

# Global Consultation on Chemicals and Waste Issues of Concern 11-12 July 2023

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**Day 2 - Hybrid meeting**

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12 July 2023



# Global Consultation on Chemicals and Waste Issues of Concern

*Welcome*



# Chemicals in Products Group 2 continued

*Chemicals in Products; Hazardous Substances in the Lifecycle of Electrical and Electronic Products (HSLEEP); Nanotechnology and Manufactured Nanomaterials and Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) and the transition to safer alternatives*

# Breakout Sessions – How will we work ?

- **On site participants**

- Please create a group of around 10 persons and discuss the questions in the agenda and on the screen.
- A template for response is available for download and filling in by the group. If you prefer, paper boards are available.

- **On-line participants**

- You will be moved to virtual rooms to respond to questions in groups.
- Please designate in each room:
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- All groups:**

- Designate a moderator and rapporteur for the group.
- Reporting back in plenary is optional.
- A template for response is available for download and filling in by the group. If you prefer, paper boards are available. Please email the group's responses, to UNEP : [Tapiwa.Nxele@un.org](mailto:Tapiwa.Nxele@un.org), cc [Sandra.averous@un.org](mailto:Sandra.averous@un.org).



# Chemicals in Products Group 2 - Breakout Session

1. *Chemicals in Products (CiP)*
2. *Hazardous Substances in the Lifecycle of Electrical and Electronic Products (HSLEEP)*
3. *Nanotechnology and Manufactured Nanomaterials*
4. *Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) and the transition to safer alternatives*

- **What potential international actions should be taken?**
  - And which are priorities?
- **Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue?**
- **For the Chemicals in Products issues group 2, please highlight**
  - economic industry sectors of relevance, and
  - linkages with other sustainability agendas.







# Chemicals in Products Group 2 – Reporting back

*Chemicals in Products; Hazardous Substances in the Lifecycle of Electrical and Electronic Products (HSLEEP); Nanotechnology and Manufactured Nanomaterials*

*and*

*Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) and the transition to safer alternatives*

# Chemicals in Products Group 2 – Reporting Back

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# Tea and Coffee Break





## Bioactive Substances Group

*Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs); Glyphosate; Neonicotinoids, Triclosan and Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs)*



# Bioactive Substances Group

*Zhanyun Wang, UNEP - Recording*

# Bio-Active Substances

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## Pesticides and biocides

Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)

Glyphosate

Neonicotinoids

Triclosan

## Pharmaceuticals

Environmentally persistent pharmaceutical pollutants (EPPPs)

