

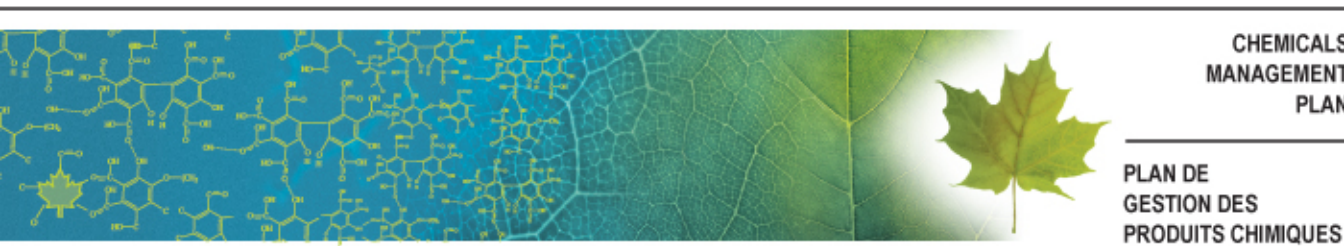


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Benefits of Regulatory Cooperation for the Management of Chemicals

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Health Canada
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CHEMICALS
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PLAN

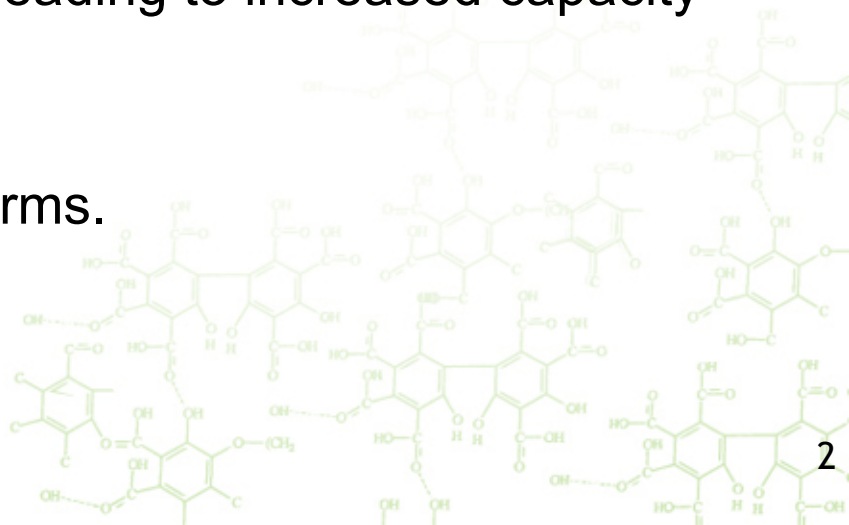
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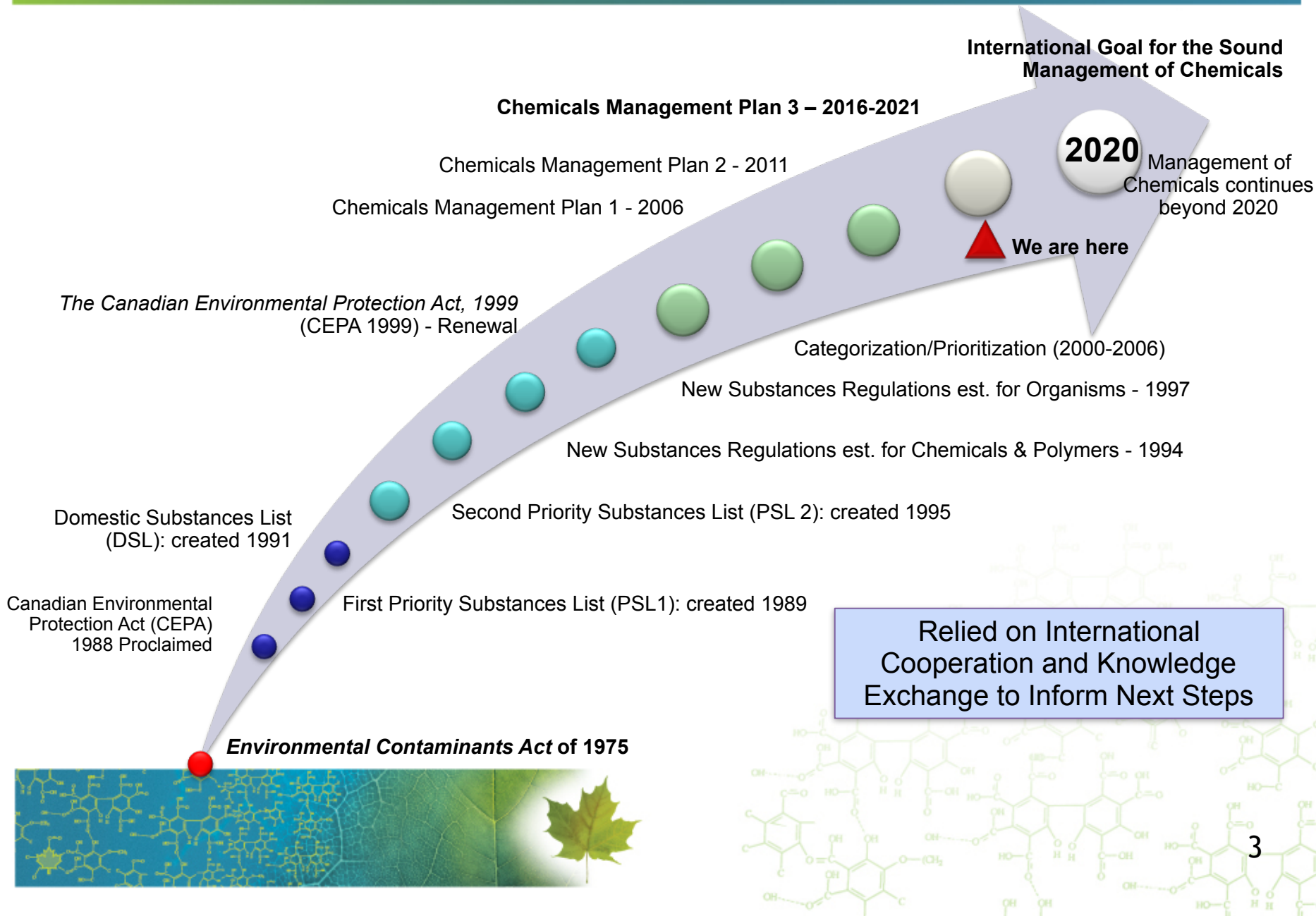
Regulatory Cooperation

