

Draft Legislation

of the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Climate Protection, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

Regulation adapting national chemicals legislation to Union law by amending the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation and the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation

A. Problem and objective

The objective of the regulation is to adapt various statutory ordinances that were issued on the basis of the Chemicals Act to the requirements of the amended EU law. Its main purpose is to adapt the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation (ChemOzoneLayerV) to Regulation (EU) 2024/590 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 regarding substances that deplete the ozone layer and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009. National requirements that are no longer necessary are also cancelled. Moreover, an option granted at EU level to provide for derogations for certain asbestos-containing products expired in July 2025. This means that the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation, in which the exception has so far been implemented, needs to be adapted.

This draft is set against the backdrop of the threatened timely achievement of the objectives of the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 25 September 2015 "Transforming our world: the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and contributes in particular to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and 13 (Climate Action).

B. Cancellation

The regulation cancels the national provisions in the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation that were incorporated into the amended Regulation (EU) 2024/590. In addition, the existing purely national recording and storage obligations for the withdrawal of ozone-depleting substances are cancelled, since the existing obligations under the Circular Economy Act are sufficient. Finally, for the sake of simplification, expertise in recovery and leak testing will in future only be able to be provided via a certificate of expertise in accordance with the Chemicals Climate Protection Regulation. Furthermore, the national derogation for certain asbestos-containing products in the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation is cancelled, given that the legal basis under EU law has ceased to exist.

C. Alternatives

None.

D. Budgetary expenditure without compliance costs

None.

E. Compliance costs

E.1 Compliance costs for citizens

There will be no change in compliance costs for citizens.

E.2 Compliance costs for businesses

For businesses, the amendment to the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation will reduce annual compliance costs by around 444,000 Euro. These savings represent an “out” in the sense of the federal government’s “one in, one out” rule.

Administrative costs under this heading arising from information obligations

None.

E.3 Compliance costs for the authorities

Despite simplifications, there are no amendments in the annual implementation burden for the state administration.

F. Other costs

None.

Draft Bill of the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

Regulation adapting national chemicals legislation to Union law by amending the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation and the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation¹

Dated ...

The Federal Government issues the following regulations pursuant to

- Section 17 paragraph 1, number 1, letters a and b, and number 2, letters a and d, and paragraph 5 of the **Chemicals Act in the version published on 28 August 2013 (Federal Law Gazette I pp. 3498, 3991)**, last amended by Article 1 of the **Act of 16 November 2023 (Federal Law Gazette 2023 I No. 313)** has been amended, after consulting the parties concerned, as well as
- Section 25, paragraph 1, numbers 2 and 7, and Sections 67 and 68 of the **Circular Economy Act of 24 February 2012 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 212)**, last amended by Article 5 of the **Act of 2 March 2023 (Federal Law Gazette 2023 I No. 56)** has been amended, after consulting the parties concerned and ...[insert: while safeguarding the rights of the Bundestag OR with the consent of the Bundestag OR taking into account the resolution of the Bundestag of ...]:

Article 1

Amendment to the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation

The Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation in the version published on 15 February 2012 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 409), last amended by Article 298 of the Regulation of 19 June 2020 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1328), is amended as follows:

1. Section 1 is replaced by the following Section 1:

§ 1 „

Scope

This Regulation shall apply in addition to Regulation (EU) 2024/590.”

2. Section 2 is replaced by the following Section 2:

¹

Notified in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17/9/2015, p. 1).

§ 1 „

Indication on the use of halons

(1) Any person who, in accordance with Article 9 paragraph 1 of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 as amended on 7 February 2024,

1. installs equipment containing halons,
2. places on the market, uses or stores halons, or
3. ceases to place on the market or use halons,

shall notify the competent authority in writing by 31 March each year for the previous calendar year, by providing the information referred to in paragraph 2.

(2) The notification pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be made by stating

1. the quantity and type of halons installed, used or stored,
2. the measures taken to reduce their emissions,
3. an estimate of the emissions and
4. the progress made in the evaluation and use of suitable alternative substances.”

