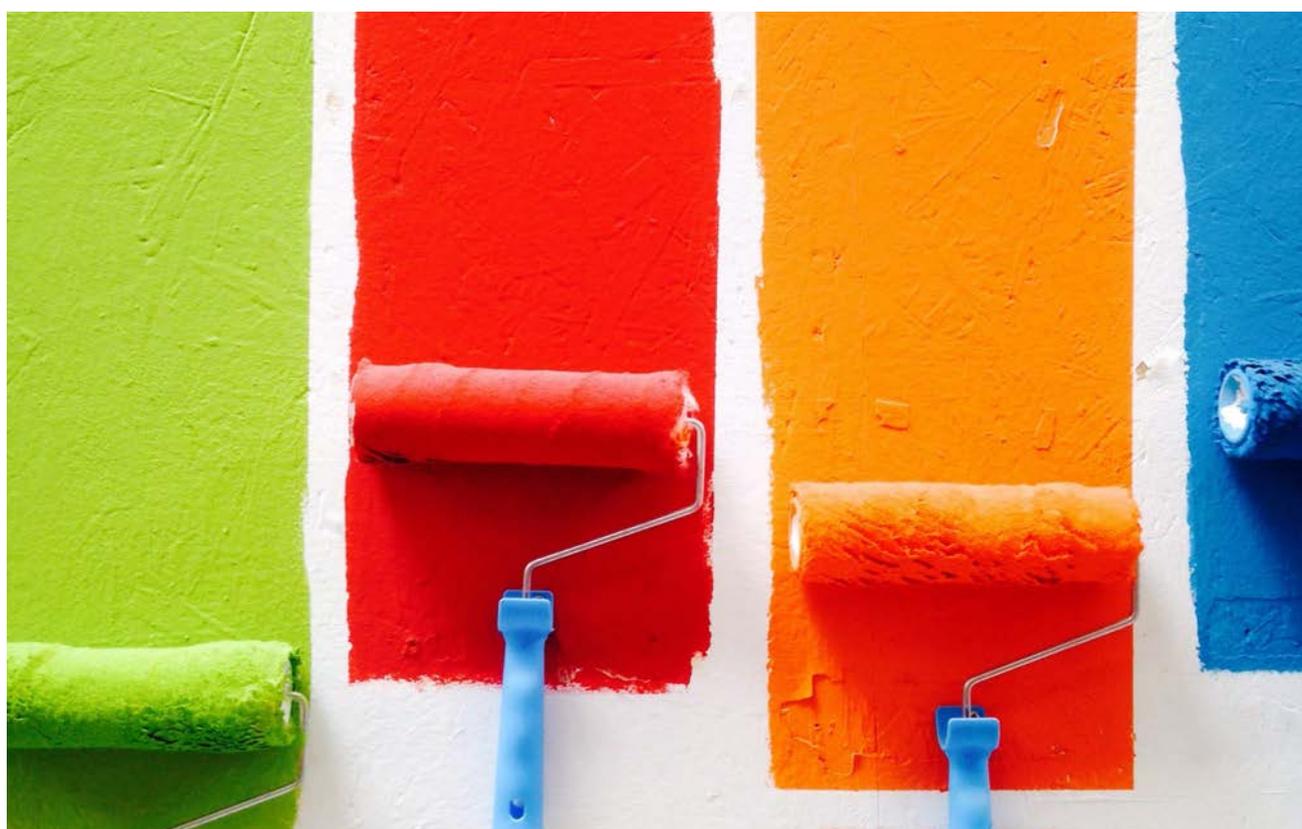


Update on the Global Status of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint December 2020



NEW in the 2020 Global Update

NEW LAWS: Colombia, Lebanon and Viet Nam established new laws to address lead in paint; China updated an existing law; and the status of Ecuador, Pakistan and Qatar in WHO's database was updated to reflect existing laws.

NEW TOOLS: WHO published several documents: [Guidance on organizing an advocacy or awareness-raising campaign on lead paint](#); [Brief guide to analytical methods for measuring lead in paint, second edition](#); and both a [Policy](#) and [Technical](#) brief on Global elimination of lead paint: why and how countries should take action, which were developed jointly with UNEP (all documents are available in all UN languages).

NEW MOMENTUM: Even in the midst of the COVID-19 global pandemic, many countries are continuing to take steps to eliminate lead paint. Many of these actions have been the result of virtual consultations and meetings at both the country and regional level under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) Global Environment Facility (GEF) project on lead paint. Globally, UNEP sponsored two webinars for [policymakers](#) and [industry](#) and four online discussions of the [Lead in Paint Community of Practice](#).

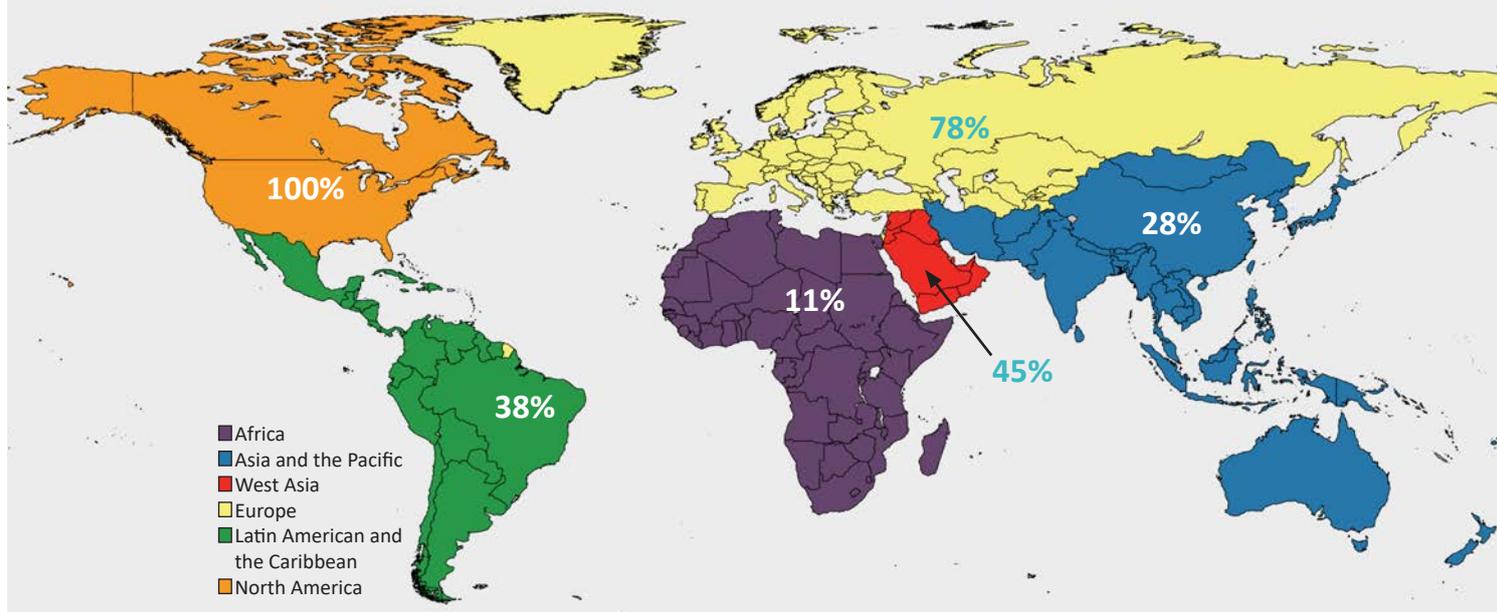
Global Progress Toward Eliminating Lead Paint

As of 31 December 2020, 79 countries have legally binding controls to limit the production, import and sale of lead paints, which is 41% of all countries. In many countries, using lead paint in homes and schools is not prohibited, creating a significant risk of children's exposure to lead. The most effective means of preventing lead exposure from paints is to establish national laws, including legislation, regulations and/or legally binding standards as appropriate, that ban the use of lead additives in paints. Countries that have not yet done so are urged to enact and enforce effective national legislation, regulations and/or standards to, at a minimum, stop the manufacture, import and sale of household decorative lead paints. Countries are also encouraged to consider limiting lead in all types of paints.