# (1) Complex Landscape of Actions on HHPs

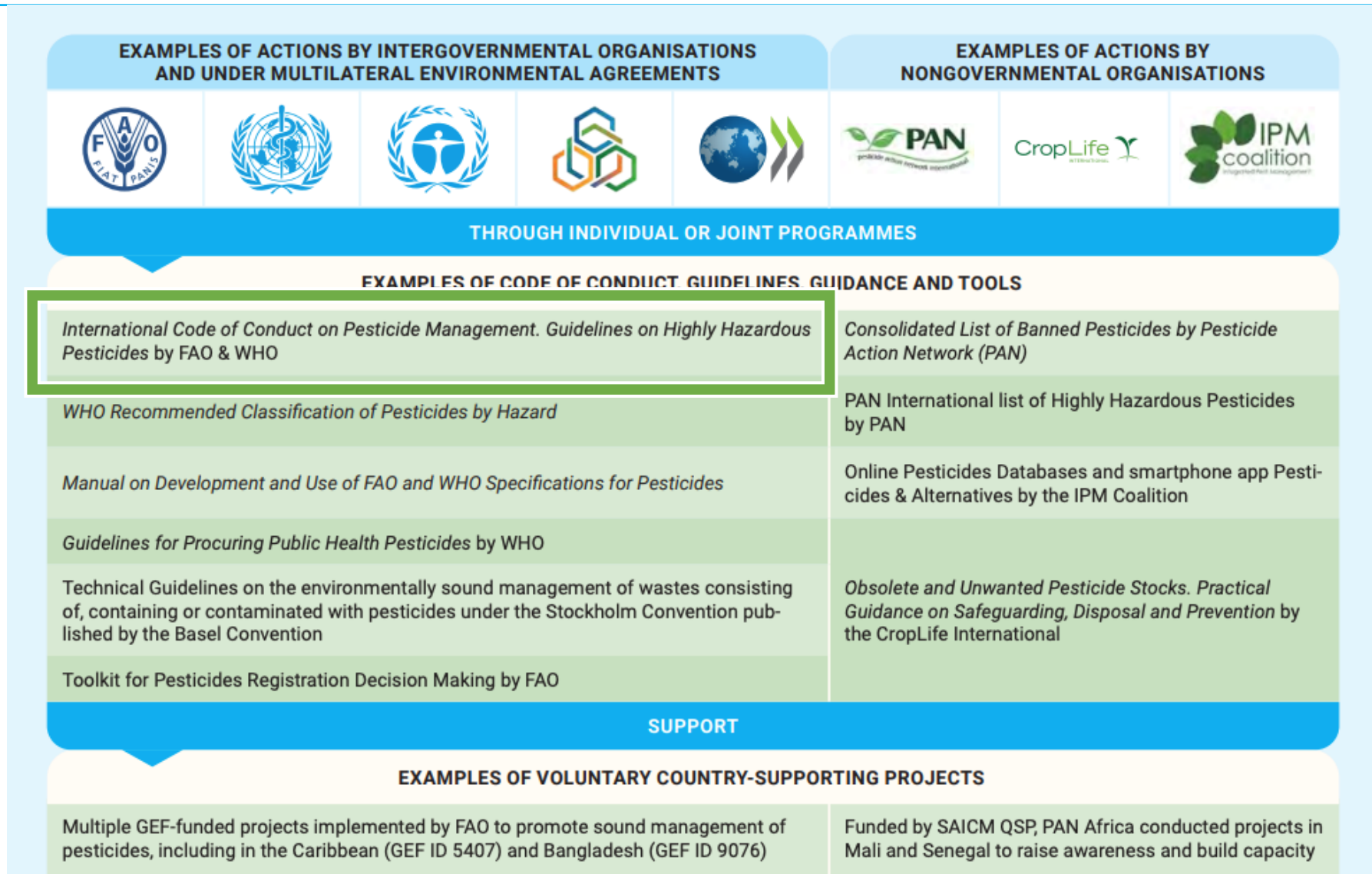
International instruments and action

National instruments and action

EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND UNDER MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS	EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS BY NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING HHPs
		<p><b>Criterion 1:</b> pesticide formulations that meet the criteria of Ia or Ib of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard, or</p> <p><b>Criteria 2-4:</b> pesticide active ingredients and their formulations that meet the criteria of carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, or reproductive toxicity Categories 1A or 1B of the Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), or</p> <p><b>Criterion 5:</b>  Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs)</p> <p><b>Criterion 6:</b>  Rotterdam Convention Share Responsibility</p> <p><b>Criterion 7:</b>  MONTREAL PROTOCOL</p> <p><b>Criterion 8:</b> pesticide active ingredients and formulations that have shown a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects on human health or the environment</p>
THROUGH INDIVIDUAL OR JOINT PROGRAMMES		
EXAMPLES OF CODE OF CONDUCT, GUIDELINES, GUIDANCE AND TOOLS		
International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management. Guidelines on Highly Hazardous Pesticides by FAO & WHO	Consolidated List of Banned Pesticides by Pesticide Action Network (PAN)	
WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard	PAN International list of Highly Hazardous Pesticides by PAN	
Manual on Development and Use of FAO and WHO Specifications for Pesticides	Online Pesticides Databases and smartphone app Pesticides & Alternatives by the IPM Coalition	
Guidelines for Procuring Public Health Pesticides by WHO	Obsolete and Unwanted Pesticide Stocks. Practical Guidance on Safeguarding, Disposal and Prevention by the CropLife International	
Technical Guidelines on the environmentally sound management of wastes consisting of, containing or contaminated with pesticides under the Stockholm Convention published by the Basel Convention		
Toolkit for Pesticides Registration Decision Making by FAO		
SUPPORT		
EXAMPLES OF VOLUNTARY COUNTRY-SUPPORTING PROJECTS		
Multiple GEF-funded projects implemented by FAO to promote sound management of pesticides, including in the Caribbean (GEF ID 5407) and Bangladesh (GEF ID 9076)	Funded by SAICM QSP, PAN Africa conducted projects in Mali and Senegal to raise awareness and build capacity	
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PESTICIDE LEGISLATION		
