ASIAN CHEMICALS FORUM 2023

Building a Safer Chemical Future

EVENT REPORT

5-6 SEPTEMBER 2023
Hybrid Conference

India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, India

Asian Chemicals Forum
Building a Safer Chemical Future

RRMA
REGULATORY REPRESENTATIVES & MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

GPC
Global Product Compliance

HCF

CII
Confederation of Indian Industry

Table of Contents

Introduction

What is ACF?

ACF is a conference held annually beginning from this year 2023 and is aimed at bringing an analytical viewpoint to the rapidly changing regulatory landscape in Asia. Being enlightened by the environmental and safety benefits of approaching innovative and safer solutions, our aim is to collectively evolve towards safer chemical management.

Our Vision and Mission

Asian Chemicals Forum is an extension of Helsinki Chemicals Forum (HCF), and its primary objective is to promote and highlight the importance of the chemical safety management development in Asia for achieving the global industry vision of a sustainable and safe industry.

Our mission is to facilitate important conversations around chemical safety management amongst stakeholders all around the globe. As a continuation of the successful HCF initiative since 2009, Asian Chemicals Forum recognizes the advancing landscape of chemical safety management in countries like India and Southeast Asia.

Having said that, our first Asian Chemicals Forum-RRMA event in New Delhi, solely organized by GPC Group, demonstrated that India is an ideal location for such a conference specifically in Asia. India is emerging as a major player in various industrial sectors globally, including chemicals and metals that are essential to modern value chains. Effective chemical regulations ensure the safe and sustainable manufacturing, usage, and recycling of chemical substances, which are vital to human health and the environment in South-East Asia. The conference provided Asian companies with an opportunity to learn from the experiences of other countries and improve their compliance with regulatory systems to achieve sustainable chemical portfolios.

This year, a large diversity of topics regarding safe chemical management pervaded the discussions held at the conference. The ACF conference covered essential subjects from transitional journey to safer chemical management to panel discussions, that were relevant from all stakeholders to sectoral and transitional phase viewpoints.

We focused mainly on 5 themes which were: *The Latest UN Framework, the Global Regulatory Updates, the Forever Chemicals and Endocrine Disruptors, Current Developments in Chemical Safety Management, and Sustainable Chemistry.*

Global Product Compliance, being the sole organizer of ACF '23, had a successful conference with 277 overall registrants, from which 171 individuals and 96 companies were physically present.

CEO Round Table: Towards Sustainable Chemicals Portfolio

Summary

The current legislation in India, aimed at chemicals management, does not cover 85% of the substances of concern and is thus inadequate. During the roundtable, it was acknowledged that India currently does not have a REACH-like regulation. Whether it should be as elaborate as EU, Turkey, UK, or Korea is still in question, but one should be implemented, nonetheless. Most countries considering initiating implementation of comprehensive chemicals management regulation would normally consider mandatory notification of substances by all stakeholders as the first step.

Currently India has not signatory / party to the UNGHS system. India may consider implementing the new classification, with adaptations wherever necessary, reflecting local needs and situations.

There may be an industry-led mechanism (task force) to respond to the regulatory developments in the EU and other countries. So that it raises the issues and concerns that impact our industry, trade, and principles of fair trade, and responses to adverse effects on market access (WTO). As an immediate activity, such a task force could consider reviewing the outcome of the ICCM5-UN Framework for Chemicals and Waste Management, which is expected to be released later this month, and recommend a plan for the national response.

India may quickly set up a GHG validation/verification system to provide evidence against Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) requirements. Simultaneously, the regulatory framework under the recently notified CCTS scheme should be developed to be ready in time before the CBAM gets enforced.

Quality Control Orders (QCOs) should continue to be notified as they provide protection against non-confirming, Hazardous products being supplied. However, it should be enforced on chemicals after due consultation with the industry. These QCOs are not an alternative to the need for comprehensive chemicals risk management regulation, as QCOs address one substance at a time, and we have at least 40,000 substances on the Indian market.

There should be a nationwide awareness building on emerging regulations, and a support system to be developed jointly by the government and the industry for hand-holding members for compliance

and resolving issues. Entities such as CII (Confederation of Indian Industry) and RRMA (Regulatory Representatives and Managers Association) should play the role in the same.

Regulation sets up a minimal norm that the industry should comply with, while voluntary reporting and certifications are a market demand beyond regulations. A proper response from Indian stakeholders like the development of local equivalent schemes or capacity building is a good response.

Recommendations

It was widely acknowledged that India lacks a robust Chemical Regulatory System that aligns with international standards which adapts to country's unique needs. These recommendations from the CEO Roundtable outline key strategies to enhance India's chemical regulatory framework, focusing on notifications, classification, international alignment, industry involvement, data generation, and compliance support. This is crucial, as existing Indian Chemicals Regulations (MSIHC, SCOMET, CAEPPR etc.) do not regulate over 85% of the known "substances of concerns" and thus, a reconsideration in this regard is necessary.

1. Consider establishing an inventory notification system. (Panel 3):
    - Initiate the development of a notification system without delay, allowing for adaptations and enhancements as needed.
    - Ensure that the notification system covers a wide range of substances, addressing the current gap in coverage.