Overall Goal:

- Support the development of predictable and evidence-based regulations.
- Facilitate compatible regulatory approaches among trading partners.
- Help reduce or eliminate duplicative or divergent regulatory requirements without undermining consumer safety and environmental standards.
- Exchange of information and knowledge leading to increased capacity building.
- Regulatory cooperation can take many forms.



Chemicals Management in Canada: Evolution



CMP Risk Assessment – Increased grouping and streamlined approaches Facilitated by International Cooperation

Phase 3: 2016-2020

Remaining Priorities

- ~100 groups and 40 individuals
- Range of data availability (data rich to **data poor**)
- Opportunity to integrate emerging data (i.e. New approach methodologies) & novel approaches

Streamlined Approaches

- Tiered assessments, Ecological risk classification of organic substances, Threshold of toxicological concern-based approach, Rapid Screening IV, Polymer Rapid Screening II, Biomonitoring approaches, etc.

Phase 1: 2006-2011

Challenge Initiative

- Substance by substance risk assessment
- Used best available traditional toxicity data and QSAR modeling
- Limited use of alternative approaches

Streamlined Approaches

- Rapid Screening: substances of low concern

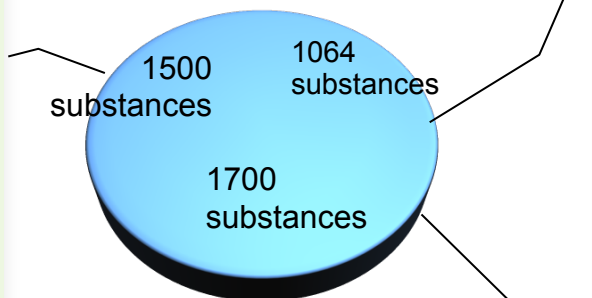
Phase 2: 2011-2016

Substance Groupings Initiative

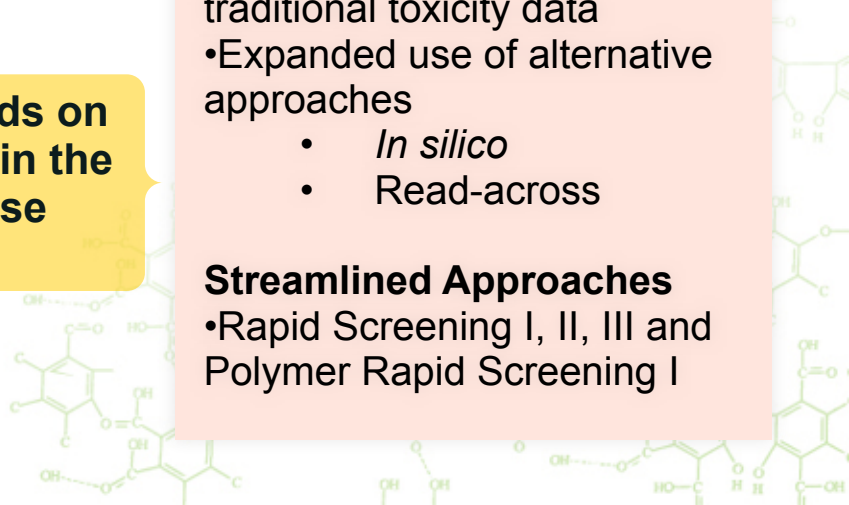
- 9 groups
- Used best available traditional toxicity data
- Expanded use of alternative approaches
 - *In silico*
 - Read-across

Streamlined Approaches

- Rapid Screening I, II, III and Polymer Rapid Screening I

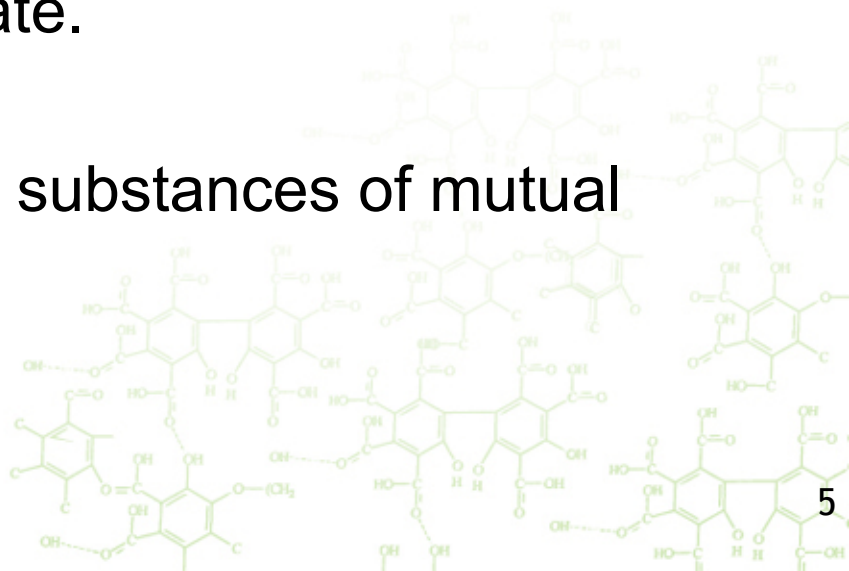


Each phase builds on lessons learned in the previous phase



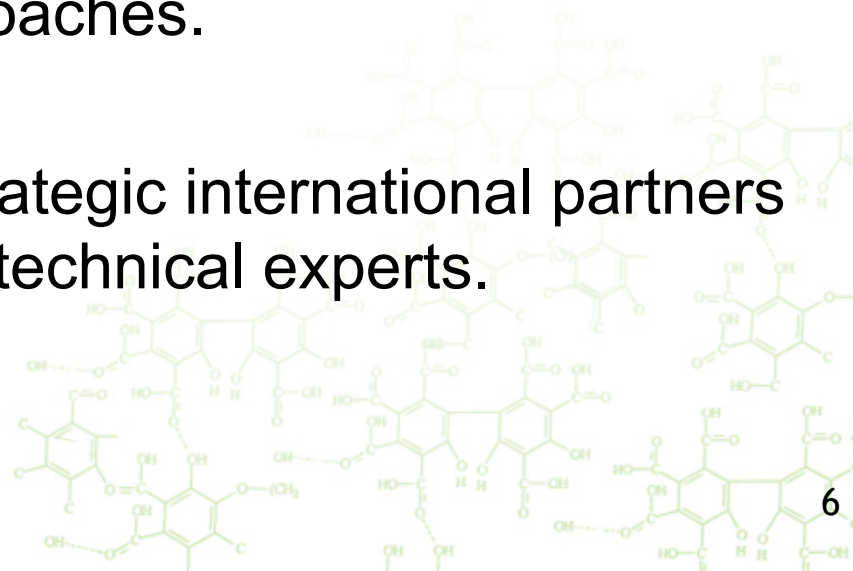
Benefits for the Regulation of Chemicals

- Helps access international scientific expertise, assessment tools, standards and risk assessment materials.
- Better understand chemical assessment methods used by comparable regulatory authorities.
- Promotes an internationally consistent approach to chemical regulation through the harmonisation of data requirements for assessments, where appropriate.
- Provides opportunities to address substances of mutual concern