3. Section 3 is amended as follows:

a) Paragraph 1 is replaced by the following paragraph 1:

(1) “Anyone who is required to recover ozone-depleting substances pursuant to Article 20, paragraphs 1, 4 or 5, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 or to ensure their destruction pursuant to Article 20, paragraphs 2 or 3, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 may delegate the fulfilment of those obligations to third parties.”

b) In paragraph 2, sentence 1, the statement “of the substances referred to in paragraph 1” is replaced by the statement “of ozone-depleting substances”.

c) Paragraph 3 is replaced by the following paragraph 3:

(1) “Operators of a disposal facility according to Section 49 of the Circular Economy Act of 24 February 2012 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 212), last amended by Article 5 of the Act of 2 March 2023 (Federal Law Gazette 2023 I No. 56) has been amended, in conjunction with Part 3 of the Evidence Regulation of 20 October 2006 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2298), last amended by Article 5 of the Regulation of 28 April 2022 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 700), which are required to maintain registers on the disposal of ozone-depleting substances must, as follows, name the substance being disposed of, in accordance with Annex I or II to Regulation (EU) 2024/590, or the corresponding group of substances, in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2024/590, and indicate whether any salvaging or disposal has taken place:

1. when maintaining the register in accordance with Section 24, paragraph 2, of the Evidence Regulation, the accompanying documents to be included in the register must also be entered in the field "Free for comments" and

2. when maintaining the registers in accordance with Section 24(4) and (5) of the Waste Waste Code Ordinance, in addition to specifying the waste code and type of waste.

The provisions on electronic record keeping and register maintenance pursuant to Sections 17 to 22 of the Evidence Regulation shall apply mutatis mutandis, provided that the interfaces required for the additional information pursuant to sentence 2 are announced by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Protection, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety pursuant to Section 18, paragraph 1, sentence 2, of the Evidence Regulation.

4. Section 4 is replaced by the following Section 4:

§ 1 „

Preventing release into the atmosphere

Any person who operates, maintains, decommissions or disposes of equipment or products containing ozone-depleting substances as refrigerants, propellants in foams or extinguishing agents must prevent the release of these substances using state-of-the-art technology. If the leakage cannot be prevented in accordance with sentence 1, it must be reduced to the level corresponding to the state of the art. Sentences 1 and 2 do not apply to the intended use of extinguishing agents."

5. Section 5 is replaced by the following Section 5:

§ 1 „

Personnel requirements for certain activities

The recovery of ozone-depleting substances pursuant to Article 20, paragraphs 1 to 5, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 as amended on 7 February 2024, the leakage checks pursuant to Article 21, paragraph 3, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 as amended on 7 February 2024, and the repairs pursuant to Article 21, paragraph 4, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 as amended on 7 February 2024 may only be carried out by natural persons who can demonstrate that they are in possession of

1. a certificate of expertise in accordance with Section 6, paragraph 1, number 1, of the Chemicals Climate Protection Regulation of ... (insert: Date of issue and reference of the Regulation implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/573 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and strengthening the circular economy with hydrofluorocarbons),
2. the technical equipment required for the respective activity,
3. are reliable, and,
4. in the case of leakage checks pursuant to Article 21, paragraph 3, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 as amended on 7 February 2024, are not subject to any directives with regard to this activity."

6. Section 6 is amended as follows:

a) Paragraph 1 is replaced by the following paragraph 1:

(1) An administrative offence within the meaning of Section 26, paragraph 1, number 7, letter a,

of the Chemicals Act is committed by anyone who intentionally or negligently,

1. contrary to Section 2, paragraph 1, does not submit a notification, does not submit it correctly, does not submit it completely, does not submit it in the prescribed manner or does not submit it in a timely manner,

2. contrary to Section 4, sentence 1, does not prevent the release of a substance mentioned therein,

3. contrary to Section 4, sentence 2, does not reduce the release of a substance mentioned therein, or

4. carries out an activity mentioned in Section 5, number 1, contrary to Section 5."

b) Paragraph 2 is cancelled.

c) Paragraph 3 becomes paragraph 2.

d) Paragraph 5 is cancelled.

7. The statement "Section 7 (Entry into force)" is cancelled.

Article 2

Amendment to the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation

The Chemicals Prohibition Regulation of 20 January 2017 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 94; 2018 I p. 1389), last amended by Article 2 of the Regulation of 13 February 2024 (Federal Law Gazette. 2024 I No. 43), is amended as follows:

Section 4, paragraph 1, is amended as follows:

8. Number 1 is cancelled.

9. The previous numbers 2 and 3 become numbers 1 and 2.

Article 3

Permission to publish

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Protection, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety may publish the text of the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation, in the version applicable from the entry into force of this Regulation, in the Federal Law Gazette.

Article 4

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its promulgation.

The Federal Council has agreed.