<p>A 2018 WHO-FAO survey shows that 53 out of the 56 countries responded have pesticide legislation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65% of the countries lack special provisions for HHPs, e.g., to prohibit or restrict their use.</li> <li>33% of the countries lack guidelines on the registration process and data requirements.</li> <li>Guidance on HHPs is used by few countries for their registration decisions.</li> </ul>		<p>AS OF MARCH 2019, A TOTAL OF 366 INDIVIDUAL OR GROUPS OF PESTICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS REGARDED AS "CURRENTLY IN USE" IN THE GLOBAL MARKET HAVE BEEN BANNED IN ONE OR MORE OF 150 COUNTRIES, INCLUDING POSSIBLE HHPs.</p>
+ FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE USE OF PESTICIDES		
<p>EU: adopted a Directive 2009/128/EC aiming to achieve a sustainable use of pesticides in the EU, including action related to training of users, advisors and distributors of pesticides, inspection of pesticide application equipment, the prohibition of aerial spraying, limitation of pesticide use in sensitive areas, and information and awareness raising about pesticide risks. EU Member State must also promote integrated pest management.</p>		SELF-INTERPRET

Criteria for identifying HHPs

# (1) Complex Landscape of Actions on HHPs





# (1) Complex Landscape of Actions on HHPs

## CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING HHPs

**Criterion 1:** pesticide formulations that meet the criteria of Ia or Ib of the *WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard*, or

**Criteria 2-4:** pesticide active ingredients and their formulations that meet the criteria of carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, or reproductive toxicity Categories 1A or 1B of the Globally Harmonized System on Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), or

**Criterion 5:**



**Criterion 6:**



**Criterion 7:**



**Criterion 8:** pesticide active ingredients and formulations that have shown a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects on human health or the environment


SELF-INTERPRET


# (1) Complex Landscape of Actions on HHPs


**CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING HHPs**

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**Criterion 5:**  Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

**Criterion 6:**  Rotterdam Convention Share Responsibility

**Criterion 7:**  MONTREAL PROTOCOL

**Criterion 8:** pesticide active ingredients and formulations that have shown a high incidence of severe or irreversible adverse effects on human health or the environment

**SELF-INTERPRET**

## National and regional progress has been uneven ...

- A 2018 WHO-FAO survey shows that 53 out of the 56 countries responded have pesticide legislation
  - **65%** lack special provisions for HHPs
  - **33%** lack guidelines on the registration process and data requirements
  - Few countries use Guidance on HHPs for their registration decisions
- As of March 2019, a total of 366 individual or groups of pesticide active ingredients regarded as “currently in use” in the global market have been banned in one or more of 150 countries, including possible HHPs.

