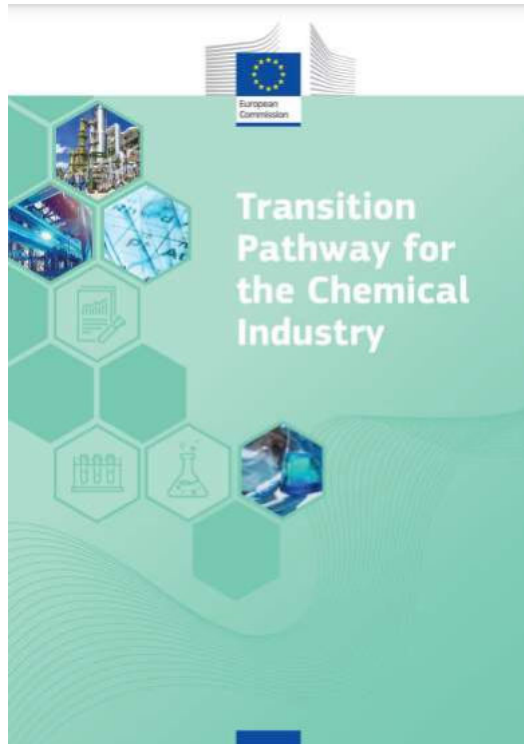


The EU Chemical Industry Transition Pathway to meet the 2050 goals

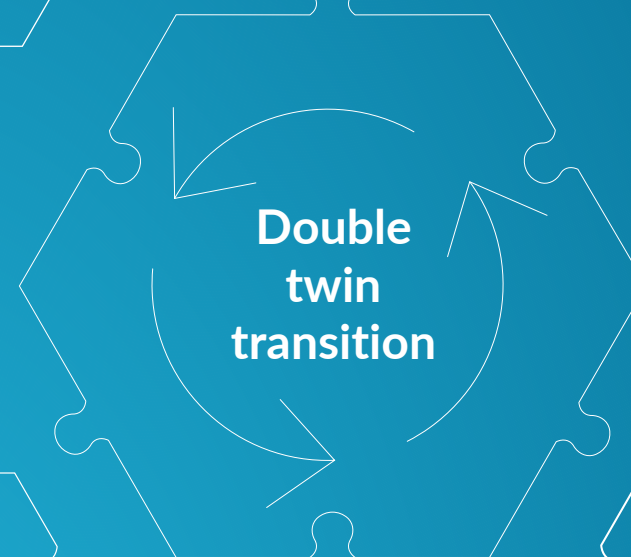
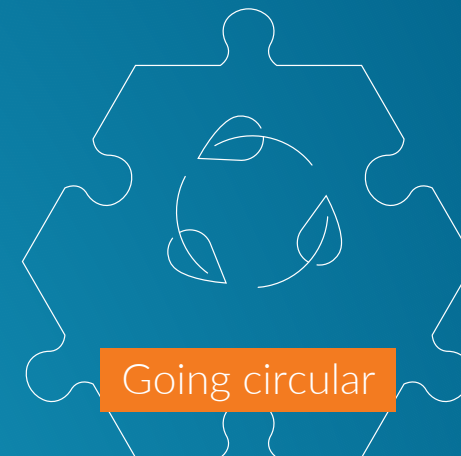
The Chemical Industry Transition Pathway