2. Consider adopting international classification systems (UN GHS) with necessary adaptations to suit India's context. (Panel 2 & 3):
    - Assess classification systems from countries like the EU, Turkey, UK, Korea, and the UN GHS. Study the similarities and differences in adaptation.
    - Customize the selected system to align with India's chemical management priorities and local conditions.
    - Encourage the integration of UN GHS principles into India's chemical safety and labelling standards.
    - Provide guidance and training to ensure effective implementation across industries.

3. Establish an industry-led mechanism to engage with and respond to regulatory developments in other countries:
    - Facilitate a platform for industry representatives to raise concerns and issues affecting Indian industry, trade, and fair market access.
    - Promote dialogues with international counterparts and organizations like the WTO to address trade-related challenges.
    - Business Associations, such as CII and RRMA, can support such issues.

4. Create a national mechanism to generate and share data with industry, especially MSMEs, to reduce cost and simplify compliance efforts:
    - Establish a program to generate and disseminate data that aids SMEs in complying with regulations – at no or nominal cost.
    - Ensure that the program includes training and support for data submission.

5. Develop a GHG validation/verification system to meet Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) requirements:
    - Establish a system for verifying greenhouse gas emissions, providing evidence for CBAM compliance.
    - Simultaneously, finalize the regulatory framework under the CCTS scheme to align with CBAM requirements.

6. Continue to implement QCOs while considering chemical enforcement after industry consultation.
    - Maintain QCOs to protect against non-conforming, hazardous products.
    - Engage with industry stakeholders to determine the feasibility and necessity of extending QCOs to chemicals and address concerns accordingly.
    - QCOs are complementary to a framework regulation on chemicals risk management.

7. Raise awareness of emerging regulations and establish a collaborative support system for compliance:
    - Develop a nationwide awareness program to inform stakeholders about new regulations.
    - Collaborate with industry associations like CII and RRMA to create a support framework for members, offering guidance on compliance and issue resolution.

8. Promote regulatory norms while acknowledging the market demand for voluntary reporting and certifications:
    - Establish regulatory norms as a minimal compliance standard for industry.
    - Encourage voluntary reporting and certifications as a market-driven initiative beyond regulatory requirements.
    - Support the development of local equivalent schemes and capacity-building efforts to meet industry needs.




Inaugural Session

Mr. Rupak Saraswat, CEO, India Glycols Limited

Mr. Saraswat shared his views on the opportunities for Indian chemical industry, the role of regulations, the need for setting up of new regulatory frameworks and challenges during the implementation. It is rightly highlighted that the mandatory requirement for the industry is *Innovation*, delivering of sustainable models to address the regulatory frameworks and related challenges.

His thoughts on the industry going through a radical change driven by two broad factors such as sustainability and huge change in technology landscape, destruction caused to life and environment around the world by the industry in making short term gains through some studies and examples clearly indicating that regulations have been lagging to control things were greatly agreed upon.

He concluded that the need for having regulations to create a safer chemical industry and to conserve the world as delays in doing so can be disruptive and painful.

Ms. Kumi Kitamori, Deputy Director, Environment Directorate, OECD

Ms. Kitamori highlighted how regulatory action is necessary but insufficient to address chemical pollution and encouraged a more proactive approach in the business sector. This included sustainable chemical solutions throughout value chains. She believes that there must be harmonized technical tools to reduce the costs associated with implementing chemical management systems, with estimated annual savings of over 300 million euros.

Ms. Kitamori emphasized the need for international cooperation in addressing the risks of industrial and consumer chemicals and expressed support for the proposal by the African region to develop an international code of conduct, with the OECD willing to participate in its development.

She described the role of the OECD in implementing the post-2020 framework for chemical management and offering legal instruments as models for countries, and providing technical tools for risk assessment and management. Furthermore, Ms. Kitamori explained the OECD's readiness to promote sustainable chemistry and value chains, citing the publication of due diligence guidance for responsible supply chains and its relevance across various industrial sectors.

The Deputy Director noted India's active engagement with the OECD and its role in the mutual acceptance of data (MAD) system, which simplifies the implementation of the global system. We

Thank her for expressing confidence in the discussions at the event, signalling a productive future in addressing chemical management challenges.

Mr. Atul Bagai, Head of Country Office, UNEP

Mr. Atul Bagai discussed the key issues related to chemical safety and environmental protection. He insisted on what we all need to do as a community to protect the environment. He went on to discuss the planetary crisis of climate change, nature and pollution. He mentioned that chemical industries not only lead to the crisis of pollution but also result in the crisis of climate change and nature.

He urged for collaborations between Industry and Government so there is a sense of trust built between the two when any regulation is brought into place.

He mentioned that a platform like the Asian Chemicals Forum can play a vital role in bringing authorities and companies together. He forged a discussion that chemical safety is a big issue and industry leaders should look to prioritize it.

Lastly, Mr Atul suggested that the transfer of old and obsolete technology from developed to developing countries should be thoroughly checked by the authorities so that this transfer does not bring with it any harmful effects. Developing countries should also have the latest technology that causes less pollution and harm to the environment.