## (2) Needs for International Concerted Action on Glyphosate / Neonicotinoids / Triclosan?

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	Persistence in the environment?	Long-range transport potential?	Global prevalence of current exposure	Major sources being addressed globally?
Glyphosate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (up to months to years in soil and sea water)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (land-to-sea transport)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Neonicotinoids	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (up to months to years in soil and sediment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Triclosan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

# (3) Complex Landscape of Action on Glyphosate / Neonicotinoids / Triclosan

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	Legally binding instruments	Soft-law instruments	Voluntary initiatives
Glyphosate	Laws on various products; guideline values; labelling / notification		Consumer education; phase-out; standards
Neonicotinoids	Laws on various products; labelling; review		Stewardship; phase-out; network; standards
Triclosan	Laws on various products; pollution prevention plan; registration review		Phase-out; scientific statements

# (4) Opportunities

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HHPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Reducing the ambiguity of the criteria for identifying HHPs</li><li>➤ Strengthened support for developing and transition countries in managing HHPs and pesticides in general, possibly through legally binding instruments and partnerships, including building up resources and capacities to establish and enforce national pesticide legislation, combatting illegal trafficking of illicit pesticides, and treatment of existing stockpiles</li></ul>
Glyphosate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ International concerted action, including assisting developing and transition countries to address glyphosate contamination</li><li>➤ Looking beyond chemical substitutions, including a transition towards alternatives that minimise chemical use such as agroecological techniques and integrated pest management</li></ul>
Neonicotinoids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ International concerted action, including assisting developing and transition countries to address neonicotinoids</li><li>➤ Looking beyond chemical substitutions</li></ul>
Triclosan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Focusing on reduction and elimination of triclosan in all uses where no evidence-based health benefits are shown, including sharing assessment results and lesson learned.</li><li>➤ Looking into other antimicrobial chemicals for the same or similar uses</li></ul>



## (5) Current Landscape of Action on EPPPs



# (5) Current Landscape of Action on EPPPs



## EXAMPLES OF DECLARATION / POLICY STRATEGIES

**International:** The UN General Assembly adopted the *Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Antimicrobial Resistance (A/RES/71/3)*

**EU:** *European Union Strategic Approach to Pharmaceuticals in the Environment*, including actions to raise awareness and promote prudent use, improve training and risk assessment, gather monitoring data, incentivise green design, reduce emissions from manufacturing, reduce waste and improve wastewater treatment.

**Netherlands:** *Reducing pharmaceutical residues in water: a chain approach*, an implementation programme for 2018–2022 to take action on development and authorisation, prescription and use, and waste and sewage treatment.

# (5) Current Landscape of Action on EPPPs



## EXAMPLES OF ERA-BASED MARKETING AUTHORISATION

### DRUG DEVELOPMENT (STATE ACTORS)

**EU:** Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) is mandatory for new applications.

- human pharmaceuticals, the results should not constitute a criterion for the refusal of marketing authorisation;
- veterinary pharmaceuticals, an unacceptable environmental risks can lead to refusal of authorisation;
- reports are publicly available.

**US:** Under the National Environmental Policy Act, ERA must be submitted as part of applications, unless qualified for categorical exclusion.

**Canada:** ingredients subject to the New Substances Notification Regulations of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

### SUPPORT

## EXAMPLES OF GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

### DRUG DEVELOPMENT (STATE ACTORS)

**EU, US:** guidelines on the preparation of ERA for marketing authorisation applications

## EXAMPLES OF VOLUNTARY ACTIONS

### DRUG DEVELOPMENT (NON-STATE ACTORS)

### PRODUCTION (NON-STATE ACTORS)

**EU:** the "Eco-Pharmaco-Stewardship" (EPS) initiative by the pharmaceutical industry, including (1) research and development: intelligence-led assessment of pharmaceuticals in the environment (IPIE), (2) extended environmental risk assessment (eERA) and (3) manufacturing: effluent management.

