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COMPLETE

Collector: Nano Consult - Non-Industry (Web Link)

Started:

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PAGE 2: Section I - Identification

Q1: Please provide the following details (*compulsory):

Name of organisation* (if applicable):	Ministero dello sviluppo economico, dip. impresa e internazionalizzazione, dir. ge. politica industriale e competitività
Country*:	Italy

Q2: Please indicate if you are responding to this questionnaire on behalf of/as: b) a public authority/public administration

Q3: Received contributions may be published on the Commission's website, with the identity of the contributor. Please state your preference with regard to the publication of your contribution: My contribution may be published under the name indicated

Q4: We might need to contact you to clarify some of your answers. Please state your preference below: I do not want to be contacted

PAGE 3: Section III – Problem definition and objectives

Q5: Please rate the importance of the following objectives on a scale between 1 (not important at all) and 5 (very important).

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Provide decision makers, regulatory authorities and professional users with information that allows for an appropriate response to health or environmental risks of nanomaterials | 4 |
| b) Provide consumers with relevant information on products containing nanomaterials on the market | 2 |
| c) Maintain competitiveness and innovation of businesses bringing nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials to the market (including SMEs) | 5 |
| d) Ensure consumer trust in products containing nanomaterials | 4 |
| e) Ensure the availability of relevant information on the presence of nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials on the market | 2 |
| f) Ensure the proportionality of the information requirements and the associated costs and administrative burden. | 5 |
| g) Protect confidential business information | 5 |

Q6: To what degree (from 1 - not at all to 5 - fully) does the current legislative framework (including the REACH and CLP Regulations and product-specific legislation) and the currently available databases (including the JRC web platform, see http://ihcp.jrc.ec.europa.eu/our_databases/web-platform-on-nanomaterials) meet the following objectives?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Provide decision makers, regulatory authorities and professional users with information that allows for an appropriate response to health or environmental risks of nanomaterials | 3 |
| b) Provide consumers with relevant information on products containing nanomaterials on the market | 1 |
| c) Maintain competitiveness and innovation of businesses bringing nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials to the market (including SMEs) | 4 |
| d) Ensure consumer trust in products containing nanomaterials | 3 |
| e) Ensure the availability of relevant information on the presence of nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials on the market | 1 |
| f) Ensure the proportionality of the information requirements and the associated costs and administrative burden. | 4 |
| g) Protect confidential business information | 4 |

Q7: To what extent do you agree with the following statements from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree):

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) The current level of available information on the presence of nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials on the market is insufficient for an adequate response to health and environmental risks | 2 |
| b) The current level of available information on the presence of nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials on the market is insufficient for informed consumer choice | 3 |
| c) The current level of available information on the presence of nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials on the market is detrimental to consumer trust | 2 |
| d) The available information on the presence of nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials on the market is presented in an incoherent or ineffective way | 2 |
| e) The establishment of national registries and notification schemes causes market fragmentation and hampers trade within the internal market | 5 |

<p>Q8: With regard to health and environmental hazards and risks of specific nanomaterials/types of nanomaterials, please tick the relevant boxes:</p>	<p>I am not aware of any health and/or environmental hazards of specific nanomaterials/types of nanomaterials ,</p> <p>I am not aware of any classified nanomaterials, I am not aware of any DNELs/PNECs/OELs set for specific nanomaterials/types of nanomaterials ,</p> <p>I am aware of significant exposure of workers/users/consumers to specific nanomaterials/types of nanomaterials</p>
<p>Q9: With regard to the past and current use of nanomaterials (tick the relevant box):</p>	<p>I am not aware of any health and/or environmental incidents which have occurred</p>
<p>Q10: The establishment of an EU nanomaterial registry (tick the relevant box):</p>	<p>Would significantly contribute to reducing the health and/or environmental risks related to the use of nanomaterials ,</p> <p>If appropriate, please explain further: it could give an indirectly contribution to reduce the health and/or environmental risks related to the use of nanomaterials as the information contained could be used at a later time, when will become available suitable models for of risk calculation.</p>

PAGE 5: Section V – Consumer trust

<p>Q11: In case information on the presence of nanomaterials in specific products were made available, what impact do you think this would have on consumers? (Please tick all that would apply)</p>	<p>d) They would search for more information, Please explain: the impact depends not only on the presence or absence of labels, but as the market/ marketing and pressure groups can influence consumer choices</p>
<p>Q12: Do you believe that the public availability of information on the presence of nanomaterials in products would be likely to...(choose one of the following answers)</p>	<p>c) generate insecurity or stigmatise such products, and thus have a negative effect on the market for the concerned products ,</p> <p>Comments: the impact depends not only on the presence or absence of labels, but as the market/ marketing and pressure groups can influence consumer choices</p>

