

# A Scoping Review of the legal and regulatory framework for dangerous substances at International, European and National level

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# ABSTRACT

This paper aims at providing a very general view of the main issues, focusing on the legal framework for dangerous substances applied nationally in Greece, combined with the corresponding laws in Europe and internationally, considering the progress made through the years.

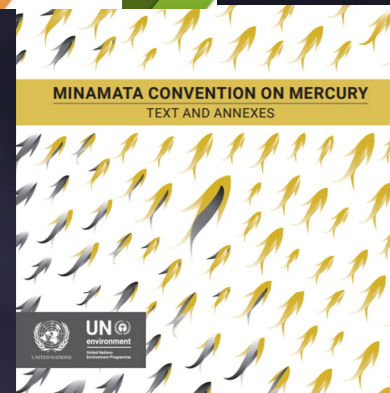
Firstly, provides an overview of the current regulatory framework at the international level. It presents the history and analyzes all the international conventions and protocols that have been signed and are related to the management of chemicals.

It also presents the international strategy on the rational management of chemicals in relation to consumer protection and the environment and sustainable development.

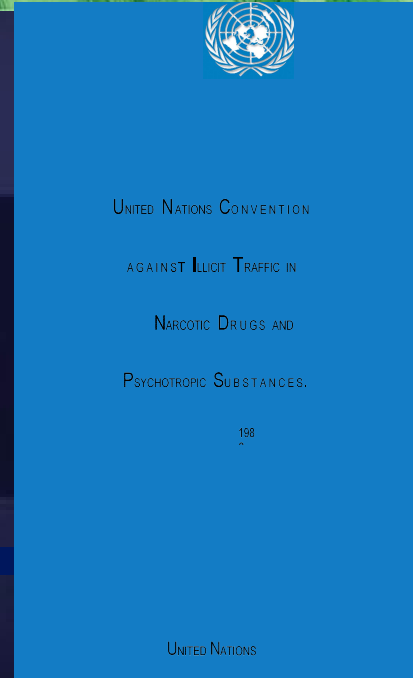
Moreover, It analyzes the European regulatory framework for the management of chemicals centered on the two REACH and CLP Regulations as well as the entire legislative body concerning harmonization with international conventions and transport safety.

Finally, reference is made to the level of harmonization of national legislation with the European system.

# Pros and Cons



**ILO CHEMICALS CONVENTION No. 170 & ITS RECOMMENDATION No. 177**



# CONCLUSIONS

In summary, vigilance is needed to identify the actions needed to translate scientific results, in terms of the effects of chemicals, into policies. Criteria, such as the severity of the impact, need to be agreed upon to set priorities. the social impact and social concerns and costs of implementing the alternative method associated with productivity loss and other economic consequences. The precautionary principle should prevail, which should be considered when there is insufficient scientific data, but there are signs of adverse chemical effects. However, the application of the precautionary principle is not easy because in its application several parameters must be taken into accounts, such as transparency in the communication of uncertainties and the results of toxicological and epidemiological studies, the financial cost of implementing alternatives, the industrial practices, and social elements. It is certain that coordinated innovative actions are needed to protect our planet and its inhabitants from dangerous chemicals and at the same time not to put obstacles in the way of sustainable development and technology that determine the future.

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