

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

### Introduction

UNEP is undertaking a consultation on priorities for further work and potential further international 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 The names and contact details of the respondents will not be published on the UNEP website. Further information on UNEPs consultation process can be [found here](#).

After completing the form and clicking "*submit*", your responses will be saved. An email will be sent to the email address you register below with a summary of your responses and a link to edit your submitted form. **It is therefore possible to return and edit your responses before the deadline by clicking "*submit*" again at the end of the same form.**

We highly recommend coordinating responses within your stakeholder affiliation/ government. The form for collecting written inputs will be available until **26/07/2023** COB Central European time (CET) .

Please enter your email details below to be notified once your form is submitted and to receive the URL to revisit and edit your form.

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Background**

In 2020, UNEP developed an [Assessment Report on Issues of Concern](#), to inform the international community about the current situation of specific chemicals and waste issues. It was based on a review of published evidence. It was intended to support discussion at the fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA 5) and other international forums working towards sound management of chemicals and waste. The Assessment Report assessed the ability of existing actions to address current environmental and human exposure to individual chemicals and groups of chemicals. It looked at 11 issues with emerging evidence of risks identified by the Global Chemicals Outlook-II and the 6 Emerging Policy Issues (EPIs) and two other Issues of Concern identified under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The report concluded that concerted international action by all stakeholders at all levels is urgently required.

GCO-II issues	SAICM Issues
1) <a href="#">Arsenic</a>	1) <a href="#">Chemicals in products (CIP)</a>
2) <a href="#">Bisphenol A (BPA)</a>	2) <a href="#">Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs)</a>
3) <a href="#">Cadmium</a>	3) <a href="#">Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs)</a>
4) <a href="#">Glyphosate</a>	4) <a href="#">Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products (HSLEEP)</a>
5) <a href="#">Lead</a>	5) <a href="#">Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)</a>
6) <a href="#">Microplastics</a>	6) <a href="#">Lead in paint</a>
7) <a href="#">Neonicotinoids</a>	7) <a href="#">Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials</a>
8) <a href="#">Organotins</a>	8) <a href="#">Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) and the transition to safer alternatives</a>
9) <a href="#">Phthalates</a>	
10) <a href="#">Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)</a>	
11) <a href="#">Triclosan</a>	

In March 2022, at UNEA 5.2, UNEP was requested through [resolution 5/7](#) to seek views from Member States and other stakeholders on priorities for further work, building on existing measures and initiatives, and on potential further international action on the issues discussed in the Assessment Report on Issues of Concern. The resolution also requests the preparation of a summary analysis, taking into account the views received.

Through this call for inputs, UNEP intends to respond to UNEA's request by gathering information from stakeholders about the priorities for future work and potential further international action. The findings from this call for written inputs will inform the writing of the Summary Analysis. The Summary Analysis is expected to build upon the [SAICM Survey](#) which considered the 8 EPIs and other issues of concern.

#### Available resources to support your responses:

All 19 issues of concern will be covered in this call for written inputs. A recording from an information webinar held on 27 April 2023, on the Assessment Report on Issues of Concern is [available here](#) for your reference. Further background information can be found below:

- Assessment report [here>>](#)
- Annexes [here>>](#)
- Factsheets on Issues of concern [here>>](#)
- Catalogue of International Actions on Chemicals and Waste [here>>](#)
- Survey from SAICM Sec on EPIs [here>>](#)

The form for submitting written inputs will remain open until **26/07/2023** COB Central European time (CET).

Thank you for your kind support with this consultation.



Personal Information:

**Institution/Organization: ISDE - International Society of Doctors for the Environment**

**Type of Institution:** *NON Governmental Organization (academia, professional organization, researchers, epidemiologist and clinicians)*

**If relevant, please describe the membership coverage, geographical coverage and area of interest of your institution:**

We are family doctors, researchers, epidemiologist, clinicians, as well as specialists of all branches who are only too aware of the pollution problems impinging on our health and safety and who strive to promote healthier lifestyles.

We are professionals, who in the face of growing pollution and environmental decay, are concerned about the rise in incidence of pathological conditions related to environmental degradation, and are resolved to offer to our patients not only an answer in terms of medical care, but to also advocate, initiate and promote effective preventative actions.