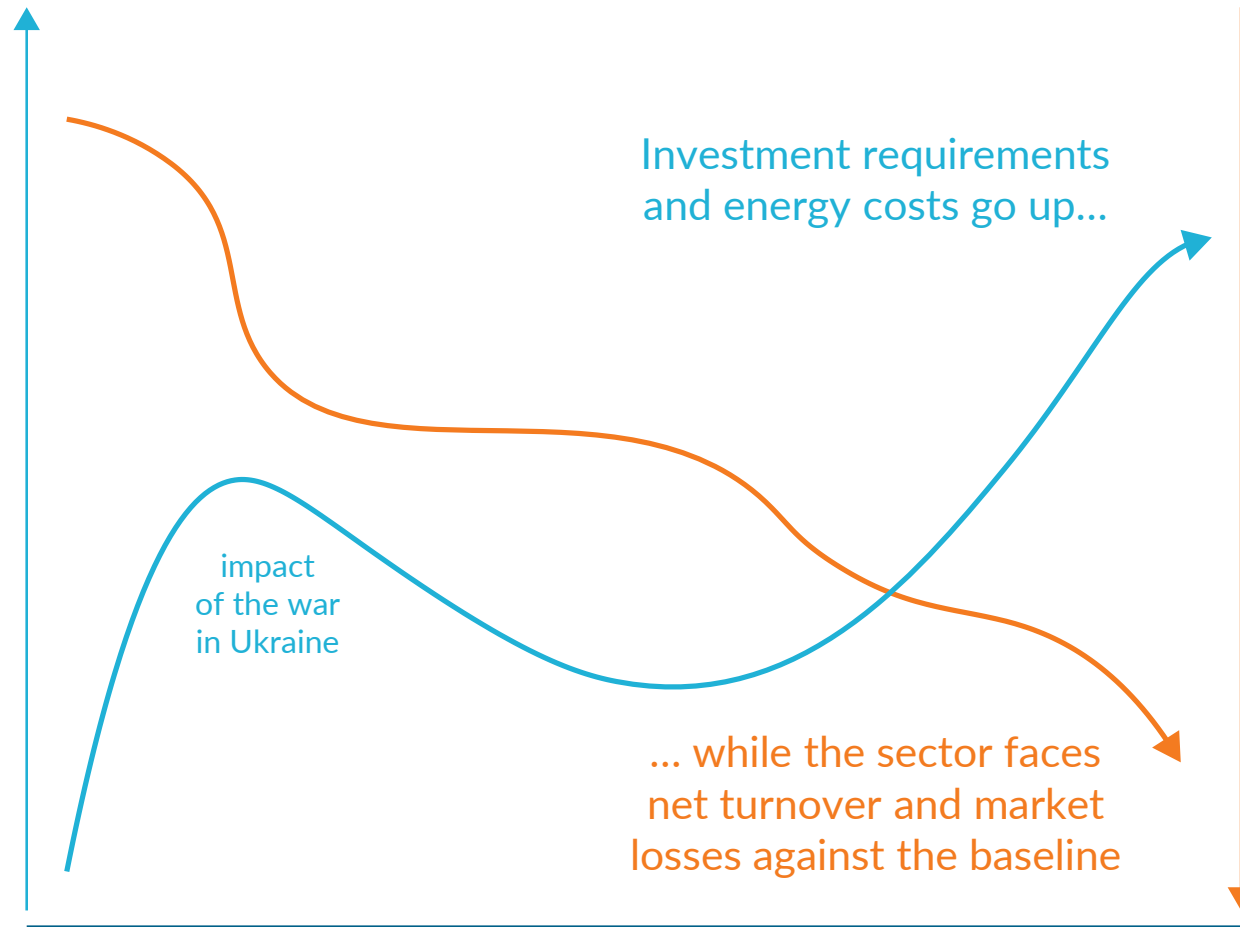
- Following industry requests for a dedicated roadmap, the EU Commission started the process in 2022 with contributions from industry, national governments, downstream users, Unions, NGOs, etc.
- The EU Commission published the Chemical Industry Transition Pathway on 27 January 2023.
- It is intended as an “actionable plan” for the chemical industry to transition to green and digital practices, making it resilient and attractive for investments.