This update is provided annually by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in support of the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (Lead Paint Alliance). UNEP and the World Health Organization (WHO) serve as the joint Secretariat for this international voluntary initiative (see Endnote 1). The key priority of the Lead Paint Alliance is to promote establishing lead paint laws in all countries.

The map below shows the percentage of countries as of December 2020 with lead paint laws within each of the six UNEP regions (see page 13 for a list of countries by UNEP region). Table 1, on the following page, lists the specific countries with lead paint laws by region.

Map 1: Percent of Countries with Lead Paint Laws in Each UNEP Region, as of December 2020



The designations employed and the presentation of material on the maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in lists and tables in this document are not warranted to be error free nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Countries that have only put in place legally binding controls on lead coatings used on children's toys are not counted in this update. Eliminating lead paint on children's toys provides only partial protection, since it does not address household decorative paints from which much wider exposure is possible. Likewise, countries that have only ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13), which prohibits the use of lead carbonate and lead sulphate in paints, are also not included in this update. Since these lead compounds are no longer widely used in paints, the ILO Convention alone does not provide sufficient benefit in reducing lead exposure.

Unless otherwise noted, all the data in the maps, tables and figures are from WHO: Regulations and controls on lead paint, 31 December 2020 (database) (see Endnote 2).

Table 1: Countries with Confirmed Lead Paint Laws in Each UNEP Region

Africa	Asia and the Pacific	West Asia	Europe			Latin America and the Caribbean	North America
Algeria	Australia	Iraq	Armenia	Italy	Serbia	Argentina	Canada
Cameroon	Bangladesh	Jordan	Austria	Kazakhstan	Slovakia	Brazil	United States of America
Ethiopia	China**	Lebanon*	Belarus	Kyrgyzstan	Slovenia	Chile	
Kenya	India	Oman	Belgium	Latvia	Spain	Colombia*	
South Africa	Nepal	Qatar ⁺	Bulgaria	Liechtenstein	Sweden	Costa Rica	
United Republic of Tanzania	New Zealand		Croatia	Lithuania	Switzerland	Cuba	
	Pakistan ⁺		Cyprus	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Dominica	
	Philippines		Czech Republic	Malta		Ecuador ⁺	
	Sri Lanka		Denmark	Monaco		Guyana	
	Thailand		Estonia	Montenegro		Mexico	
	Viet Nam*		Finland	Netherlands		Panama	
			France	North Macedonia		Trinidad and Tobago	
			Germany	Norway		Uruguay	
			Greece	Poland			
			Hungary	Portugal			
			Iceland	Romania			
			Ireland	Russian Federation			
			Israel				

*New since 1 October 2019

**Existing law revised

⁺Status updated in the WHO database

Lead Exposure from Paint

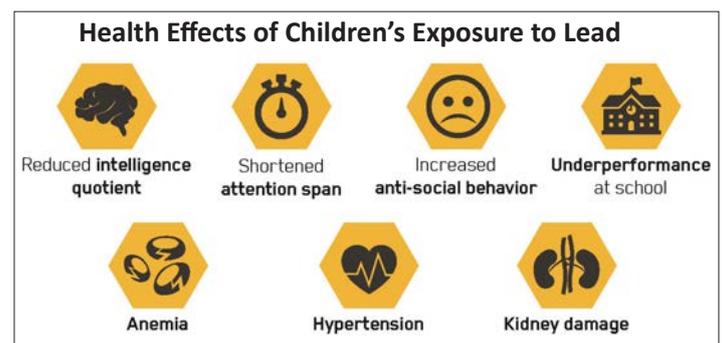
Historically, lead compounds have been added to oil-based decorative and industrial paints and other coatings to enhance colour, reduce corrosion on metal surfaces or shorten drying time. Today, non-lead pigments, driers and anti-corrosive ingredients are widely available for use in most oil-based paints.

After the application of lead paint, weathering, peeling or chipping of the paint releases lead particles into dust and soil in and around homes, schools, playgrounds and other locations. Decorative paint for household use has been identified as the main source of children's lead exposure from paints. Lead-containing dust can also be brought into the home on the clothes of those who work in industries where such dust is generated, including paint factories where lead additives continue to be used.

Lead-contaminated soil and dust are easily ingested, particularly by young children when they play on the floor or outdoors and put their hands or other objects in their mouths. Children also ingest lead if they mouth and chew toys painted with lead paint. Both children and adults can be exposed to lead in paint chips and dust during the removal of old lead paint.

Negative Health Effects from Lead Exposure

There is no known level of lead exposure that is considered safe. Lead can cause permanent damage to the brain and nervous system, resulting in decreased IQ and increased behavioural problems. It can also cause anemia, increase the risk of kidney damage and hypertension, and impair reproductive function. Young children and pregnant women (whose developing fetus can be exposed) are especially vulnerable to the adverse effects of lead. Even relatively low levels of exposure can cause serious and irreversible neurological damage. The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation has estimated that, based on 2019 data, lead exposure accounted for 0.90 million deaths from long term effects and 21.7 million disability adjusted life years (DALYs) lost (0.86% of total DALYs) (see Endnote 3).



Preventing Health Effects and Related Economic Costs

The negative impacts on children's developing brains resulting from exposure to lead has staggering economic costs that are borne by the affected children, their families and societies at large. These include health care costs, productivity losses and intellectual disability.

The largest economic burden of lead exposure is borne by low- and middle-income countries. Estimated annual costs (in international dollars) of lead exposure by global region, based on loss of IQ, include the following: Africa - \$134.7 billion; Latin America and the Caribbean - \$142.3 billion; and Asia - \$699.9 billion. For annual costs by country, visit the New York University map of Economic Costs of Lead Exposure (see Endnote 4).

The cost of removing existing decorative lead paint from surfaces in homes, schools and other buildings can be substantial. By contrast, the economic cost is low for eliminating the use of lead compounds in new decorative paints. In fact, many manufacturers have already successfully reformulated their paint products to avoid the intentional addition of lead. According to the paint industry, the reformulation of residential and decorative paints to eliminate lead additives is feasible, and the technical and cost impacts are manageable. Increasingly, paint producers are publicly stating that it is possible to eliminate lead additives in all types of paint.

Timeline of Global Activity

Lead is a cumulative toxicant that poses serious risks to human health and development, with children being especially vulnerable. WHO has identified lead and its compounds as one of the top ten chemicals of major public health concern. Lead-containing paint remains one of the major sources of lead exposure for children globally. The international community, governments, industry and non-governmental organizations are working together to promote the establishment of lead paint laws in all countries.

In 2009, the second International Conference on Chemicals Management under the SAICM policy framework nominated lead in paint as an emerging policy issue. The Lead Paint Alliance was established in 2011 to spearhead activities to promote the global phase-out of lead paint under the joint leadership of UNEP and WHO. It has the goal of phasing out the manufacture, import and sale of paints containing lead through legally binding controls in every country. This timeline provides an overview of the Lead Paint Alliance's accomplishments.

2011 – Lead Paint Alliance: Established jointly by UNEP and WHO.

2012-2015 – SWITCH-Asia Lead Paint Elimination Project: The European Union (EU) funded work led by the International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN) in seven Asian countries to help phase out lead paint. Five of the seven countries have passed lead paint laws.

2014-2017 – GEF UNEP Paint Elimination Project in Africa: IPEN worked directly with four countries and reached out to additional countries in that region to promote lead paint phase out. Three countries ended up passing lead paint laws.

May 2017 - WHO Chemicals Roadmap: The 70th World Health Assembly approved the Roadmap, which included an action item for WHO Member States to establish lead paint laws.

August 2017 - American Bar Association (ABA) Resolution: The ABA encouraged their members to support lead paint laws worldwide.

September 2017 - 2017 Update on the Global Status of Legal Limits on Lead in Paint: UNEP provided lead paint background information and an update on progress toward establishing laws.

November 2017 - Model Law & Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint: UNEP provided lead paint background information and a model template for a lead paint law.