Panel Discussions

Panel 1: What will the new UN Framework for Chemicals and Waste Management mean for Asia?

Summary

The strategic objectives of the SAICM were reiterated during the conference - Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. Furthermore, it was deliberated that ICCM5, successor of SAICM, should take the necessary action required to tackle the pollution crisis and to maximize the contribution to sustainable development, including the need to protect human health and people, to protect our environment and the need for research, including by industry, to identify and scale-up solutions. Safe and Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste remains the central theme in the ICCM5 (draft communiqué) framework.

Meeting these objectives by 2030 - Agenda 2030, would require various stakeholders to contribute towards the framework objectives. For example, the industry may need to change behaviour to develop and adopt novel solutions to minimize the impacts of the chemicals on human health and the environment. To nudge this behaviour, a supportive legal framework (rules and regulations) is necessary to ensure achieving the minimal (required) level of changes by the entire industry towards contributing to safe and sustainable chemicals management; and some that may exceed the minimal levels and create a target to be achieved by many in the next phase of the framework (i.e., beyond 2030).

The focus on the policy to support research and development in the area of sustainable chemistry may also catalyse the implementation of Agenda 2030. Contribution and commitment by the private sector are also emphasized. India has emphasized that there is a need to intensify the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste, and it has also emphasized the concept of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).

Recommendations

The SAICM framework, with its core principles of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle, remains fundamental in addressing the global challenge of chemical pollution and promoting sustainable development. It is imperative for the upcoming 5th International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5) to support actions that combat the chemical risks and pollution crisis while safeguarding human health and the environment. These recommendations outline key strategies to achieve ICCM5 objectives by 2030, aligning with Agenda 2030, and emphasize the importance of a supportive legal

Framework, research and development, private sector involvement, and the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).

1. Consider developing and implementing a comprehensive legal framework comprising rules and regulations to compel the chemical industry to adopt responsible practices:
   - Establish minimum standards for chemical management to ensure the reduction of harmful impacts on human health and the environment.
   - Encourage industries to surpass these minimum standards by setting clear, measurable targets to be achieved beyond 2030.
   - Monitor and enforce compliance rigorously, imposing penalties for non-compliance.

2. Foster innovation in sustainable chemistry to support the implementation of Agenda 2030:
   - Allocate resources for research and development in sustainable chemistry, with a focus on green and environmentally friendly alternatives.
   - Encourage collaboration between industry, academia, and government agencies to identify and scale up innovative solutions.
   - Create incentives, such as tax breaks or grants, to stimulate private sector investment in research and development for sustainable chemical practices.

3. Mobilize the private sector to actively participate in SAICM's goals:
   - Facilitate public-private partnerships to leverage industry expertise, resources, and technologies for sustainable chemical management.
   - Establish voluntary industry initiatives and certification programs that promote responsible chemical production and consumption. (Industry bodies such as RRMA can facilitate these)
   - Recognize and reward businesses that demonstrate exemplary commitment to SAICM's objectives.

4. Embracing Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), acknowledging varying capacities among nations. (Arguments for India - ICCM5)
   - Tailor international cooperation and assistance programs to address the specific needs and capacities of different countries.
   - Promote technology transfer and capacity-building initiatives to empower developing nations in managing chemicals and waste effectively.
   - Encourage developed countries to provide financial and technical support to help less developed nations meet the SAICM targets.

Panel 2: How to best tackle forever chemicals and endocrine disruptors? Worldwide views in response to the EU's classification proposals.

Summary

There are growing concerns about the chemicals that are impacting endocrine systems, EDCs, and a class of chemicals called PFAS that do not degrade in the environment at all. It's also important to communicate in the supply chain and to the consumers about the concerns of these chemicals; to do so, a harmonized approach to communicate the hazards of these chemicals needs to be adopted. While such an approach exists for other hazard communications – UN GHS – the hazards related to the endocrine system are not well-defined. It's required that these are defined and agreed upon within the UN GHS system. The EU has proposed to include the new class in CLP regulation (legislation to adopt GHS), and this may lead to an informal working group that may further recommend an appropriate category for UN GHS.

Furthermore, it is required to assess the risks and accordingly prioritize chemicals within these two classes of chemicals – EDCs and PFAS. This may require sharing available information and databases amongst countries (data owners of information), which can reduce the time and effort involved in the evaluation and assessment of the risks of these chemicals. This will result in the prioritization of chemicals for stricter regulatory enforcement.

It is proposed that there are about ten to fourteen thousand PFAS that are expected to be banned/restricted altogether as per the current discussion (draft proposal) in the EU and the United States. It's important to take note of such development, as at least 2000 of these are in commercial use and may impact the industry/countries that manufacture and trade such substances. A proper classification approach of PFAS may result in prioritizing the ones that pose higher risks and might be banned/restricted; whereas the ones where risks are low or reasonable (manageable) may be treated accordingly within the regulations.