## EXAMPLE OF ACTION PLAN

### PRESCRIPTION & USE (STATE ACTORS)

**International:** *Global Action Plan to Tackle Antimicrobial Resistance* endorsed by the World Health Assembly, including strategic objectives to optimise the use of antimicrobial pharmaceuticals in human and animal health

## EXAMPLES OF GUIDELINES

### PRESCRIPTION & USE (STATE ACTORS)

**WHO:** *WHO Guidelines on the Use of Medically Important Antimicrobials in Food-Producing Animals*

**Stockholm, Sweden:** publishes the Wise list, a list of recommended pharmaceuticals for common diseases in Stockholm County, taking into account of environmental risks

## EXAMPLES OF COLLECTION SYSTEMS FOR UNUSED/EXPIRED ONES

### DISPOSAL (STATE ACTORS)

**EU:** Directive 2001/83/EC, Art. 127b – Member States shall ensure that appropriate collection systems are in place for medicinal products that are unused or have expired.

- UK: essential service n°3 of the National Health Service community pharmacy contract

**US:** regulated by the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act

### DISPOSAL (NON-STATE ACTORS)

**Canada:** through the Health Products Stewardship Association, a non-profit organisation representing domestic producers of consumer health products

## EXAMPLE OF UPGRADE OF WASTE TREATMENT

### DISPOSAL (STATE ACTORS)

**Switzerland:** ca. 100 facilities to be upgraded in 2016–2040

## (6) Opportunities

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- Expanding the scope from EPPPs to pharmaceuticals in the environment.
- Stepping up global efforts to prevent pharmaceutical pollutants from entering waste streams.
  - Strengthened support of developing and transition countries.
  - Strengthened engagement of pharmaceutical manufacturers, particularly multinational corporations.
  - Filling in gaps associated with existing pharmaceutical pollutants.



# *Bio-active substances*

Q&A



# Breakout Sessions – How will we work ?

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# Lunch





# Cross-cutting issues and priorities



# Cross-cutting issues and priorities

**Panel discussion on issues of concern**

*Reflections and experience sharing by international organizations and MEAs*

# Panel discussion on issues of concern:

*Reflections and experience sharing by international organizations and MEAs*

**WHO** - Lesley Onyon, head of chemicals unit

**OECD** - Eeva Leinala, principal administrator

**SAICM Secretariat** - Juan Caicedo, programme officer.

**UNITAR** - Jorge Ocana, manager

**ILO** - Halshka Graczyk, Tech specialist

**Rotterdam Secretariat** - Christine Fuell, executive secretary ad interim

**OHCHR - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights** - Ana Souza, human rights officer

**BRS Secretariat** - Marylene Beau, programme officer

**IUCN** - Karine Siegwart, senior policy advisor





## Tea and Coffee Break



# Cross-cutting issues and priorities

Open plenary discussion



# Next steps – Open Plenary (Mentimeter)



Q1: What are the top 5 issues you think should be prioritized?



Or visit directly online: <https://www.menti.com/alu6y56gykyn>



# Next steps – Open Plenary (Mentimeter)



Q2: What key messages should the UNEP Summary of Views present to UNEA 6?



Or visit via your computer: <https://www.menti.com/alu6y56gykyn>



# Next steps

Ludovic Bernaudat, UNEP

# Consultation process to address the UNEA resolution 5/7



# Call for Written Inputs on Issues of Concern

- This Global Consultation will complement the call for written inputs.
  - Launched June 9, 2023
- Currently available upon request to UNEP
- Deadline for submissions to be extended from 26 July to 15 August.



## Call for Written Inputs on Issues of Concern: Priorities for further work and potential further international action

UNEP is undertaking a consultation on priorities for further work and potential further international on action on 19 Issues of concern. This call for written inputs is being conducted to gather relevant information from stakeholders and views about the next steps that should be taken on issues of concern.

The call for inputs will address 19 issues of concern and you may wish to only provide answers for issues of concern that are of relevance to your organization/ country. At the start of each section, you will be asked whether you would like to provide responses on each specific issue. If you choose "No" on the introduction page of each issue you will be taken on to the next issue of concern.

Please be aware that the submitted responses will be made available on the UNEP website indicating the stakeholder affiliation/ government. The names and contact details of the



**Thank you**