



## Chemicals in TTIP

### Improving the way EU and US regulators work together

In this chapter we want to:

- enable EU and US regulators to work more closely together using existing bodies
- avoid as far as possible unnecessary costs caused by different regulations in the EU and US
- respect the EU's strict standards that protect people and the environment.

### Reasons for negotiating chemicals

We believe that there is a potential to improve how EU and US regulators work together, including by:

- exchanging relevant technical and scientific information between regulators so they are better informed when taking decisions about regulations
- making available the most up to date knowledge for regulating new and emerging scientific issues.

### EU goals

We want to make sure that in this part of the agreement, we:

- create mechanisms for better cooperation between our regulators within our existing systems
- promote the use of relevant international standards such as the UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for classifying and labelling substances
- exchange information on new and emerging scientific issues.

### Sensitive or controversial issues

In this area, some issues are especially sensitive or controversial. Here's a summary of the main ones, and what we're doing to address each.

Sensitivity/concern	EU response
<b>1. Standards</b>	
Closer cooperation between regulators could mean EU regulators are slower to propose new legislative measures on chemicals.	Any cooperation on chemicals between EU and US regulators would uphold the way we implement our respective laws, (the Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and the Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation in the EU, and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) in the US).. We will still: - set out new

#### 1. Standards

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measures in line  
with processes  
and timelines  
laid down in our  
laws and  
regulations  
- aim for levels  
of health and  
environmental  
protection  
required in those  
laws.

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## **2. New issues**

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If EU and US cooperate more closely on new or emerging scientific issues, they could weaken or delay new EU laws.	The EU will fully preserve its right to regulate and to act whenever needed.
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