed	output	2	3-5

5.1 Forum

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Number of enforcement trainers trained by the Forum	output	25[72]	55/80[73]

[71] Traffic to the EUON's main site.

[72] 25 is the estimate of BPR trainers. Only BPR training will be delivered in 2021.

[73] 55 is the estimate for REACH and CLP trainers and 80 the estimate for REACH, CLP and BPR trainers subject to budget availability.

5.3 Management

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
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	
Combined neutral and positive feedback monitored in media publications	outcome	>90%	>90%
Website unique visitors / traffic to the web content	outcome	4.0 M	4.1 M

5.5 Financial resources

indicator	type	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
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	estimate 2021	estimate 2022
Percentage of Establishment Plan posts filled	performance	95%	95%
Turnover of Temporary Agents	performance	<5%	<5%
Turnover of Contract Agents	performance	<10%	<10%

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