December 2017 - UNEA 3 Resolution on Lead Paint: Member States passed a resolution calling for the global elimination of lead paint through the establishment of lead paint laws.

May 2019 - Two-Year Lead Paint Alliance Action Plan: The Two-Year Lead Paint Alliance Action Plan laid out concrete actions for partners to promote lead paint elimination.

2019 – 2021 - SAICM GEF Project: The project implemented by UNEP in collaboration with partners, is assisting governments to establish lead paint laws in over 60 countries and is providing guidance to industry to facilitate the shift to producing non-lead paints.

Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint

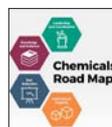
2011 - Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint formally launched



2012-2015 - SWITCH-Asia Lead Paint Elimination Project



2014-2017 - GEF Lead Paint Elimination Project in Africa



May 2017 - WHO Chemicals Roadmap



August 2017 - ABA Resolution on Lead Paint



September 2017 - 2017 Global Status Update



November 2017 - Model Law & Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint



December 2017 - UNEA 3 Resolution on Lead Paint



May 2019 - Two-Year Lead Paint Alliance Action Plan



2019-2021 - SAICM GEF Project

Global Status of Lead Paint Laws

The map below shows data on the status of countries' lead paint laws as provided by governments to UNEP and WHO (see Endnote 2). As of 31 December 2020, 79 countries had confirmed that they have legally binding controls on lead in paint, 82 stated that they do not, and information was unavailable for the remaining 32 countries.

Map 2: Countries with Lead Paint Laws, as of December 2020

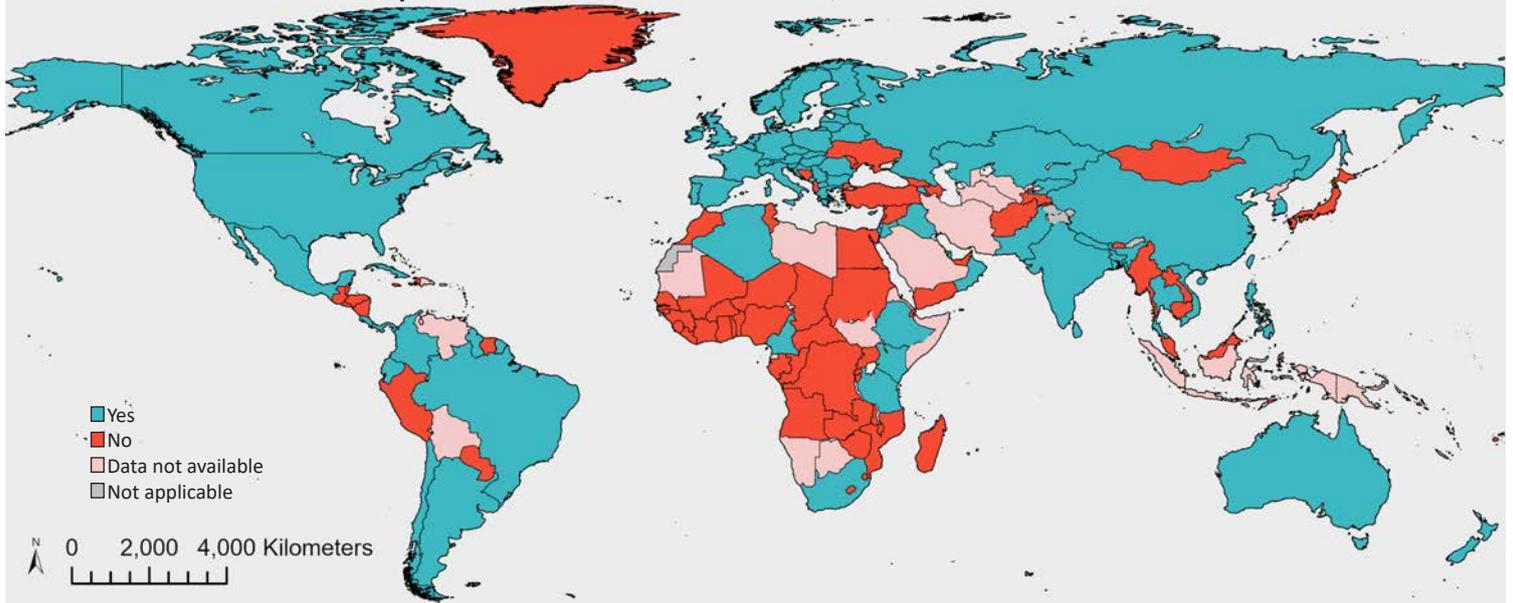
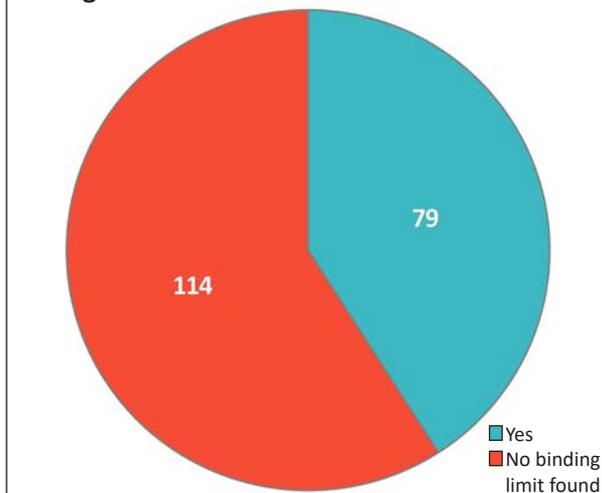


Figure 1: Countries with Lead Paint Laws



Currently **79** countries have lead paint laws and more countries are passing new laws every year.

Lead is Still Present in Paint in High Levels in Many Countries

Since 2009, more than 100 studies have shown that lead paints are still widely sold in low- and middle-income countries. Most of the paints tested for lead were found to exceed the 90 parts per million (ppm) or 600 ppm legal limit that has been set by many countries as an achievable limit. In addition, many of these paints contained very high levels of lead: above 10,000 ppm of the dry weight of the paint. To see paint testing results by country, go to the link for the IPEN map entitled “Lead Levels in Paint Around the World” (see Endnote 5). IPEN is a Lead Paint Alliance partner and is an international public interest, non-profit organization comprised of hundreds of participating environmental and public health organizations in over 100 countries, primarily in developing and transition countries.

The Importance of Lead Paint Laws

The elimination of lead exposure at its source is the single most effective action to protect people from the harmful effects of lead. Most industrialized countries adopted laws or regulations to control the lead content of residential and decorative paints in the 1970s and 1980s, based on clear findings that lead-containing household paint is a major source of lead exposure in children. However, the continued use of lead in paint in many parts of the world remains an important source of exposure. To protect human health, laws, regulations or enforceable standards are needed in every country to stop the manufacture, sale and import of lead-containing paints.

Global Approaches to Lead Paint Laws

Countries that have enacted laws to limit the lead content in paint have generally used one of two approaches: (1) establish a single regulatory limit on the total concentration of lead in paint from all sources (currently used in 40 countries) or (2) establish a set of chemical-specific regulatory limits based on the management of risks of individual lead compounds that are used as additives in paint (currently used in the EU's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical (REACH) regulation). Both approaches have been effective in limiting the lead content in paint.

90 ppm total lead is the concentration limit recommended by the "Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint". It is the lowest, most protective regulatory limit for lead paints that has been set in countries.

Legal Approach 1: Regulatory Limits on Total Lead Concentration

Of the 79 countries with lead paint laws, 40 countries have established a single regulatory limit on the total or soluble lead concentration in paint (in parts per million). These existing lead limits range from 90 ppm to 1,000 ppm or higher. Thirty-four countries have a limit of 90, 100 or 600 ppm, which are all relatively low levels and indicate that lead compounds have probably not been added to the paint.