EU legal act:

Regulation (EU) 2024/590 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 (OJ L 2024/590, 20/02/2024)

Justification

A. General Part

I. Objective and need for the rulings

The objective of the regulation is to adapt various statutory ordinances that were issued on the basis of the Chemicals Act to the amended requirements of EU law. Its primary purpose is to adapt the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation to the new requirements of the amended Regulation (EU) 2024/590 regarding substances that deplete the ozone layer, which entered into force on 11 March 2024. The amendment to Regulation (EU) 2024/590 ensures the continued phase-out of the production and use of ozone-depleting substances, which was already completed in the EU in 2010. It also prevents emissions of ozone-depleting and climate-damaging substances, and simplifies approval and licensing procedures for exempted uses. Moreover, an option granted at EU level to provide for derogations for certain asbestos-containing products expired in July 2025. This means that the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation, in which the exception has so far been implemented, needs to be adapted.

This draft is set against the backdrop of the threatened timely achievement of the objectives of the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 25 September 2015 "Transforming our world: the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and contributes in particular to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and 13 (Climate Action).

II. Main content of the draft

The regulation adapts national chemicals regulations to amendments in EU chemicals law.

First and foremost, the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation will be aligned with Regulation (EU) 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. To this end, on the one hand, those national obligations that have now been sufficiently clearly standardised at EU level will be cancelled. This particularly concerns the recovery obligations for ozone-depleting substances and the obligations for leak testing. On the other hand, it ensures that Germany can comply with its reporting obligations to the European Commission. To this end, the notification requirement for the use of halons will be extended in accordance with EU requirements.

In addition, this Regulation abolishes purely national obligations to record and keep records of recovered and disposed of ozone-depleting substances. On the one hand, ozone-depleting substances only make up a small proportion of the refrigerants recovered, and so the bureaucratic effort no longer seems justified. On the other hand, the operators of plants in which ozone-depleting substances are destroyed in Germany are subject to waste disposal regulations requiring them to maintain registers. This information will continue to be available.

The regulation also means that in future, the expertise required to carry out certain activities involving ozone-depleting substances can only be demonstrated by means of a certificate of expertise in accordance with the Chemicals Climate Protection Regulation. This eliminates, in particular, the possibility of proving expertise by participating in a training event recognised by the relevant state authorities. This simplification of the procedure is

possible because a survey of the federal states has shown that there are either no recognised continuing education events at all or that they have not been offered for some time. In addition, according to relevant industry representatives, there are no longer any persons who carry out activities exclusively at facilities involving ozone-depleting substances. It is therefore assumed that the persons who are required to demonstrate their expertise under the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation are also able to demonstrate this by means of a certificate of expertise under the Chemicals Climate Protection Regulation.

Furthermore, the regulation makes further adjustments due to amendments in EU chemicals legislation. The possibility of providing for exemptions for certain products containing asbestos, provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, expired in July 2025. The national exemption in Section 4, paragraph 1, number 1, of the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation for certain asbestos-containing products is thus cancelled.

III. Executive footprint

Stakeholders did not have a significant influence on the content of the draft regulation.

IV. Alternatives

None.

V. Regulatory competence

The authority to amend the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation in Article 1 arises from Section 17 of the Chemicals Act (ChemG) and Section 25 of the Circular Economy Act (KrWG). The ozone-depleting substances covered by the regulation are dangerous substances within the meaning of Section 3a, paragraph 1, number 2, of the Chemicals Act and thus fall within the scope of the aforementioned regulatory authority. In detail, the competence

- for the notification obligation under Section 17, paragraph 1, number 2, letter a, of the Chemicals Act,
- for the requirements for the return of ozone-depleting substances, see Section 25, paragraph 1, number 2, of the Circular Economy Act,
- for the cancellation of the recording and retention obligations to Section 25, paragraph 1, number 7, of the Circular Economy Act,
- for the requirements for preventing the release of ozone-depleting substances from Section 17 paragraph 1, number 1, letter b, of the Chemicals Act, and
- for the requirements regarding expertise, refer to Section 17, paragraph 1, number 2, letter d, of the Chemicals Act.

The provisions on administrative offences are based on the authorisations of Section 26 of the Chemicals Act and Section 69 of the Chemicals Act, which are referred to in the specific provisions.

The authority to amend the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation in Article 2 arises from Section 17, paragraph 1, number 1, letter a, of the Chemicals Act.

VI. Compatibility with European Union law and international treaties

The regulation is compatible with European Union law. It serves to implement and specify Regulation (EU) 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. It maintains the obligations, which go beyond the requirements of European law, to recover ozone-depleting substances pursuant to Section 3, paragraph 2, and to reduce the emission of ozone-depleting substances from products and equipment pursuant to Section 4.