Recommendations

During the deliberations of Panel 2 at ACF, there was increased concern surrounding the impact of chemicals on endocrine systems and the persistence of PFAS in the environment, thus requiring a comprehensive approach to address these issues. Effective communication between the supply chain and consumers is critical, requiring the adoption of a harmonized hazard communication approach. While existing frameworks such as the United Nations Globally The Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UN GHS) addresses various hazards, the hazards related to the endocrine system are not well defined. It is imperative to define

And agree upon these hazards within the UN GHS system. The EU has proposed including this new class in its CLP regulation, potentially leading to the establishment of an informal working group to recommend appropriate hazard categories for UN GHS.

1. Establish a globally recognized hazard communication system for chemicals impacting the endocrine system:
   - Collaborate internationally to define and categorize endocrine-disrupting hazards within the UN GHS framework (set up a local working group to contribute India's perspective).
   - Ensure that hazard labels and safety data sheets accurately reflect the endocrine-related & PFAS-related risks associated with chemicals.
   - Promote the adoption of this harmonized hazard communication system within the industry.

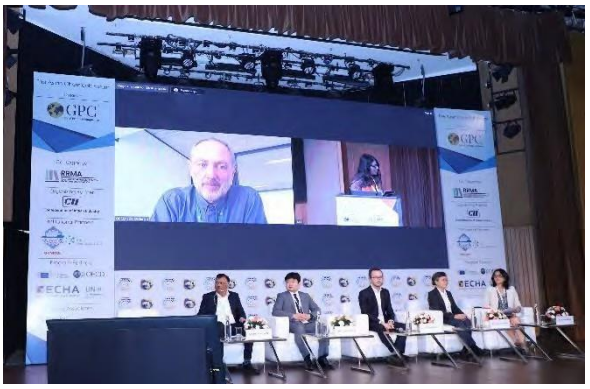
2. Assess and prioritize chemicals within the EDCs and PFAS classes to streamline regulatory efforts:
   - Use risk assessments to prioritize chemicals for regulatory measures, focusing on those with higher risks while allowing for manageable alternatives to remain in use.
   - Encourage information sharing and collaboration among countries and data/information owners to expedite risk assessment processes.
   - Establish a global database for EDCs and PFAS, facilitating efficient risk evaluations.

3. Develop a comprehensive classification approach for PFAS, considering their diverse properties and risks:
   - Continuously monitor developments in the EU, US, and other regions, regarding PFAS regulations, acknowledging the potential impact on Indian industries and international trade.
   - Establish a specialized working group to evaluate PFAS risks and recommend regulatory actions, such as bans or restrictions, based on their level of risk.
   - Implement a classification system that distinguishes between high-risk and low-risk PFAS, tailoring regulatory measures accordingly.

Panel 3: What is the right management system for industrial and consumer chemicals in Asia?

Summary

Three key aspects of safe and sustainable chemicals management are: an inventory of substances in the market, a classification system to communicate in a harmonized manner across the markets and supply chain of the hazards, warnings, and precautions, and a comprehensive system to manage risks posed by substances. Inventories are essentially prepared via an official/legal instrument and are mandatory for all stakeholders to notify the inventory of what, where, and how much is required or used.



While developing inventory is an essential first step, it's important to note that it is primarily done to *identify* and *distinguish* "existing" and "new" chemicals. This is relevant if the proposed chemical management regulation has major regulatory differences while addressing existing and new chemicals. In some cases, the country accepts a substance as "existing" or "new" based on its availability, in any existing inventories such as the US, Japan, the EU, etc. This approach is followed by Canada (referring to TRI for NDLS substances) and the Philippines (referring to US, Japan, Australia, and EU substances).

A combined generic global inventory can be developed and can be used for the identification of substances as "existing" and "new". In a recent exercise, it was understood that out of 14 key global inventories, at least 65.000 substances were common to more than 6 inventories.

If there are no key differences between "existing" and "new" substances within a regulation, the inventory can be a byproduct of the overall regulation for risk management of chemicals. Typically, these regulations require the pre-registration/notification of all chemicals in the market, and this can form the inventory. It was the cases in Turkey, where the pre-registration concluded in December 2020, that would set up an inventory. In the Turkish regulation, all new and existing substances had 3 years to prepare their registration.

The UN GHS system for classification and labelling of chemicals is the most widely used and adapted, and countries should adopt the UN GHS for a safer, more efficient, and cost-effective approach to implementing sound chemical management. Most countries have adopted the UN GHS system in most toxicological endpoints, the only difference being on the lower classification levels – such as category VI and V, which are omitted by many countries for acute tox categories, for example, in the EU, Australia, Japan, Canada, Turkey, USA, etcetera. The key differences in the adaptation of phys-

Chem categories are on desensitized explosion, aerosols, chemicals under pressure, and flammability. Most of the categories within GHS are uniformly adopted by most G20 countries, and if countries see any specific reasons to adapt the system, they can do so.

Most regulations that are implemented are done by the Environmental Ministry (department), Health Ministry (department), or Labor Ministry (department), as the focuses of these regulations are human health and environmental protection. Thus, to keep the core objective away from any conflict of interest, one (or more) of the above three ministries is to regulate such regulations. Furthermore, considering the capacity & resources required for regulatory implementation, one may consider a phased implementation of the regulation. Inventory management, followed by priority substance registration/risk assessment, and later adding additional low-priority substances to the registration or other regulatory process.