Table 2: Countries with Limits on Total Lead Concentration

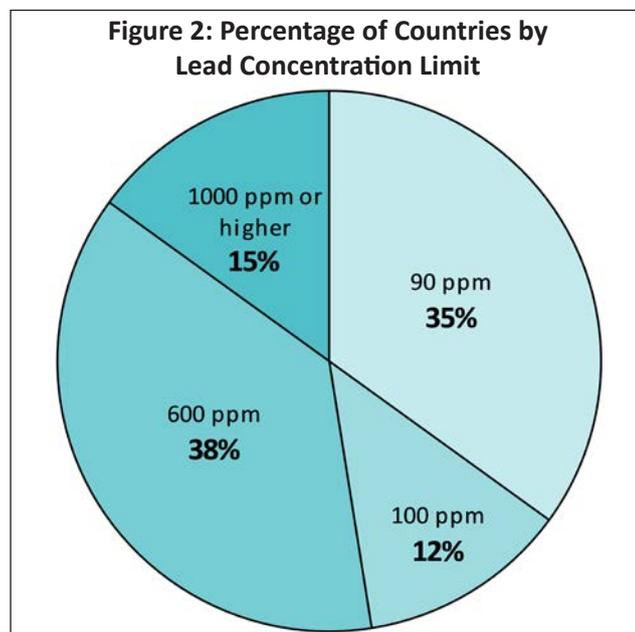
90 ppm	100 ppm	600 ppm	1000 ppm or higher
Bangladesh Canada Cameroon China** Colombia* Ethiopia India Iraq Israel Jordan Kenya Nepal Philippines United States of America	Ecuador+ Pakistan+ Switzerland Thailand United Republic of Tanzania	Argentina Brazil Chile Costa Rica Dominica Guyana Mexico Oman Panama Qatar+ South Africa Sri Lanka Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Viet Nam*	Algeria Armenia Australia Belarus Cuba New Zealand

*New since 1 October 2019

**Existing law revised

+Status updated in the WHO database

Figure 2: Percentage of Countries by Lead Concentration Limit



Legal Approach 2: Chemical-Specific Regulatory Limits

Chemical-specific regulatory limits are used by 39 countries, of which 31 have adopted the EU REACH regulation on lead compounds in paints. EU REACH restricts the addition of certain specific lead compounds to paints intended for supply to the general public, based on risk management assessments. Some specific lead compounds for use in paints are subject to an authorization procedure for manufacturers and importers that requires analyses of health and environmental risks and the availability of non-lead alternatives.

Table 3: Countries with Chemical-Specific Regulatory Limits

Austria^	Czech Republic^	Germany^	Italy^	Liechtenstein^	Montenegro	Poland^	Slovakia^
Belgium^	Denmark^	Greece^	Kazakhstan	Lithuania^	Netherlands^	Portugal^	Slovenia^
Bulgaria^	Estonia^	Hungary^	Kyrgyzstan	Luxembourg^	North Macedonia	Romania^	Spain^
Croatia^	Finland^	Iceland^	Latvia^	Malta^	Macedonia	Russian Federation	Sweden^
Cyprus^	France^	Ireland^	Lebanon*	Monaco	Norway^	Serbia	United Kingdom^

*New since 1 October 2019

^Countries that have adopted the EU REACH regulation

Recent Activities

- **May 2020:** UNEP launched an updated version of its "[Lead paint law status interactive map](#)" which shows data on the status of national lead paint laws as provided by governments to UNEP and WHO. Brief information on an individual country's lead paint law and the year it was passed can be found by scrolling over each country.
- **October 2020:** The Lead Paint Alliance global webinar for policymakers had 44 attendees from governments (50% of attendees), NGOs (18%), industry (18%), academia (2%), media (2%), and intergovernmental organizations (7%), including 9 representatives from Africa, 2 from Asia and the Pacific, 2 from West Asia, 5 from Europe, 9 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 14 from the North America regions and 3 from intergovernmental organizations.
- **November 2020:** The Lead Paint Alliance global webinar for industry had 66 attendees from governments (21% of attendees), NGOs (14%), industry (62%), academia (2%), including 5 representatives from Africa, 30 from Asia and the Pacific, 2 from West Asia, 5 from Europe, 11 from Latin America and the Caribbean and 13 from the North America regions.

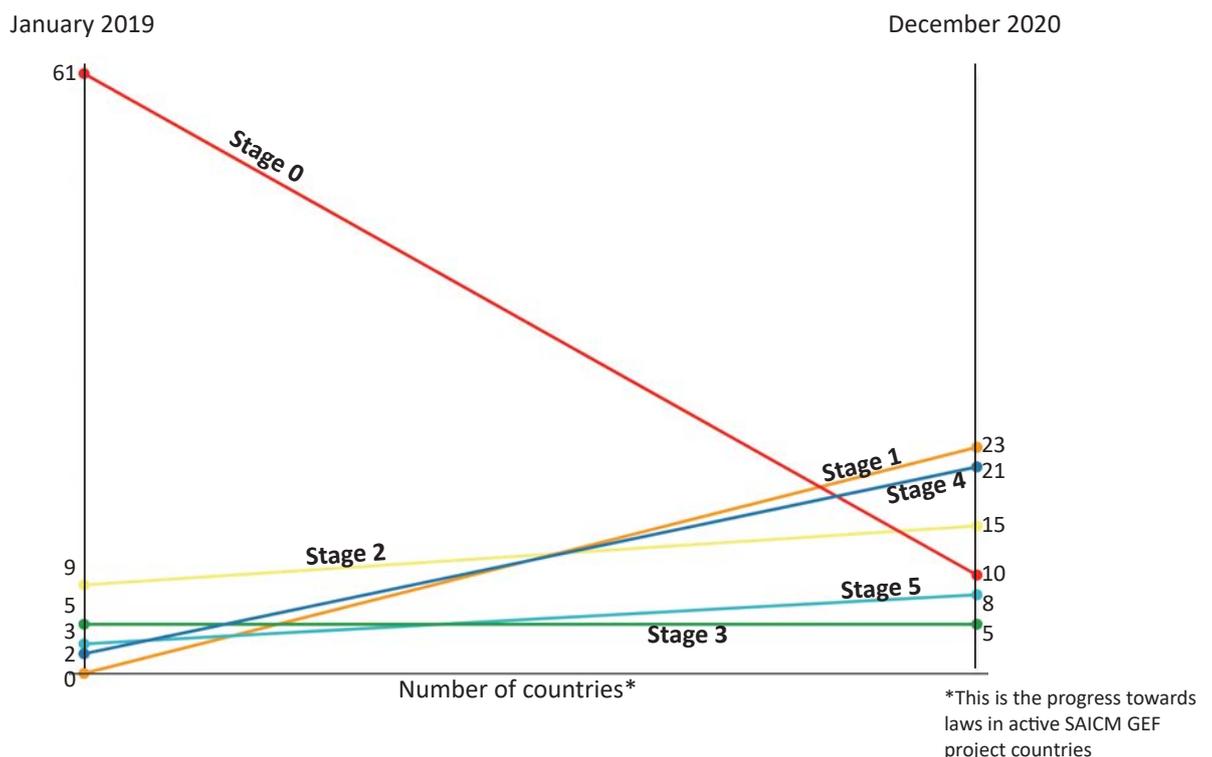
Recent Progress Towards Lead Paint Laws

The Lead Paint Alliance is making progress towards its goal of eliminating lead paint through the establishment of lead paint laws in all countries. As previously stated, 41% of UNEP countries currently have adopted lead paint laws and the Lead Paint Alliance is aware of another 13% (26 countries) who are in the early and final stages of drafting laws (as shown in the Figure 3).