PAGE 6: Section VI - Innovation and competitiveness

Q13: With regard to innovation, do you believe that information on nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials that could be gathered in a nanomaterial registry would...(choose one of the following answers)

c) hamper innovation in the EU (e.g. through concerns about confidential business information or through additional costs related to providing information)

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Comments:

It depends on how the registry will be built, and the questions that will be asked: questions that require access to confidential data, or require information too costly to track down could be an obstacle for companies.

Q14: With regard to competitiveness of EU companies manufacturing nanomaterials or products containing nanomaterials, do you believe that information on nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials that could be gathered in a nanomaterial registry would...(tick all that apply)

c) have no significant impact on intra-EU competitiveness

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f) hamper the competitiveness of European companies against extra-EU companies

,

Please explain

See above, depends on the detail of the information required

PAGE 7: Section VIII – Possible options and exemptions

Q15: What would be the added value of a notification per use (i.e. for each mixture/article) compared to a notification per substance? – Please consider the usefulness of the information for public authorities, downstream user companies, workers and consumers.

The notification for each use leads more information, hence it's definitely an added value for the AC, as well, potentially, also for consumers. For companies can be an additional workload but can also be seen as a way to clarify what are the uses safer than others, relating to the same substance.

Q16: Which actors along the supply chain should be subject to notification requirements? (tick all that apply):

a) Manufacturers of nanomaterials,

b) Importers of nanomaterials,

Please explain:

The same "REACH" ratio, in order to have more consistency between regulation and register it followed.

Q17: The following should be subject to notification requirements (tick all that apply):

a) Substances,

b) Mixtures containing nanomaterials,

c) Articles with intended release of nanomaterials

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Please explain: See above

Q18: Is there a need to exempt certain types of nanomaterials?

Yes, certain types of nanomaterials should be exempted from a notification system

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If yes, which types should be exempted and why? (in terms of specific properties, available knowledge, absence of hazards, etc.)

If it is possible to demonstrate there is absence of hazard for a substance, the exemption can be applied.

Q19: Is there a need to exempt certain uses of nanomaterials?

Yes, certain uses of nanomaterials should be exempted from a notification system

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If yes, which uses should be exempted and why? (in terms of specific exposure scenarios, available knowledge, absence of hazards, etc.)

If it is possible to demonstrate there is absence of hazard for a substance, the exemption can be applied.

PAGE 8: Section IX – Nanomaterials Observatory

Q20: If a Nanomaterials Observatory is established instead of an EU-wide registry, what type of information should be collected? (please tick all that apply)

a) Information from existing notification systems,

b) Information from market studies on nanomaterials and products containing nanomaterials

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c) Information on the use of nanomaterials across Europe

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d) Information concerning products containing nanomaterials

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e) Information on the hazards and risks of nanomaterials

Q21: How should the information in a Nanomaterials Observatory be presented in order to reach the consumers, workers and authorities?

The information should be differentiated among AC, DU and consumers according to the specific needs of the three sectors.

PAGE 9: Section X - Potential use and benefits of a nanomaterial registry

Q22: In what ways could the information on nanomaterials from registries be potentially useful (tick all that apply):

- a) Risk assessment and/or risk management,
- b) Enforcement of worker protection,
- c) Promotion of safe use of nanomaterials in products
- ,
- d) Development of strategies to ensure the safe use of nanomaterials
- ,
- e) Informed purchasing decisions by consumers

Q23: Please give a justification for your views (presented in the previous question) and describe which data would be necessary to allow the desired use (e.g. would information on substances alone be enough for informed consumer purchase decisions, or would this require information for each concerned product):

Our starting point is that nanomaterials are not hazard material for themselves.
New scientific information on nanomaterials can be potentially helpful in all aspects considered above. Their real utility will depend on the way it will be used

Q24: What would be the added value of a European nanomaterial registry beyond the current framework of chemicals legislation, including REACH registration?

The register has a complementary role because concerns substances with lower tonnage than in the Reach Regulation, but in the same time poses fewer obligations.

Q25: Please provide any other comments that you would like to share regarding transparency measures for nanomaterials on the market.

Respondent skipped this question