

MALTA INITIATIVE

This document summarises the concept of the Malta Initiative.
It is a self-organised group without any legally binding status.

Innovation is one of the key factors in securing the wealth of current and future generations. To ensure the trust of citizens in innovation, legislation has to keep pace with innovative developments. Appropriate and clear legislation is a key factor for long-term investments. International collaboration at OECD level is one element in addressing the global challenges associated with innovation. The OECD Council Decision on Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) is a legally binding instrument in OECD member countries and non-OECD countries which have adhered to them (there are currently six). MAD is an important instrument in facing these global challenges of testing nanomaterials. In essence, MAD means that data collected as part of a regulatory risk assessment of a chemical in one country must be accepted (in a legal sense) in all countries, provided that (an) agreed OECD Test Guideline(s) has/have been used and the OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice have been applied during the collection of the data. MAD avoids the double testing of substances, reduces the amount of animal testing and saves on resources.

Generally, Test Guidelines (TG) and Guidance Documents (GD) for the testing of 'traditional' chemical substances are also applicable to nanomaterials. For a number of endpoints, however, TGs/GDs do not address specific information requirements when dealing with nanomaterials, or are considered not applicable for the testing of nanomaterials.

The "Malta Initiative" (MI) arose during the Maltese EU Council Presidency in 2017, when Germany initially approached the EU Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD) to request political and financial support to develop and amend TGs and GDs to ensure that nano-specific issues for fulfilling regulatory requirements are addressed. The Malta Initiative brings together a group of EU member states, the European Commission (notably the DG RTD, DG ENV, DG GROW and JRC), ECHA, industry and other institutions committed to this aim and welcomes additional international collaborators.

In line also with existing procedures at the OECD, any country or organisation with expertise interested in working on adapting existing OECD TGs or developing new OECD TGs and/or GDs is welcome to become an active contributor to the "Malta Initiative".

The activities of the MI are supported through national, international and EU resources by means of direct funding, in-kind contributions, or providing expertise.

Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, ECHA, European Commission and BIAC currently support the Malta Initiative.

Advanced materials must also undergo regulatory accepted safety and sustainability testing, using harmonized test methods and guidelines. Therefore, the scope of the Malta Initiative will be in the future enlarged to Advanced Materials.

The Malta Initiative Board

An advisory body, the “Malta Initiative Board” has been formed to facilitate and steer the activities of the MI. The MI Board members have been selected in order to represent EU member states, European Commission Directorates-General and agencies, the EU Nano Safety Cluster (NSC), and industry (notably through BIAC). Furthermore, members have been selected in order to include renowned experts from three relevant fields of expertise, namely: physical-chemical characterization; environmental and biotic effects; and human health effects. The board members also have strong links to various OECD working parties and other groups (e.g. ISO/CEN) and are familiar with OECD working practices and procedures.

The Board ensures that the MI focuses with emphasis on regulatory needs. The members are expected to act as “ambassadors” for the MI and its spirit.

Members:

Member Malta Initiative Board	Representing
José María Navas (Chair)	Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria (INIA), CSIC, Spain
Anke Jesse Laura Gross	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUV), Germany
Elisabeth Heunisch (Vice Chair) Anna Pohl	Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA), Germany
Kathrin Schwirn Doris Völker	German Environment Agency (UBA), Germany
Monique Groenewold Eric Bleeker	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), The Netherlands
Monique Groenewold, RIVM, The Netherlands Eugenia Valsami-Jones, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom	NanoSafety Cluster (NSC), EU
Virginia Rodriguez Unamuno	European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), EU
N.N.	European Commission (JRC-Ispra), EU
Elmire Chauvière	Ministère de la Transition écologique, de l'Énergie, du Climat et de la Prévention des risques, France
Enrica Alasonati François-Xavier Ouf	Laboratoire national de métrologie et d'essais (LNE), France
Maria Chiara Astuto	European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), EU

Philippe Hallegot	NanoMeasureFrance, France
Alexander Pogány	Austrian Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMK), Austria
Tommaso Serchi	Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), Luxembourg
N.N.	Swedish Chemicals Agency (KEMI), Sweden
Jacques-Aurélien Sergent, Solvay, Belgium Karin Wiench, BASF, Germany	The Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)
Blanca Suarez Merino Sean Kelly	Nanotechnology Industries Association (NIA), Belgium and BIAC
Steffi Friedrichs, Christian Seitz	AcumenIST, NanoFabNet, IAM-I (TF2 Lead), Belgium