Since January 2019 and the implementation of the SAICM GEF project on lead paint, the Lead Paint Alliance has been actively working with over 60 countries to assist them in taking steps towards developing lead paint laws. Building on existing progress, the project has led to an increase in the number of countries working on and advancing through the stages towards finalizing a lead paint law as outlined here:

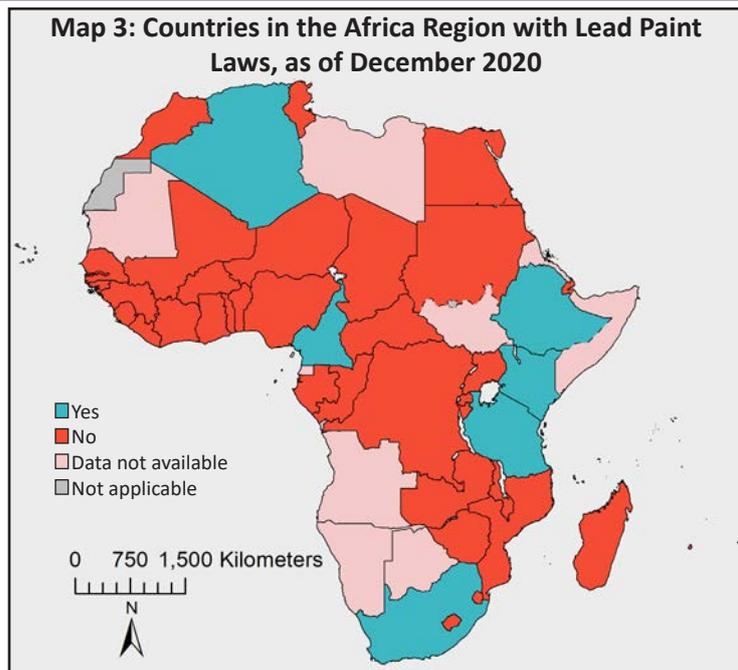
- **Stage 0: Steps towards laws not yet taken** – Countries where no progress have been recorded since the beginning of the project.
- **Stage 1: Government initial interest** - Countries contacting partners, designating a focal point, submitting a country approach document or which participated in the 2019 "Promoting Regulatory Action by Governments to Phase out Lead in Paint" regional workshops.
- **Stage 2: First steps taken** - Countries with plans to draft a law or have held a stakeholder meeting.
- **Stage 3: Early stages of drafting** - Countries which have organized a drafting meeting, and have produced a draft law.
- **Stage 4: Final stages of drafting** - Countries which have produced a final draft law and are awaiting political validation and endorsement.
- **Stage 5: Final lead paint law** - Countries which have adopted a lead paint law.

Figure 3: Countries Making Progress Towards Laws, January 2019 to December 2020



Africa

Map 3: Countries in the Africa Region with Lead Paint Laws, as of December 2020



Current Status

Six countries (11%) in the Africa Region have lead paint laws. Benin, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia are drafting lead paint laws. Rwanda is in the final stages of approving a regulation to implement an East African Community (EAC) regional standard and Zambia has finalized a voluntary standard limiting lead content to 90 ppm to be incorporated later into a lead paint law. Morocco and Nigeria are in the final stages of approval of a lead paint law. South Africa is in the final stages of revising an existing law to reduce the lead limit to 90 ppm. In September 2019, the EAC finalized the regional lead paint standard setting the limit of lead in paint at 90 ppm. In December 2020, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) member states agreed to develop a regional lead paint standard.

Paint testing has been conducted in 21 countries in the African Region. Depending on the country study and the target level, levels of lead exceeding target levels of 90 or 600 ppm ranged from 6% to 86% of samples (see Endnote 5). The annual economic cost of childhood lead exposure in the Africa region is estimated to be \$134.7 billion, or 4.03% of regional GDP (see Endnote 4).

Regional Activities

- The SAICM GEF project is actively working with 20 countries in the Africa region to provide advice and facilitate in-person and online meetings to discuss development of lead paint laws.
- The Lead Paint Alliance provided comments on draft laws in Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone.
- 21 events were held in 13 countries in the region during the 2020 International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (ILPPW).
- November 2020: IPEN member NGO in Nigeria (SRADev) held a launch workshop initiating small- and medium- sized enterprise (SME) demonstration activities and to conduct ongoing discussions with the government and industry about a lead paint law in Nigeria.
- September 2020: WHO and UNEP sent a joint letter to countries in the region to encourage action on lead paint laws and resulted in follow up in several countries.
- December 2020: The ECOWAS Technical Management Committee approved the establishment of a regional standard and regulation on lead paint.

Figure 4: Number of Countries in the Africa Region with Lead Paint Laws

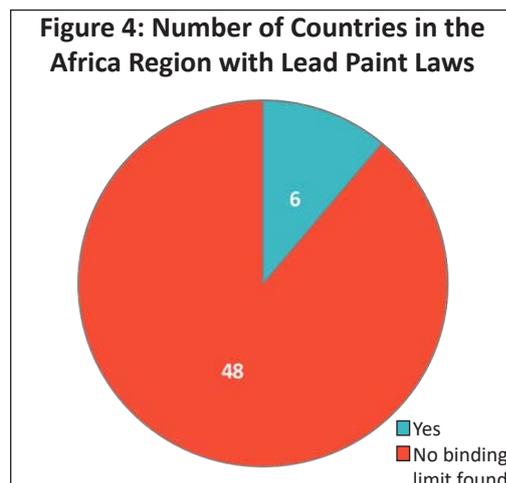
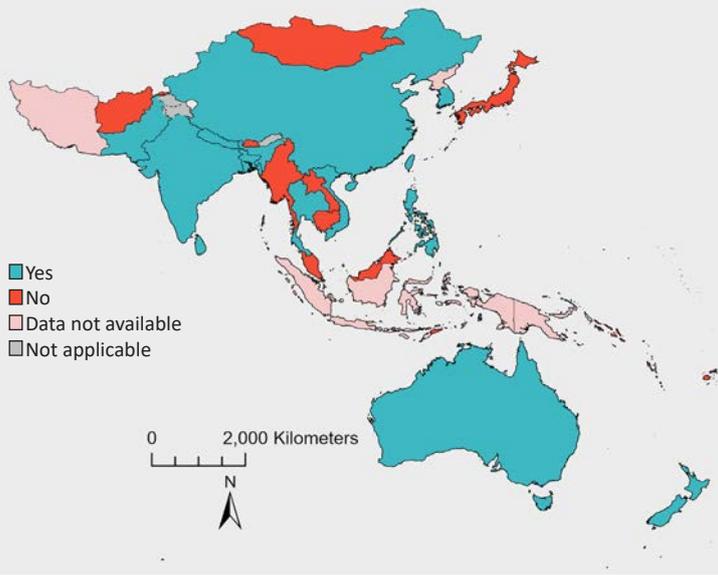


Table 4: 2020 Summary of Country-Specific Lead Paint Laws in the Africa Region

Country	Lead Paint Laws
Algeria	5000 ppm lead limit for manufacture, import and sale of paint
Cameroon	90 ppm lead limit and restricts specific lead additives
Ethiopia	90 ppm lead limit for manufacture, import, export, or sale of paint
Kenya	90 ppm lead limit for manufacture, import, and sale of all paint; sampling and testing requirements
United Republic of Tanzania	90 or 100 ppm lead limit, depending on the type of paint
South Africa	600 ppm lead limit for manufacture, import and sale of paint; no testing or certification requirements

Map 4: Countries in the Asia and the Pacific Region with Lead Paint Laws, as of December 2020



Current Status

Eleven countries (28%) in the Asia and Pacific Region have lead paint laws. The World Bank is working with the Lao People's Democratic Republic on drafting a lead paint law. The Malaysian government has agreed to develop a lead paint law and the Indonesian government is working with a local NGO to consider options for developing a lead paint law. Cambodia is working on a new lead paint law. Mongolia has started working on a lead paint law. China tightened existing lead paint standards in March 2020 that entered into effect in December 2020, and Viet Nam passed a new law in December 2020.

Paint testing has been conducted in 14 countries in this region. Depending on the country studied and the target level, levels of lead exceeding target levels of either 90 or 600 ppm were found in approximately 16% to 95% of samples (see Endnote 5). The annual economic cost of childhood lead exposure in Asia is \$699.9 billion, or 1.88% of regional GDP (see Endnote 4).