While implementing comprehensive risk management regulation, one may focus on building upon existing knowledge and information. Risk assessment processes are quite time-consuming and expensive; where possible, one may adapt the risk assessment results if they are available from other regulations, for more efficient and cost-effective implementation of the regulation. Overall regulation approach should be based on good regulatory practices (OECD). A regulatory impact assessment may be done every five years after the implementation of the regulation. Capacity building remains the key to achieving the social and safety objectives of the regulation.

While existing regulations are based upon the value of the precautionary principle and extended producer's responsibility, to ascertain that the producer is taking its responsibility within EPR seriously, having a market surveillance system is along with an effective evaluation system to assess risks, is essential. Public disclosure, transparency in the hazard and risk of substances to consumers, research and development, and regulatory impact assessment are essential aspects for continued improvements and adjustments within the regulation.

Recommendations

Safe and sustainable chemicals management relies on three essential pillars: the creation of inventories of substances in the market, a harmonized classification system for hazard communication, and a comprehensive framework for managing risks posed by substances. This policy recommendation outlines key strategies to improve chemical management practices, encompassing the development of inventories, harmonization efforts, regulatory implementation, risk assessment, and transparency.

1. Develop unified global inventories to distinguish existing and new chemicals:
    - Explore the possibility of a combined global inventory, identifying common substances across existing inventories. (This may be used to check whether the substance is currently existing in the market or is new.)

- Encourage countries to create a chemicals inventory through official legal instruments, making it mandatory for all stakeholders to report details of chemicals, including their identity, location, and quantity.

2. Integrate inventory creation into broader regulations for chemical risk management to avoid delays in the implementation of chemical regulations.
   - Where possible, combine inventory creation and chemicals notification/registration-related regulation into one regulation, and if GHS is not yet adopted, then it may also be adapted with the same regulation, to be more efficient, and avoid the continued adverse impact of chemicals on the market.
   - Notification/pre-registration – as a first step to implement framework regulations on chemical risk management, can lead to the development of an inventory, as was done in Turkey.

3. Promote the adoption of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UN GHS) for consistent hazard communication:
   - Encourage adoption of UN GHS for toxicity endpoints, where most countries have implemented it similarly, with minor variations for lower classification levels.
   - Address discrepancies in the adaptation of physicochemical categories, particularly in areas such as desensitized explosion, aerosols, chemicals under pressure, and flammability.

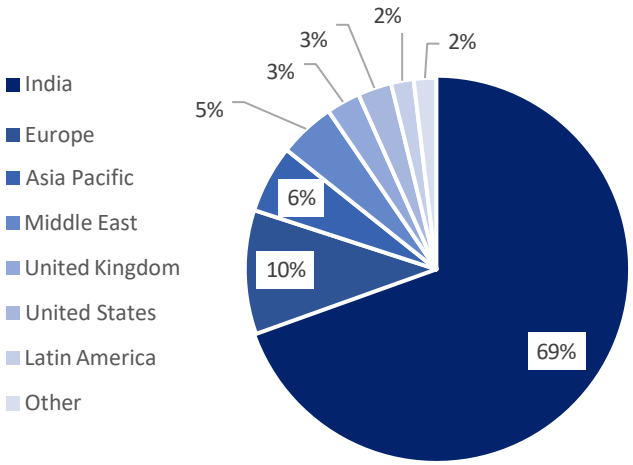
4. Ensure that chemical regulations are implemented by ministries or departments responsible for human health, environmental protection, and labor to prevent conflicts of interest:
   - Assign regulatory responsibilities to relevant ministries or departments to maintain a focus on core objectives.
   - Consider a phased implementation approach, beginning with inventory management, followed by priority substance registration and risk assessment, and later expanding to include lower-priority substances.

5. Streamline regulatory processes by leveraging existing knowledge and information:
   - Encourage the use of existing risk assessment results from other regulations where possible, reducing time and resource consumption.
   - Base regulatory approaches on good regulatory practices (OECD) to ensure consistency and effectiveness.
   - Conduct regulatory impact assessments periodically, approximately every five years after regulation implementation, to evaluate effectiveness and make necessary adjustments.

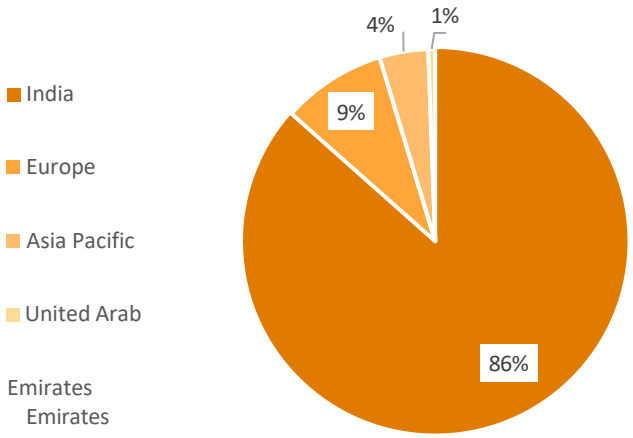
6. Ensure producer responsibility and assess risks through market surveillance and evaluation systems:
   - Implement market surveillance systems to monitor producer compliance with extended producer responsibility (EPR).
   - Develop an effective evaluation system to assess risks and evaluate the seriousness of producers' commitments.
   - Promote public disclosure and transparency of hazard and risk information, encouraging research and development, and conducting regulatory impact assessments for continual improvement.