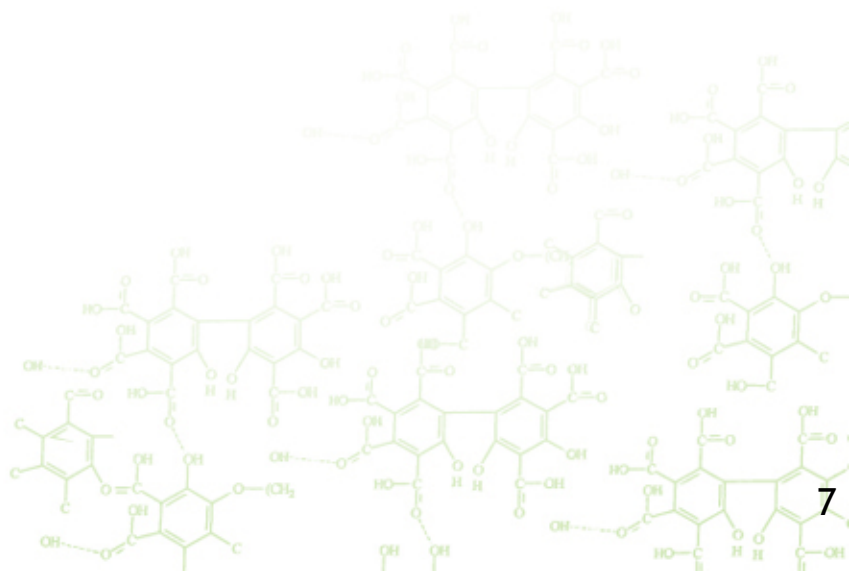
Benefits for the Regulation of Chemicals (continued)

- Facilitates acceptance of assessments from jurisdictions where comparable assessment standards can be demonstrated.
- Supports collaboration on emerging issues of international concern.
- Contributes to scientifically robust and internationally endorsed assessments and approaches.
- Strengthens relationships with strategic international partners such as regulatory agencies and technical experts.



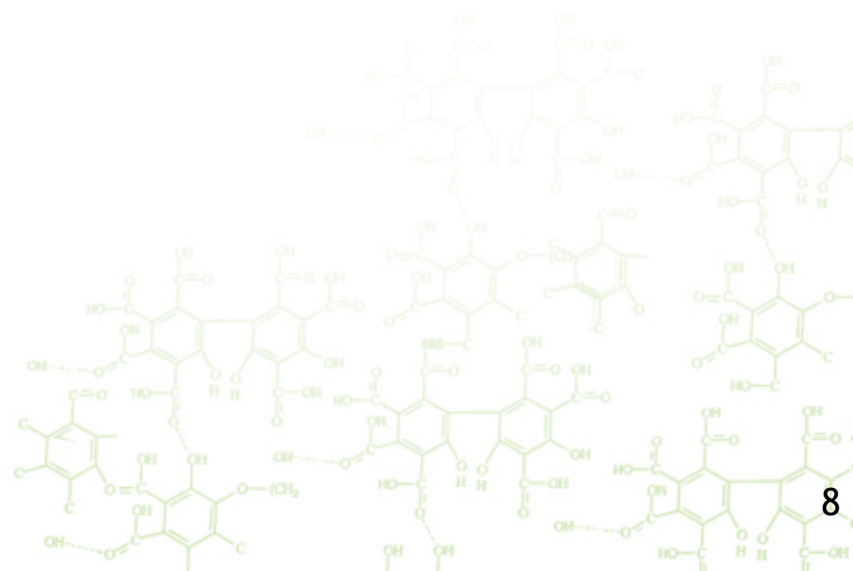
Examples of Cooperation on Chemicals

- Cooperation with international organizations, initiatives, and scientific / technical bodies
 - OECD Joint Meeting on Chemicals
 - WHO Centres of Expertise
- Targeted bilateral agreements
 - Canada / ECHA: MOU for scientific dialogue on chemicals
 - Canada / USA: Regulatory Cooperation Council work on chemicals
 - Canada / Australia: MOU to facilitate recognition of assessments
- Experience sharing
 - Brazil
 - Costa Rica
 - Columbia
 - Chile
 - Mexico
 - Peru
- International conventions and programs
 - Binding
 - Voluntary



Key Elements for Consideration

- Internal coordination and central oversight;
- Early planning;
- Transparency and public consultation;
- Plain language;
- Information exchange and confidence building activities;
- Retrospective review; and
- Cooperation by both jurisdictions





**Closing remark:
International cooperation accelerates and strengthens
efforts on chemicals assessment and management**

Thank You!



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