Regional Activities

- The SAICM GEF project is actively working with 13 countries in the Asia and the Pacific Region to provide advice on and facilitate in-person and online meetings to discuss development of lead paint laws.
- The Lead Paint Alliance provided comments on draft laws in Cambodia, China, and Viet Nam.
- 19 events were held in 12 countries in the region during the 2020 ILPPW.
- January 2020: IPEN member NGO in Indonesia (Nexus3) held a launch workshop initiating SME demonstration activities and begin discussions with the government and industry about a lead paint law in Indonesia.
- September 2020: WHO and UNEP sent a joint letter to countries in the region to encourage action on lead paint laws and resulted in follow up in several countries.

Figure 5: Number of Countries in the Asia and the Pacific Region with Lead Paint Laws

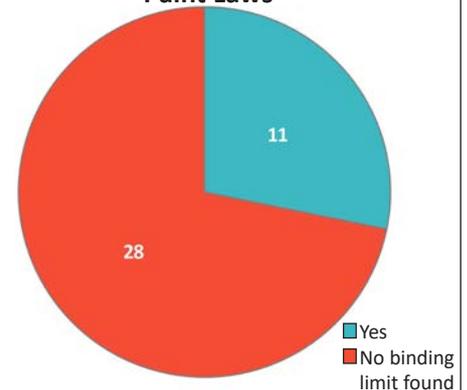


Table 5: 2020 Summary of Country-Specific Lead Paint Laws in the Asia and the Pacific Region

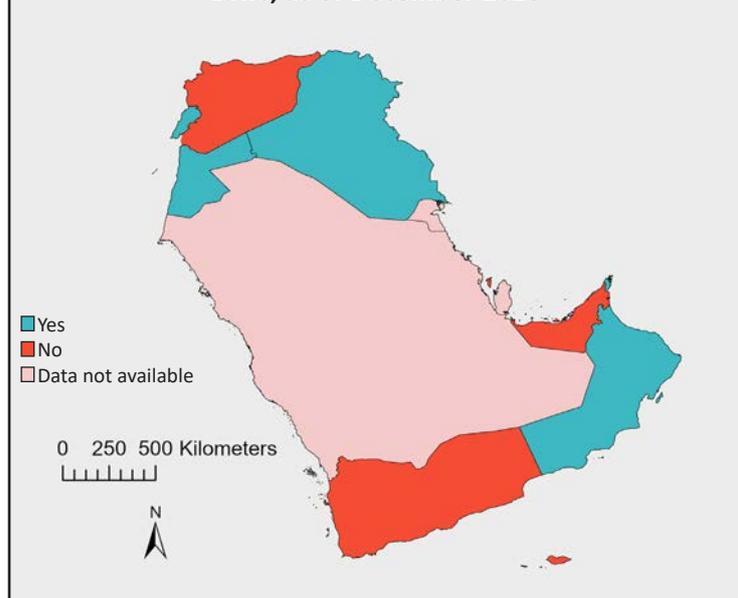
Country	Lead Paint Laws
Australia	1000 ppm lead limit for the sale, manufacture, export and import of all paints
Bangladesh	90 ppm lead limit for decorative paints
China**	90 ppm lead limit for woodware and architectural paints; 1000 ppm lead limit for vehicle and industrial paints
India	90 ppm lead limit for manufacture, trade, import and export of household and decorative paints
Nepal	90 ppm lead limit for any paint imported, produced, sold or used
New Zealand	1000 ppm lead limit for the sale, manufacture, export and import of all paints
Philippines	90 ppm lead limit for architectural, decorative, household and industrial paint
Pakistan [†]	100 ppm lead limit for interior and exterior enamel paints
Sri Lanka	90 ppm lead limit for interior and exterior emulsion paint or 600 ppm lead limit for floor and enamel paint; paints used in the building industry that contain lead must be labelled as such, including the lead content
Thailand	100 ppm lead limit for all paint
Viet Nam*	600 ppm lead limit as of December 2020 and 90 ppm lead limit as of December 2025 for certain paints

*New since 1 October 2019

**Existing law revised

[†]Status updated in the WHO database

Map 5: Countries in the West Asia Region with Lead Paint Laws, as of December 2020



Current Status

Five countries (45%) in the West Asia Region have lead paint laws.

Paint testing was conducted in three countries. In the country that only recently established laws (Lebanon), levels of lead exceeding target levels of 90 or 600 ppm were found in 73% to 80% of samples respectively. In the countries with laws (Iraq and Jordan), levels of lead exceeding target levels of 90 or 600 ppm were found in 12% to 42% of samples (see Endnote 5).

Regional Activities

- The SAICM GEF project is actively working with 2 countries in the West Asia region to provide advice on and facilitate in-person and online meetings to discuss development of lead paint laws.
- 7 events were held in 5 countries in the region during the 2020 ILPPW.
- September 2020: WHO and UNEP sent a joint letter to countries in the region to encourage action on lead paint laws and resulted in follow up in several countries.

Figure 6: Number of Countries in the West Asia Region with Lead Paint Laws

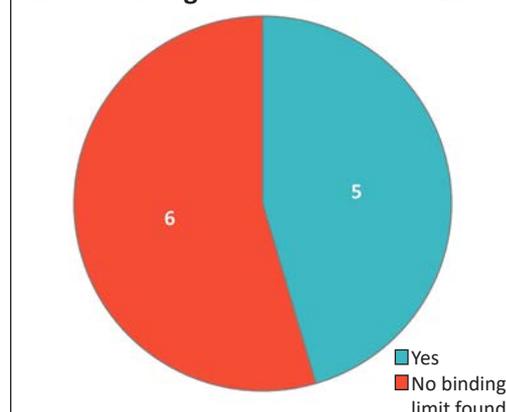


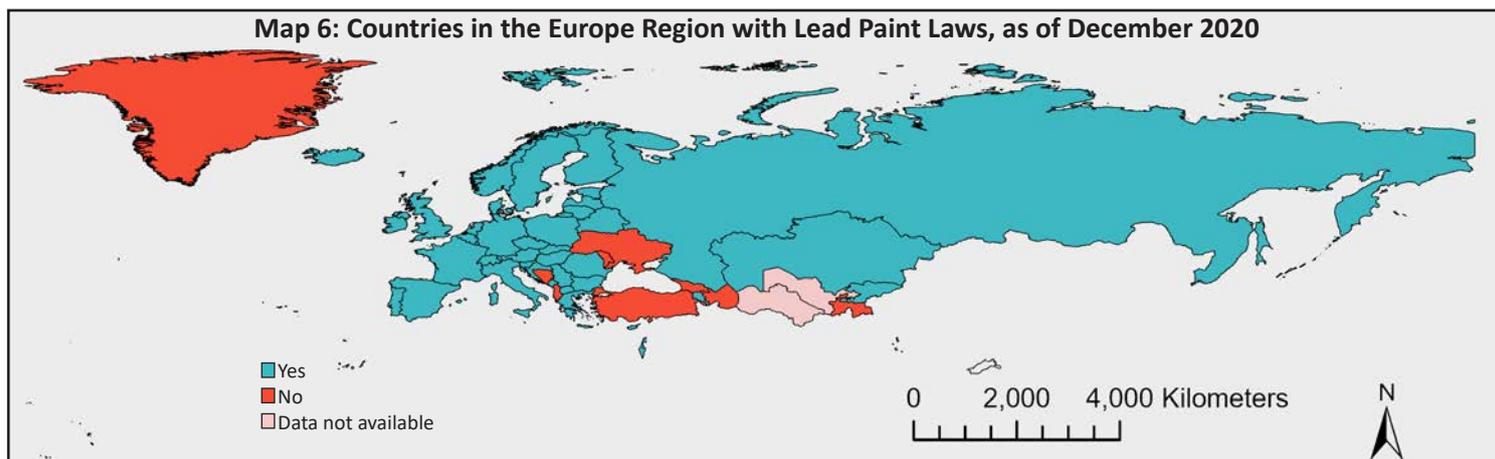
Table 6: 2020 Summary of Country-Specific Lead Paint Laws in the West Asia Region

Country	Lead Paint Laws
Iraq	90 ppm lead limit
Jordan	90 ppm total lead concentration limit for the import and sale of household and decorative paint; exceptions for industrial paints, car paints, road paints and artist's paints
Lebanon*	Restricts use of lead compounds in interior and exterior paints
Oman	600 ppm total lead concentration limit for handling, use, import, or production of paints
Qatar ⁺	Imported paints must be certified as containing no more than 600 ppm total lead

*New since 1 October 2019

⁺Status updated in the WHO database

Map 6: Countries in the Europe Region with Lead Paint Laws, as of December 2020



Current Status

Forty-two countries (78%) in the Europe Region have lead paint laws. Ukraine notified the World Trade Organization of its draft final lead paint law in December 2020. Moldova and Bosnia and Herzegovina continue to work toward adopting EU REACH to regulate lead paint. Georgia and Tajikistan developed a draft lead paint technical regulation. The Eurasian Economic Union is in the final stages of approving a regional technical regulation on lead paint.

