

TOP 10 ACTIONS MEPS CAN UNDERTAKE
TO LOWER THE EXPOSURE OF
CONSUMERS AND OF THE ENVIRONMENT
TO ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS
(EDCS)

SEMINAR

Endocrine Disrupters: The clock is ticking
29th March, 9.00 – 12.00

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📖 EC register for interest representatives: identification number 9505781573-45 📖

Top 10 actions MEPs can undertake to lower the exposure of consumers and of the environment to endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs)

- 1) Adopt an own initiative report on the topic of endocrine disrupters.
- 2) Table oral questions to the Commission to raise a debate on endocrine disrupters, low dose effects and the chemical cocktail effect.
- 3) Arrange an international conference, inviting all relevant actors to discuss the need for further action.
- 4) Ensure that all relevant existing and future EU legislation will take into account the risk posed by endocrine disrupting chemicals and the chemical cocktail effect and will be based on the precautionary principle. In particular:
 - o Call on the Commission to propose a ban of endocrine disrupting chemicals which are used in personal care and cosmetic products and other products for children under 16 years. The Cosmetic Regulation is calling for action by January 2015 at the latest – let's do it now!
 - o Call on the Commission to revise the chemical provisions of the Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC) as they are insufficient to protect children from negative effects of endocrine disrupting chemicals.
 - o Call on the Commission to phase out endocrine disrupting chemicals such as bisphenol A from food contact material and to replace them with safer alternatives.
- 5) Call for research funds to be allocated under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7) for projects which investigate the chemical cocktail effect and the effect of endocrine disrupting chemicals on humans and the environment. When preparing the 8th Framework Programme for Research (FP 8), make sure that this research can be continued and that research stimulating innovation for new products that can replace dangerous substances in cosmetics, food packaging, toys, electronics and other consumer products will be made a priority.
- 6) When discussing key EU strategies such as the 7th Environment Action Programme, a Second Environment and Health Action Plan (EHAP) and the future Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production, ensure that these strategies will focus on the need to reduce the exposure to hazardous chemicals and that combination effects of chemicals will be addressed.

- 7) Call for the substances mentioned on the EU list of endocrine disrupting chemicals to be put on the candidate list under REACH or even on the authorization list, until it is proven that they do not harm our health or the environment.
- 8) Become an “ambassador” for consumers needs when meeting companies and call on them to phase out endocrine disrupting chemicals with substances of lesser concern.
- 9) Support consumer organisations when they demand a ban on chemicals of concern.
- 10) Bring the agenda on EDCs to your home countries and help raising awareness with national policy makers.