Registrants profile

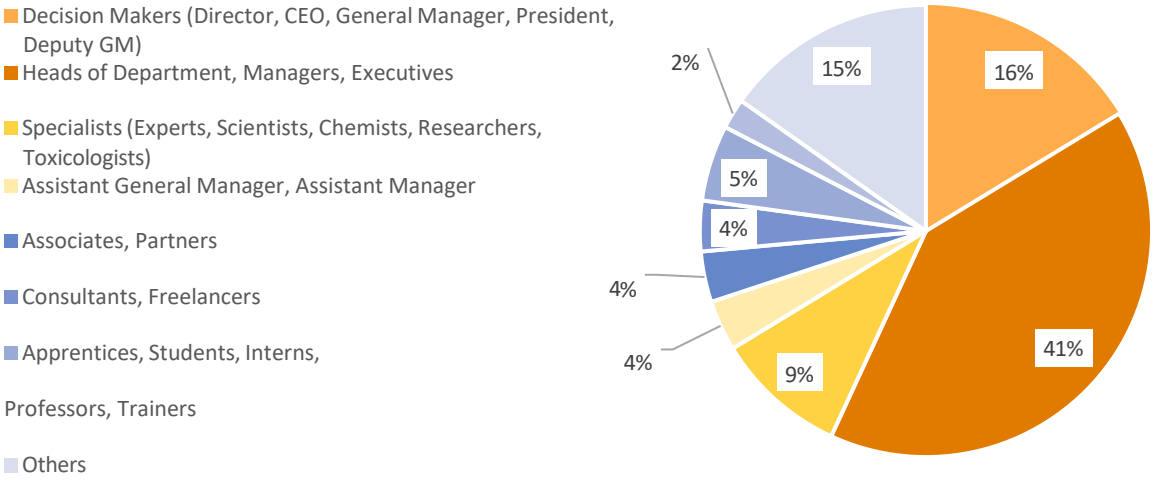
Online registrants (105)



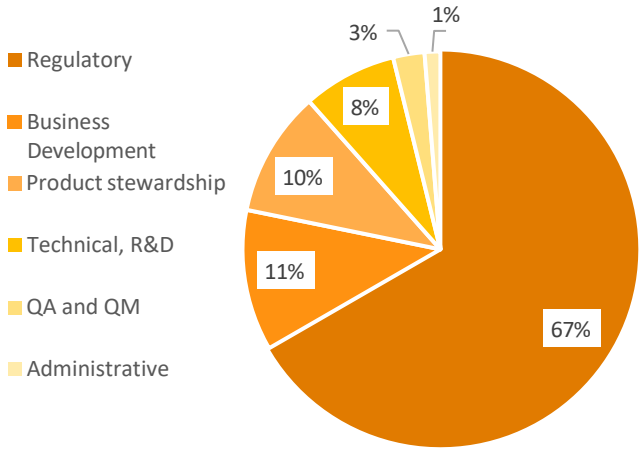
Physical registrants (171)



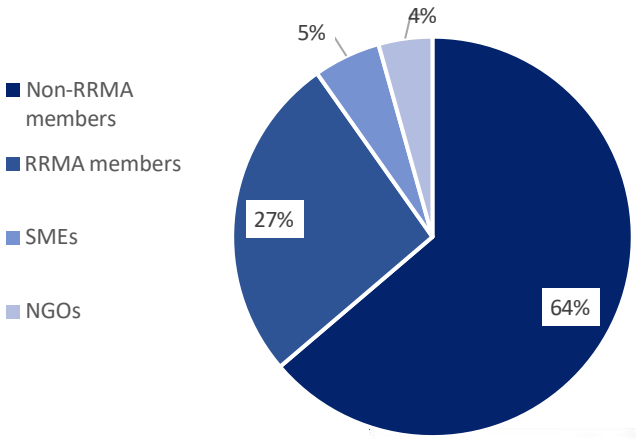
Registrants' Job Titles (276)



Registrants departments (78 Known)



Type of registrations (276)



Some of the faces behind the scenes…

We had a large team working behind the scenes to make ACF a successful event. Most of the members were not physically present here. But kudos to everyone at GPC Group who worked tirelessly to ensure the successful completion of ACF ’23.