Paint testing has been conducted in 10 countries in this region, some of which had existing laws. Depending on the country studied and the target level, levels of lead exceeding target levels of either 90 or 600 ppm were found in 26% to 94% of samples (see Endnote 5).

Regional Activities

- The SAICM GEF project is actively working with 9 countries in the Europe region to provide advice on and facilitate in-person and online meetings to discuss development of lead paint laws.
- The Lead Paint Alliance provided comments on draft laws in the Eurasian Economic Union (regional technical regulation) and Tajikistan.
- 18 events were held in 12 countries in the region during the 2020 ILPPW.
- March 2020: The Lead Paint Alliance conducted a webinar for the Central and Eastern Europe region focused on issues of interest to industry.
- September 2020: WHO and UNEP sent a joint letter to countries in the region to encourage action on lead paint laws and resulted in follow up in several countries.

Figure 7: Number of Countries in the Europe Region with Lead Paint Laws

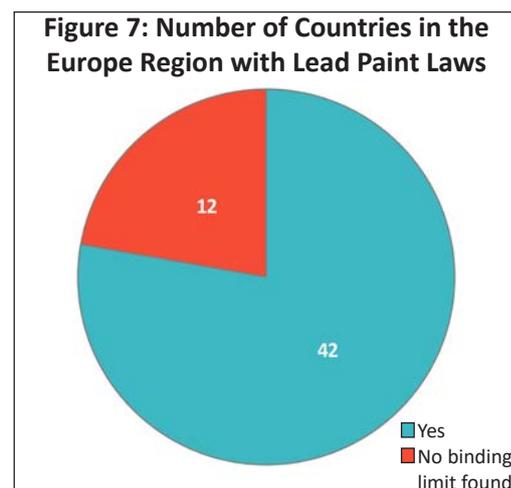


Table 7: 2020 Summary of Country-Specific Lead Paint Laws in the Europe Region

Country	Lead Paint Laws
Armenia	5,000 ppm limit for lead in driers in household paints and 150,000 ppm limit for lead in pigments in paints
Belarus	5,000 ppm limit for lead in driers in household paints and 150,000 ppm limit for lead in pigments in all paints
31 countries in Europe Region	EU REACH restricts the addition of certain specific lead compounds to paints intended for use by the general public
Israel	90 ppm lead limit for all paints
Kazakhstan	Restricts use of all lead compounds in paint intended for building interiors
Kyrgyzstan	Restricts use of all lead compounds in paint intended for building interiors
Monaco	Restricts use of certain lead compounds in paint
Montenegro	Restricts use of certain lead compounds in paint
North Macedonia	Restricts use of certain lead compounds in paint
Russian Federation	Restricts the use of lead and lead compounds in paints used for building interiors
Serbia	Restricts use of certain lead compounds in paint; for industrial paints containing lead, precautionary labelling is required
Switzerland	100 ppm lead limit for all paints offered for sale by manufacturers

Latin American and the Caribbean

Map 7: Countries in the Latin American and the Caribbean Region with Lead Paint Laws, as of December 2020



Current Status

Thirteen countries (38%) in the Latin America and Caribbean Region have lead paint laws. Having passed laws earlier than much of the rest of the world, most countries in the region have chosen to establish a 600 ppm lead limit, which was the U.S. standard prior to 2009. Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico are working on updating existing laws and standards to reduce the lead limit from 600 ppm to 90 ppm. Peru is in the final stages of passing a lead paint law, and Ecuador is revising existing standards to lower the limit on select paints to 100 ppm. Colombia passed a bill prohibiting the use, manufacture, import, or commercialization of paints exceeding 90 ppm and is developing a detailed lead paint technical regulation.

Where paint testing was conducted in countries without lead paint laws (5 countries), levels of lead exceeding 90 or 600 ppm were found in 0% to 90% of samples, depending on the country study and the target level. In countries with laws (5 countries), levels of lead in paint exceeded target levels of 90 or 600 ppm in 0% to 45% of samples, depending on the country and the target limit (see Endnote 5). The annual economic cost of childhood lead exposure in Latin America and the Caribbean is \$142.3 billion, or 2.04% of regional GDP (see Endnote 4)

Regional Activities

- The SAICM GEF project is actively working with 15 countries in the Central America and Caribbean region to provide advice on and facilitate in-person and online meetings to discuss development of lead paint laws.
- The Lead Paint Alliance provided comments on draft laws in Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru.
- 16 events were held in 10 countries in the region during the 2020 ILPPW.
- September 2020: WHO and UNEP sent a joint letter to countries in the region to encourage action on lead paint laws and resulted in follow up in several countries.

Figure 8: Number of Countries in the Latin American and the Caribbean Region with Lead Paint Laws

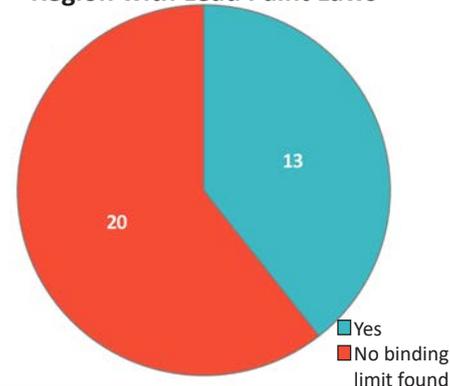


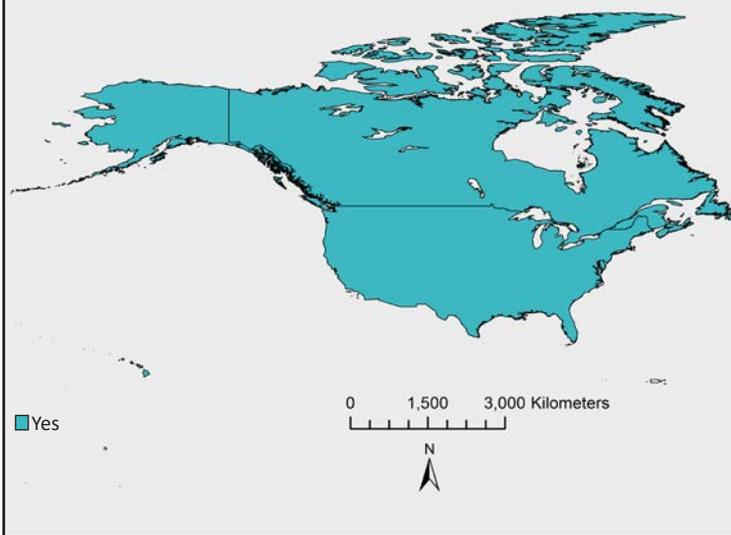
Table 8: 2020 Summary of Country-Specific Lead Paint Laws in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