In just 30 years,
our industry will
have to change
not only **how** we
produce but
also **what**
we produce



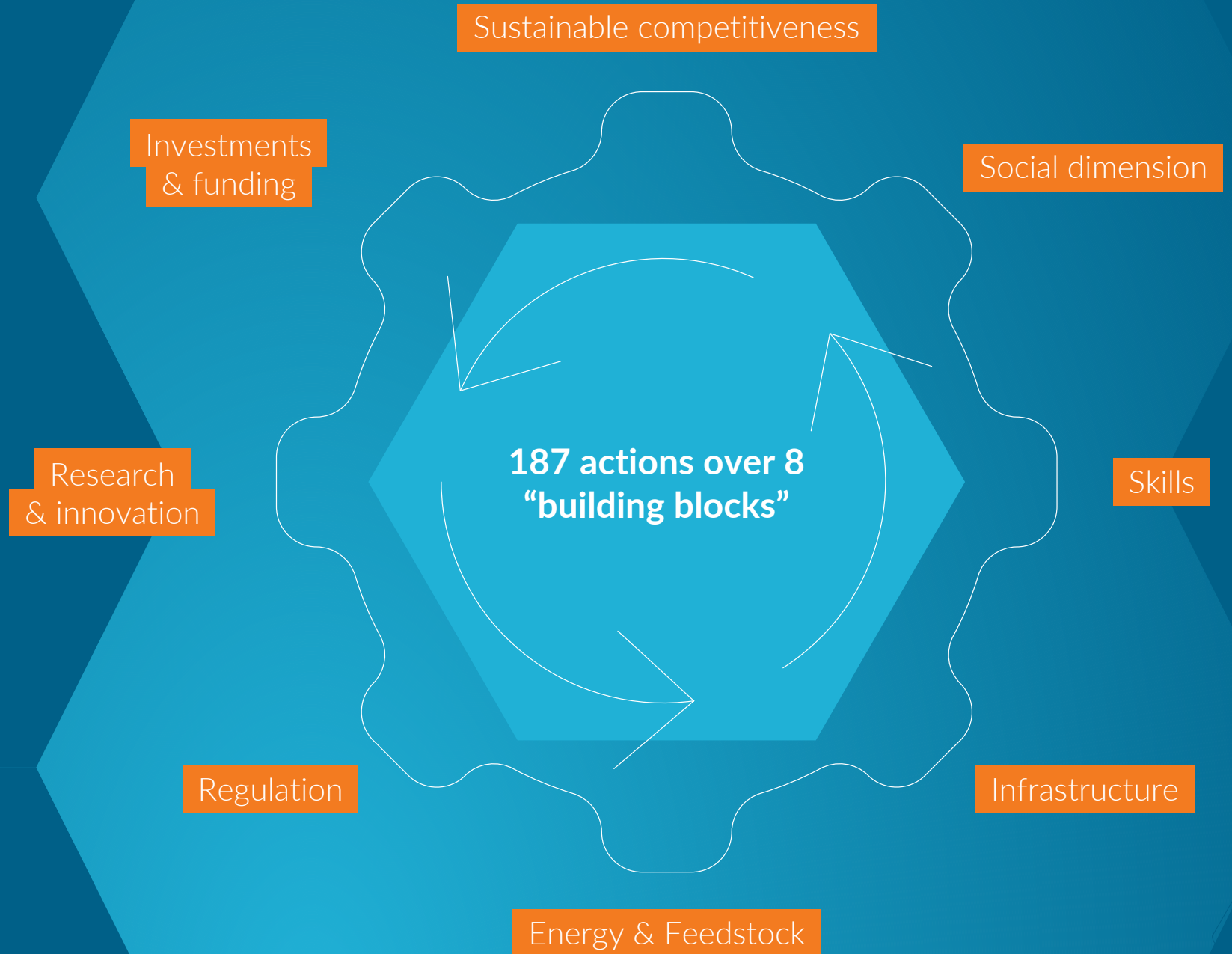
The industry needs a consistent investment signal



The Transition Pathway aims to put together all the pieces of the EU regulatory agenda



More than 180 actions
are required by EU
institutions, Member
States and industry