Joint Organizers

RRMA
REGULATORY REPRESENTATIVES & MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

ACF

Knowledge Partner & Principal Sponsor

GPC
Global Product Compliance

Organizing partners

CII
Confederation of Indian Industry

Toxics Link

Program Partners

European Commission

OECD

ECHA
EUROPEAN CHEMICALS AGENCY

UN environment programme

Media Partners

Chemical Watch
an enhesa company

ChemicalWeekly

Gold Sponsors

ESSEM
COMPLIANCE SOLUTIONS
A GPC Group Company

AUXILIFE

Silver Sponsors

RAMDEV
Chemical Industries

CHEMSOLVE

BIONEEDS

DiligenceBio

VIPRAGEN

Annexe I – Final Agenda

Day 1 – 5th of September:

13:30 - 14:30 **RRMA Annual General Assembly**

14:30 - 15:30 **Masterclass (part 1)**

KKDIK Bylaw

Speakers: Mr. Nihat Yaman - Head of Chemicals Management Department, and Mrs. Ahu Çekim - Environment and Urbanization Expert – Both from the General Directorate of Environmental Management, Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change

PFAS Masterclass

Speakers: Mr. Claudio Mereu, Partner, Fieldfisher - Pavel Glukhov, Partner, EU Focus Group

16:00 - 17:00 **ECHA Training Session for Masterclass (part 2)**

Topic: Export to EU, what you should know about REACH.

Chaired by: RRMA

Speaker: Erwin Annys - Head of Unit, support, and enforcement, ECHA

Q & A

17:30 – 19:30 Session I:

CEO Roundtable

Open discussion amongst the CEO with the main topic: How to transition towards a sustainable chemical portfolio?

- Sustainability Imperatives
- CBAM Regulation and Chemical Sector
- Navigating REACH-like Regulations
- Trade Dynamics and 'Make in India

17:00 – 18:00 Session II:

Master Class (part 3)

K-REACH masterclass - Speaker: Dr. Jayachandran Nair, Member of Secretariat, Regulatory Representatives & Managers Association (RRMA)

BIS masterclass - Speaker: Dr. Shilpa Narang, Expert – Communication Team, Global Product Compliance

Day 2 – 6th of September:

10:00 – 11:30 Inaugural Session

Opening Note: Mr. Geert Dancet, Chair, RRMA & Secretary General, HCF.

Keynote Speeches:

- Ms. Kumi Kitamori, Deputy Director, Environment Directorate (OECD)
- Mr. Rupak Saraswat, CEO, India Glycols Limited
- Mr. Atul Bagai, UNEP, Head of Country Office, India.

Vote of thanks: Mr. Anil Jauhri, Co-Chair RRMA, India.

12:00 – 13:30 Panel 1: What will the new UN Framework for Chemicals and Waste Management mean for Asia?

Moderator: United Nations Environment Program, UNEP.

Moderated by: Ms. Jacqueline Alvarez Mourelle, Chief, Chemicals & Health Branch, and Principal Coordinator, Economy Division, UNEP.

- NGO: Mr. Ravi Agarwal, Director, Toxics Link, India.
- Academic: Mr. Niko Urho, independent consultant for universities and UNEP on issues relating to chemicals, plastics, and biodiversity.
- Industry: Dr. Kenkichi Fujii, Director Regulatory Science and R&D Strategy, Kao Corporation, Japan.

14:30 – 16:00 Panel 2: How to best tackle forever chemicals and endocrine disruptors? Worldwide views in response to the EU´s classification proposals.

Moderator: European Commission.

Moderated by: Mr. Roberto Rinaldi, DG GROW, European Commission

Authority: Dr. Shashank Joshi, Consultant Endocrine and Metabolic Physician, Independent Member, Scientific Committee, FSSAI.

- Industry advisor: Mr. Claudio Mereu, Partner, Fieldfisher.
- NGO: Mr. Eike Peltzer, Chairman, WFVD, German Industrial Fire Brigade Association.
- Academic: Dr. Vikas Dighe, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health (NIRRH).

16:30 – 18:15 Panel 3: What is the right management system for industrial and consumer chemicals in Asia?

Moderator: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD.

Moderated by: Mr. Bob Diderich, Head of Division, Environment Health and Safety, OECD, and Ms. Kumi Kitamori, Deputy Director, Environment Directorate, OECD.

- Independent: Mr. Shisher Kumra, Executive Director, Global Product Compliance Group.
- Government: Mr. Sung Hyun YIM, Assistant Manager, The Korea Chemicals Management Association.
- Industry: Mr. Fabien Henry, Manager, Regulatory Affairs, South-East Asia, Nickel Institute – Singapore.
- NGO: Ms. Penchom Saetang, Director, Ecological Alert and Recovery (EARTH, IPEN) – Thailand