Country	Lead Paint Laws
Argentina	600 ppm lead limit for the manufacture, import, distribution and marketing of paints; prohibits use of lead carbonate and lead sulphate and any other products containing these pigments
Brazil	600 ppm lead limit for the manufacture, import, export and use of household paints
Chile	600 ppm lead limit for import, export, and sale of paint; exemptions include agricultural and industrial equipment, bridges, road markings, artists' materials and other applications
Colombia*	90 ppm lead limit for use, manufacture, import or commercialization of all paints
Costa Rica	600 ppm lead limit for the manufacture, import, export, and sale of paints
Cuba	20,000 ppm lead limit for paint; some exceptions including artists paint and outdoor paint
Dominica	600 ppm lead limit for household paint
Ecuador ⁺	100 ppm lead limit for some paints for which there is a high likelihood of human contact; 600 ppm lead limit for other paints
Guyana	600 ppm lead limit for the import and manufacture of paints
Mexico	600 ppm lead limit for paint; some exceptions including coatings for automotive vehicles and industrial or agricultural and gardening equipment
Panama	600 ppm lead limit for the manufacture, import, sale, and use of paint
Trinidad and Tobago	600 ppm lead limit for the export, import, and manufacture of paint
Uruguay	600 ppm lead limit for the production, import and sale of household and decorative paint; exemptions include paint for agricultural and industrial equipment, bridges, and road markings

*New since 1 October 2019

⁺Status updated in the WHO database

Map 8: Countries in the North America Region with Lead Paint Laws, as of December 2020

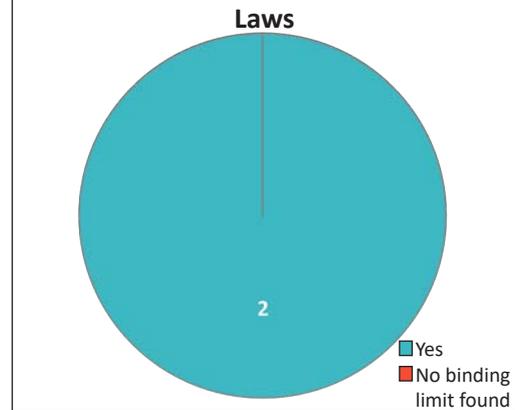


Current Status

Two countries (100%) in the North America Region have lead paint laws.

Paint testing was not conducted in this region.

Figure 9: Number of Countries in the North America Region with Lead Paint Laws



Regional Activities

- The United States is the Chair of the Lead Paint Alliance and works closely with UNEP, WHO, Lead Paint Alliance partners and others to promote lead paint laws.
- 7 events were held in the region during the 2020 ILPPW.

Table 9: 2020 Summary of Country-Specific Lead Paint Laws in the North America Region

Country	Lead Paint Laws
Canada	90 ppm lead limit for paints and certain other surface coating materials that are manufactured, imported, advertised or sold in Canada
United States	90 ppm lead limit for paints for the manufacture, import and sale of household and decorative paints

Lead Paint Alliance Advisory Council

Governments



Colombia



Kenya



Republic of Moldova



Thailand



United States of America

NGOs



Health and Environment Alliance



ABA RULE OF LAW INITIATIVE

Industry



World Coatings Council

AkzoNobel



As of 31 December 2020, there are 103 partners of the Lead Paint Alliance representing 20 governments, 5 intergovernmental organizations, 49 non-governmental organizations, 22 paint industry-trade associations and manufacturing companies, and 7 academic institutions. For more information on current partners or on how to become a partner visit: <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/emerging-issues/global-alliance-eliminate-lead-paint-1>

UNEP Regions

Table 10: Countries by UNEP Region

(For the purposes of this report, countries are grouped into the six UNEP regions.)

Africa		Asia and the Pacific		West Asia	Europe		Latin America and the Caribbean	North America
Algeria	Mauritius	Afghanistan	Papua New Guinea	Bahrain	Albania	North Macedonia	Antigua and Barbuda	Canada
Angola	Morocco	Australia	Guinea	Iraq	Andorra	Poland	Argentina	United States of America
Benin	Mozambique	Bangladesh	Philippines	Jordan	Armenia	Portugal	Bahamas	
Botswana	Namibia	Bhutan	Republic of Korea	Kuwait	Austria	Romania	Barbados	
Burkina Faso	Niger	Brunei	Samoa	Lebanon	Azerbaijan	Russian Federation	Belize	
Burundi	Nigeria	Darussalam	Singapore	Oman	Belarus	San Marino	Bolivia	
Cameroon	Rwanda	Cambodia	Solomon Islands	Qatar	Belgium	Serbia	Brazil	
Cape Verde	Sao Tome & Principe	China	Sri Lanka	Saudi Arabia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Slovakia	Chile	
Central African Republic	Senegal	Democratic Republic of Korea	Thailand	Syrian Arab Republic	Bulgaria	Slovenia	Colombia	
Chad	Seychelles	Iran	Timor-Leste	United Arab Emirates	Croatia	Spain	Costa Rica	
Comoros	Sierra Leone	Fiji	Tonga	Yemen	Cyprus	Sweden	Cuba	
Congo	Somalia	India	Tuvalu		Czech Republic	Switzerland	Dominica	
Côte d'Ivoire	South Africa	Indonesia	Vanuatu		Denmark	Tajikistan	Dominican Republic	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	South Sudan	Islamic Republic of Iran	Viet Nam		Estonia	Turkey	Ecuador	
Djibouti	Sudan	Japan			Finland	Turkmenistan	El Salvador	
Egypt	Togo	Kiribati			France	Ukraine	Grenada	
Equatorial Guinea	Tunisia	Lao People's Democratic Republic			Georgia	United Kingdom	Guatemala	
Eritrea	Uganda	Malaysia			Germany	Uzbekistan	Guyana	
Eswatini	United Republic of Tanzania	Maldives			Greece		Haiti	
Ethiopia	Zambia	Marshall Islands			Hungary		Honduras	
Gabon	Zimbabwe	Micronesia (Federated States of)			Iceland		Jamaica	
Gambia		Mongolia			Ireland		Mexico	
Ghana		Myanmar			Israel		Nicaragua	
Guinea		Nauru			Italy		Panama	
Guinea-Bissau		Nepal			Kazakhstan		Paraguay	
Kenya		New Zealand			Kyrgyzstan		Peru	
Lesotho		Pakistan			Latvia		Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Liberia		Palau			Liechtenstein		Saint Lucia	
Libya					Lithuania		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Madagascar					Luxembourg		Suriname	
Malawi					Malta		Trinidad and Tobago	
Mali					Moldova		Uruguay	
Mauritania					Monaco		Venezuela	
					Montenegro			
					Netherlands			
					Norway			

Source: UNEP

Endnotes - Sources of information referenced in this document

1. Lead Paint Alliance: <https://www.unenvironment.org/noleadinpaint>
2. WHO: Regulations and controls on lead paint (map and database): http://www.who.int/gho/phe/chemical_safety/lead_paint_regulations/en/
3. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation GBD Compare: <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>
4. NYU Economic Costs of Lead Exposure: <https://med.nyu.edu/pediatrics/research/environmentalpediatrics/leadexposure>
5. IPEN Lead Paint Map: <http://ipen.org/projects/eliminating-lead-paint/lead-levels-paint-around-world>
6. Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint - provides countries with background and model language for developing lead paint laws: <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/publication/model-law-and-guidance-regulating-lead-paint>

Lead Paint Alliance

The Lead Paint Alliance is a voluntary, collaborative initiative co-led by UNEP and WHO. The Lead Paint Alliance was formally launched in 2011 to help achieve international goals to prevent children's exposure to lead from paints containing lead, and to minimize occupational exposure to lead paint. The key priority of the Lead Paint Alliance is to promote the establishment of lead paint laws in all countries.

The Lead Paint Alliance promotes and coordinates the efforts of diverse stakeholders, including governments, industries, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations, to protect people around the world from exposure to lead from paint. The top priority of the Alliance is the establishment of appropriate national regulatory frameworks to stop the manufacture, import, and sale of lead paint. The goal is that lead is phased out of ALL paints.

ACTION TOWARD LEAD PAINT ELIMINATION

INFORM: Conduct awareness raising and consumer education about the hazards of lead paint and to promote its elimination through lead paint laws.

ESTABLISH LAWS: Establish and implement protective legal limits on lead in paint using the *Model Law and Guidance for Regulating Lead Paint* (see Endnote 5).

Acknowledgements

This is a publication developed by UNEP in partnership with WHO and US EPA, the current Chair of the Lead Paint Alliance.

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