VII. Consequences of the legislation

The amendment to the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation serves to ensure legal certainty by adapting the regulations to the new Regulation (EU) 2024/590. It also serves to simplify matters by removing national regulations that are no longer necessary.

1. Legal and administrative simplification

The amendments lead to a consolidation of the legal framework, as the existing rules are adapted to the new Regulation (EU) 2024/590 and duplication of rules is avoided.

In addition, recording and retention obligations for the withdrawal of ozone-depleting substances will be abolished, given that the waste management obligations for maintaining registers are sufficient.

Finally, in future, the expertise required to carry out certain activities involving ozone-depleting substances will only be able to be demonstrated by means of a certificate of expertise in accordance with the Chemicals Climate Protection Regulation. This eliminates the recognition of special training courses by the responsible state authorities, which has had no practical relevance in recent years.

2. Sustainability aspects

The draft regulation amending the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation supports the EU rules for implementing the Montreal Protocol on the protection of the ozone layer. It thus serves Goal 3.2 (Air pollution: maintaining a healthy environment), as the reduction of ozone-depleting substances protects people and the environment from excessive UV radiation. Since many ozone-depleting substances also have negative effects on the climate, it also serves Goal 13.1 (Climate protection: reducing greenhouse gases). Finally, it is relevant to the Principles of Sustainable Development 2 (Assuming global responsibility) and 3 (Preserving natural resources). Any conflict with other sustainability goals is not expected.

3. Budgetary expenditure without compliance costs

The main purpose of this Regulation is to adapt the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation to the new Regulation (EU) 2024/590 and to delete national provisions that are no longer necessary. Therefore, no additional budget expenditures are incurred by the federal, state and local governments.

4. Compliance costs

Compliance costs for citizens

There will be no change in compliance costs for citizens.

Compliance costs for businesses

For businesses, the amendment to the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation will reduce annual compliance costs by around 444,000 Euro. These savings represent an "out" in the sense of the federal government's "one in, one out" rule.

Some obligations currently regulated in federal law will cease to apply, and will then apply directly under the new Regulation (EU) 2024/590. Specifically, these are the obligations in **Section 4, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the ChemOzonSchichtV** (ChemOzonLayer Regulation) for conducting leak tests and recording them (approximately 38,000 Euro annually). These nationally conditioned burdens will no longer apply in the future. In practice, however, the legal reorganisation does not reduce the actual costs for companies.

The recording and storage obligations for the return or disposal of ozone-depleting substances in the previous **Section 3, paragraph 3, ChemOzonSchichtV** are omitted. However, an annual case-load of only 30,000 records is to be assumed, so that with an assumed annual effort of 3 minutes for the fulfilment of both obligations and with salary costs of 37.40 Euro/hour, the annual savings are around 56,000 Euro and can be regarded as insignificant.

In practice, the amendment to **Section 2 of the ChemOzonSchichtV** does not give rise to any additional compliance costs, since the information to be reported on halons already had to be submitted in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 1, letter d, of the previous Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009.

Compliance costs for the authorities

The simplifications made in the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation have no impact on the administrative compliance costs. The revised **Section 5 of the ChemOzonLayer Regulation** eliminates activities for the **recognition of continuing education events** with the competent authorities of the federal states. In practice, however, the amendment in the law does not lead to any real exoneration, given that the above-mentioned activities have not played a role in recent years. A survey of the federal states has shown that there are either no recognised continuing education courses at all, or that they have not been offered for some time. In addition, according to relevant industry representatives, there are no longer any persons who carry out activities exclusively at facilities involving ozone-depleting substances. Following the amendment in the law, proof of expertise can only be provided by means of a certificate of expertise in accordance with the Chemicals Climate Protection Regulation.

5. Other costs

None.

6. Further regulatory consequences

The regulation has no impact on consumers or gender equality and demographic impacts. As a federal regulation, equality of living conditions is maintained.

VIII. Time limit; evaluation

The provisions of the new Regulation (EU) 2024/590 are valid for an indefinite period, so that no time limit for the provisions in the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation is required. An evaluation of the provisions laid down by European law is unnecessary, since an evaluation of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 is planned for 2030 in accordance with Article 30, paragraph 1, thereof.