Annexe II – Participating Companies

Companies registered	Companies registered	Companies registered	Companies registered
Alkyl Amines Chemicals Limited	Eurofins India Assurance Pvt Ltd	Institute of Chemical Technology	Ramdev Chemical Industries
Allnex	Evalueserve	International Copper Association	RCC LABORATORIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Americhem Polymers India Pvt.Ltd.	ExxonMobil	Jai Research Foundation	REACH AND COLOURS TURKEY Kimya Ürünleri Ticaret A.Ş.
Aquapharm	FABLAY COSMETIC FORMULATIONS	Jubilant Ingrevia Limited	REACH24H
ARON UNIVERSAL LTD	FDAS	K&S Partners	REACH24H KOREA
Atotech Development Center, Manesar, India	Fenix Outdoor	KD Chemical & Scientific Works	REACHLaw India Private Limited
Axalta Coating Systems	Fertinagro Biotech International, S.L.U.	Key Sustainability Solutions Pvt Ltd	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED
BASF India Limited	Fits Cargo P L	KLJ ORGANIC LIMITED	Resil chemicals
Bharat Rasayan Limited	Flint Group	KLJ Plasticizers Limited	Ross Lifescience Ltd.
Bioneeds India Private Limited	Freelance	KOTHARI PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED	RTMN university
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS (BIS)	Freyr Solutions	krishna Antioxidant pvt Ltd	SABIC India
Bvcoe	Fuchs Lubricants India Pvt Ltd	Lanxess India Private Limited	Self employed
Carus Europe S.L.	Galaxy Surfactants Limited	Lisam	SGS India
CH REGULATORY shielding	GAURAV INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	Manipal College Of Pharmaceutical Sciences	SIBUR İSTANBUL ULUSLARARASI TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ - (Temsilci : 2595113)
Chemical Watch	Givaudan	Manipal Institute of Technology	Siegwerk India
Chemical Weekly	Givaudan Singapore Pte Ltd	Manipal Institute of Technology (MIT) Manipal, MAHE	SPECTRUM DYES & CHEMICALS PVT. LTD.
Chemplast Sanmar Ltd	Global PCCS	Maruti Suzuki	SRF Limited
Chem-Solve	Global PCCS PVT LTD	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	SSS National Institute of Bio-Energy Kapurthala Punjab
Clarinant IGL Specialty Chemicals Private Limited	Global Product Compliance	MITSUI CHEMICALS INDIA PVT LTD	Sua Explosives & Accessories Pvt Ltd
Clean Science and Technology Limited	Godavari Biorefineries Ltd	MOEUCC	Süd Chemie Pvt Ltd
Colgate	Grasim Chemicals	Molex India Business Services Pvt. Ltd	Symrise AG
Corbion India PL	Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd (GFL)	N K PROTEINS PVT LTD	Synergen Bio
Coromandel International Limited	H2 Compliance	NA	THAKAR DASS & CO PVT LTD
CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE SERVICES INDIA PVT LTD	Haucculge	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)	The Bulk Cart
Crystal Surfactants and Chemicals	Henkel Adhesive Technologies India	Neelikon Food Dyes and Chemicals Ltd	The Chemours India Pvt Ltd
Cushman and Wakefield	Hovione	NiPERA	The Sanmar Group
D R Enterprises	HPL Additives Limited	Nouryon	Toxics Link
D Y Patil Deemed to be University School of Pharmacy	Hubergroup India Pvt. Ltd..,	ONAYMÜH DANIŞMANLIK A.Ş.	Toyo Ink India
Dabur Research Foundation	ICAR-National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects	oriental aromatics Ltd	Toyota Tsusho India Pvt Ltd
DCM Shriram Limited	IFF	Oriental Carbon & Chemicals Ltd	Ultramarine & Pigments Ltd.
DENSO International India Pvt. Ltd.	IIM Mumbai	Oxiteno	Unilever International
Diligence Bio	IIT	Paladin Paints And Chemicals Pvt Ltd	University of Delhi
Dorf Ketal Chemicals India Pvt Ltd	IIT Delhi	PES's MCOP, Nigdi, Pune	University of Tehran/ and Sustainable Agriculture and environment
Eastman Chemicals	IIT Hyderabad	Petrorabigh company	Vellore Institute of Technology
ECHA	Ilensys Technology	Pharmegic Healthcare Limited	Vimta
Ecolab	Independent Consultant	PI Industries Ltd.,	Vinati Organics Ltd
Ecolab Korea	India Glycols Limited	Pidilite Industries Limited	Vipragen Biosciences Pvt. Ltd.
Ecological Alert and Recovery - Thailand	Indian Chemical Council	Plus Advanced Technologies Ltd	VIT, Vellore, Tamil Nadu
Edwards Lifesciences	Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women	Press Information News	Vivekananda institute of professional Studies
ESSEM Compliance	INDORAMA	Proto Studios	Wacker Metroark Chemicals Pvt Ltd
Eurofins Advinus	Insecticides (India) Limited	Quality & Accreditation Institute (QAI)	
Eurofins Advinus Agrosciences Services India Private Limited	Institute	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology	

See you next time

at the RRMA Regulatory Conclave 2024!

Register your interest through the QR Code!

The Asian Chemicals Forum (ACF) is an independent platform for global regulatory dialogue on best practices in safer chemicals management, being organized by the Global Product Compliance (GPC) Group and the Regulatory. Representatives and Managers Association (RRMA). ACF is an Asia-focused continuation of a forum on global regulatory developments and best practices Helsinki Chemicals Forum (HCF), organized since 2009. ACF brings HCF's thematic discussions to Asia, as we work towards achieving our global vision of a sustainable and safe chemical industry worldwide. The conference engages a few hundred participants from international authorities, industry leaders, governmental officials, NGOs, academics, media, and specialists interested in chemical safety issues from Asia and many different countries globally.

FOLLOWUS

0 Asian Chemicals Forum

ACF LinkedIn Official Website

'O