

# CLP updates overview

What's under the hood of the new CLP amendment?

The recent amendments to the CLP Regulation mark a significant update in labelling, classification, and digitalization. The updates streamline procedures for labelling hazardous substances, straighten classification obligations, and introduce digital labels use. In this overview, we've highlighted key takeaways and recommendations brought by the new CLP amendment followed by [ECHA webinar on new hazard classes](#).

You can also check our webinar titled **Unpacking CLP Updates: What do you need to know now?** where we went into more detail! Watch it [on our YouTube](#).

## Labelling and Advertising requirements and rules

- General label requirements
- Physical vs. digital label use
- Stating ED, PBT/vPvB, PMT/vPvM classification
- Expanded PCN obligations
- Classification and Labelling Inventory
- New hazard classes
- Changes in the supply chain responsibilities

## Advertising and e-commerce

## Implementation timelines



## Labelling and Advertising requirements and rules

Notable attention has been paid to specifying **Labelling and Advertising requirements and rules**. The new CLP amendment brings updated and stricter requirements for labeling, clarification of the digital labels use, and new rules for advertising and fold-out labels.

**Label requirements** became more straightforward, defining the font size and formatting, overall readability for physical labels, and the way and conditions digital ones should be used.

**Digital labels** can be used alongside physical labels, whereas physical ones remain obligatory. Both should contain the information required by CLP Article 17, and supplementary information can be contained in the digital label only. **Physical labels** should contain data carrier allowing access to the digital label. Digital labelling is encouraged to improve information availability and requires that all digital information be accessible for 10 years, free of charge and without any need of registration or downloading.

There is also a new requirement to state the information about substances affecting classification for ED (health and environment), PBT, vPvB, PMT, and vPvM on the label. In the case of classification changes, fixed deadlines were set.

Do you want to make sure you and all your products are CLP compliant?

We are ready to help you. Get in touch!

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## Classification and Labelling Inventory

ECHA will now request to **update or correct the notification in Classification and Labelling Inventory**, if the entry is considered to be incomplete, incorrect or obsolete.

## Distributors to report to PCN

Another extension of obligations concerns **distributors**, which will be now **required to report to PCN** about placing on the hazardous mixtures when distributing across other EU member states or relabelling.

## New hazard classes

Latest CLP update also includes new hazard classes, such as **endocrine disruptors** (health and environmental), persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (**PBT**), very persistent and very bioaccumulative, (**vPvB**), persistent, mobile, toxic (**PMT**) and very persistent and very mobile (**vPvM**) properties and guidelines for classification.

### Assessing chemicals for new CLP hazard classes

Read up on the new CLP hazard classes on our dedicated website and learn how we can help you assess chemicals for new CLP hazard classes:

[Click here](#)

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## Supply chain responsibilities

Other important news for classification obligations: **manufacturers, importers, or downstream users are now responsible for setting concentration limits** where adequate and establish M-factors for substances classified for certain hazard categories, alongside acute toxicity estimates.

## Advertising and e-commerce

A significant CLP Article 48 change concerns advertising and e-commerce: it is newly required to place **hazard pictograms, signal word, standard hazard statements** and **additional EUH statements on the label of substance** classified as **hazardous**. Additionally, there is a new requirement to place the sentence "Always follow the information on the product label." When using e-shops, complete information according to CLP Article 17 must be provided.

### Implementation timeline

In general, the updated regulation takes effect 20 days after publication, with implementation phased across 18, 24, 42, or even 48 months. Methodological guidelines are expected in early 2025 and will assist with classification processes.

Check our detailed webinar [Unpacking CLP Updates: What do you need to know now?](#)



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Is anything missing here? Do you have further questions, comments, feedback? Let us know, we will be happy to hear from you!