B. Special Part

Re: Article 4 (Amendment to the Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation)

Re: Number 4

Through the new **Section 1** to the **scope of application** the reference to EU law is updated to clarify that the Ozone Layer Chemicals Regulation complements the new Regulation (EU) 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Re: Number 4

Firstly, the revised **Section 2** on the **notification requirement for the use of halons** updates the reference to Regulation (EU) 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. Secondly, the scope of the notification obligation is extended to all information that Member States are required to submit to the European Commission pursuant to Article 23, paragraph 1, letter a, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590. In practice, this information has already been requested, as it had already been submitted to the European Commission under Article 26, paragraph 1, letter b, of the previous Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009.

Re: Number 4

Re: Letter a

The revised **Section 3, paragraph 1**, initially eliminates the national recovery obligations, as the **recovery obligation** now arises directly from Article 20, paragraphs 1, 4, and 5, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. The possibility of transferring recovery obligations is now maintained with reference to Regulation (EU) 2024/590. The two exceptions to the recovery obligations for electrical and electronic equipment and end-of-life vehicles will also be abolished. They now follow, albeit only generally by reference to recovery obligations in other EU legal acts, directly from Article 20, paragraph 1, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590.

Re: Letter b

The amendments in **Section 3, paragraph 2**, on the **recovery obligations** take account of the amended terminology in Regulation (EU) 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. The regulation now uses the term ozone-depleting substances. In the absence of a reference to either Annex, Article 2, letter a, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 refers to both the substances listed in Annex I and those listed in Annex II. By using the term ozone-depleting substances, the scope of the recovery obligation is extended to the substances listed in Annex II. This extension of the recovery obligation takes into account the scope of the recovery obligations under Article 20, paragraphs 1, 4 and 5, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590, which also covers all ozone-depleting substances listed in Annexes I and II. The obligation of manufacturers and distributors to recover waste supplements the obligation under waste law to dispose of ozone-depleting substances that have become waste properly and safely. It ensures that operators and owners do not have to worry about proper and safe disposal themselves.

Re: Letter c

The revised **Section 3, paragraph 3**, primarily eliminates the **recording obligation** for the withdrawal and disposal of ozone-depleting substances and the subsequent **retention obligation**. On the one hand, ozone-depleting substances only make up a small proportion of the refrigerants cancelled, and so the bureaucratic effort no longer seems justified. On the other hand, the operators of plants in which ozone-depleting substances are destroyed in Germany fall within the scope of the registration obligations under Section 49 of

the Circular Economy Act. The obligation to provide additional information when **maintaining the register in accordance with the Evidence Regulation** will be retained.

Re: Number 4

The new version of Section 4 only retains the previous paragraph 1 and, in particular, the obligation in sentences 1 and 2 to either prevent or reduce emissions. The scope of this obligation is limited to those activities for which a corresponding obligation does not already apply under Article 21, paragraph 2, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer. The exception in sentence 3 for the use of extinguishing agents for training purposes can be cancelled because, in practice, halons are now only used as extinguishing agents in exceptional cases. The previous Section 4, paragraph 2, is no longer applicable, as Article 21, paragraph 3, letter a, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 now contains a sufficiently specific obligation to carry out leak tests. The previous Section 4, paragraph 3, is no longer applicable, as Article 21, paragraph 5, of Regulation (EU) 2024/590 now contains a retention obligation.

Re: Number 4

With the new version of **Section 5 on expertise**, on the one hand, the scope of application is limited to those activities for which Member States must lay down minimum requirements for the qualifications of personnel pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 8, or Article 21, paragraph 6, and for which the amended Chemicals Ozone Layer Regulation still formulates its own obligations. On the other hand, proof of expertise can in future only be provided by means of a certificate of expertise in accordance with the Chemicals Climate Protection Regulation. This amendment is intended to simplify matters, and takes account of the fact that proof of expertise in relation to the other elements of the previous Section 5, paragraph 2, has not played a role in practice in recent years. This simplification of the procedure is possible because a survey of the federal states has shown that there are either no recognised continuing education events at all or that they have not been offered for some time. In addition, according to relevant industry representatives, there are no longer any persons who carry out activities exclusively at facilities involving ozone-depleting substances.

Re: Number 4

The amendments in **Section 6 to administrative offences** consist of consequential amendments to the amendments in Sections 3, 4 and 5.

Re: Article 4 (Amendment to the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation)

The restriction in Annex XVII, Entry 6 of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) only grants Member States a temporary exemption for the placing on the market of diaphragms containing chrysotile (asbestos) until 1 July 2025. After this date, the exception in Section 4, paragraph 1, number 1, of the Chemicals Prohibition Regulation must therefore be cancelled.

Re: Article 4 (announcement permission)

This provision regulates the permission to publish.

Re: Article 4 (entry into force)

This provision regulates the entry into force of the regulation.