These collective actions need to be implemented

The transformation of European industry is complicated.
That is why we need **all stakeholders to be on board**. For instance:

Topic 1: International competitiveness		
Actions	Actors	Timeframe
1.1 Drive international competitiveness		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse medium to long-term impacts of energy crisis on sustainable competitiveness and ability to develop 	Industry and EU/MS	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set key performance indicators and sustainable development indicators (<i>Linked to Topic 3.1</i>) 	Industry and EU/MS	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global industry initiatives (new and existing) to further promote EU environmental and safety standards globally 	Industry and EU/MS	S/M

Topic 23: Education (re-skilling/upskilling the workforce)		
Actions	Actors	Timeframe
23.1 Develop skills with a sustainability focus		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a roadmap for skills, including the social dimension 	Industry and EU/MS	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up sector-specific training, including training on green and sustainable chemistry, chemicals regulation, and safety 	Industry	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and address SSbD skills mismatches and skills gaps in the field of SSbD in the chemical industry. Ensure appropriate skills at all levels – including in vocational and tertiary education, in research, in industry, and among regulators 	Industry and EU/MS	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing awareness of the European Digital Innovation Hubs in the sector and digital technology training they offer 	EU	S

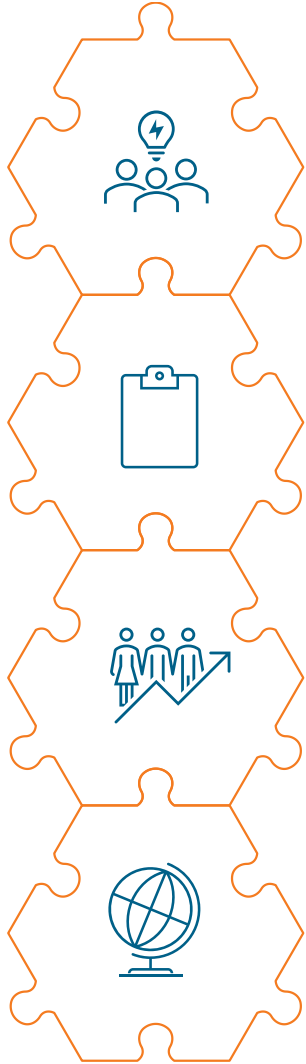
Topic 13: Effective and efficient enforcement		
Actions	Actors	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider developing analytical methods to support enforcement. Increase available resources for enforcement 	Industry and EU/MS	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share for Member States consideration, successful non-regulatory enforcement measures (e.g. voluntary actions, schemes and stewardship initiatives) that make the enforcement of legislation more efficient and more effective 	Industry	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lay down – under the Market Surveillance Regulation – uniform conditions and frequencies of checks for certain products where specific risks or serious breaches of applicable EU harmonisation legislation have been continuously identified 	EU	S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the use of digital tools to support market-surveillance and customs authorities and to improve the compliance of products containing chemicals that are sold online to European consumers 	EU	S/M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage MS to use the Recovery and Resilience Facility to invest in strengthening market-surveillance infrastructures and digitalisation 	EU/MS	S/M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the scope of action of the European Anti-Fraud Office in coordination and investigation, so it can help to tackle the circulation of illicit chemical products in the EU 	EU	S/M

...and another 180+ actions



Transition Pathway: the way forward

First came co-creation ...Next comes co-implementation



Creation of task forces dedicated to the topics of high priority

Annual survey for stakeholders who have made specific commitments

Annual progress report / stakeholder meeting

Translation into national plans

Towards a Transition Pathway for Hungary?

Do you have views on the EU Chemical Industry Transition Pathway and potentially, what should be done differently in a national Transition Pathway?

What are the already existing initiatives that a national Transition pathway in your country would need to build upon?

Across the eight building blocks in the EU ChemTP, where is action most urgently needed in your country?

What do you think is the willingness of your national government to undertake such exercise, jointly with the chemical industry?



Thank you