The main purpose of ISDE is to help defend our environment both locally and globally to prevent numerous illnesses, ensure the necessary conditions for health, and improve the quality of life. In order to safeguard the health of our own generation and of future ones, we must care for the environment.

ISDE was established as a tool for educating and updating physicians and the general public, and stimulating awareness and initiatives by public and private bodies, in particular governmental agencies.

ISDE has over 20.000 members and is continually growing. In countries from all five continents, there are doctors who share and promote its purposes and goals.

It fosters contacts and co-operative efforts with international organizations such as UNO, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO, EU, and many NGOs to support projects of international relevance, and to link-up together national groups working on local projects.

**Country: Argentina**

## Questions

### 1. Arsenic:

#### *Screening Question - Arsenic*

Arsenic is a naturally occurring metalloid that is ubiquitous in the Earth's crust. It is present in various inorganic and organic forms. Arsenic and arsenic compounds are used intentionally in wood preservatives, pesticides, animal feed additives, pharmaceuticals, glass production, alloy manufacturing, electronics, and semiconductor manufacturing.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Arsenic](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Bisphenol A (BPA))*  
**Yes**

- a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

## Technical Questions - Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring metalloid that is ubiquitous in the Earth's crust. It is present in various inorganic and organic forms. Arsenic and arsenic compounds are used intentionally in wood preservatives, pesticides, animal feed additives, pharmaceuticals, glass production, alloy manufacturing, electronics, and semiconductor manufacturing.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Arsenic](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes**
    - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. International action is needed because the high burden of disease that arsenic carries and the problem of being transported in food. Better knowledge and visibility of the problem as well as improving the registration of the disease in all the different steps is important.
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options](#)).*
  - Legally binding*
  - Soft law**
    - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives*
  - No international actions are needed*
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. Due the fact that the most important problems related to Arsenic are natural pollution and former intense arsenical pesticides use, improving the information and raise the awareness is the best way to reduce arsenical exposure by polluted water consumption. Is important to respect the right to healthy water for all.
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options](#)).*
  - Regulatory control measures**
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers))**
  - Options / guidance for economic instruments**
  - Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)**
  - Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research**

- Other:*

Please explain your response, including examples if possible: **ALL OF THEM due the fact that is a matter of access to health water, a human right**

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization  
(Multiple answers based on list below)?

**Lack of technical capacity**

- Lack of scientific knowledge

**Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors**

**Difficulty with resource mobilisation**

- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives

- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?

- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress

- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: there is enough scientific/technical knowledge, better understanding of the burden of disease and cost of inaction is needed to understand that resources have to be urgently mobilized to implement measures to eliminate the exposure have to be urgently adopted.

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? (Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).

A few or none initiatives are devoting financial and human resources to solve a problem that is old and needs urgent attention due the high burden of disease and cost of the inaction.

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? (Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Arsenic](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).

**Agriculture and food production**

- Construction

- Electronics

- Energy

**Health**

**Labour**

- Pharmaceuticals

**Public, private, blended finance**

- Retail

- Textiles

- Transportation

- Waste

- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g.,

*intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).*

Every forum related to human rights (right to healthy water), water, food production and in particular HEALTH.

- a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern?  
*(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

***X Agriculture and Food***

*Biodiversity*

*Climate Change*

***X Health***

***X Human Rights***

***X Sustainable Consumption and Production***

***X World of Work***

*Other \_\_\_\_\_*

- b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. *(Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):* Is a cross cutting issue in relation that affects access to healthy water, food production and health as well as has a high cost of inaction affecting countries' economies in low and middle income countries.

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

***X Very high***

***X High,***

*Medium,*

*Low,*

*Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

Development banks should be involved in this problem as a priority for low and middle income countries.

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

Involving Health sector (WHO) and UNEP (Chemicals and Health Branch) and FAO at the regional and national level is very important. More involvement from these offices is needed.

## 2. Bisphenol A (BPA)

### *Screening Question - Bisphenol A (BPA)*

Bisphenols are a group of dozens of organic compounds that have been used as building blocks in the production of polycarbonate plastics, epoxy resins and other products since the 1960s. The variety of products include water bottles, sports equipment, medical devices, household electronics, thermal paper receipts, and food and beverage cans.

Among the bisphenols, bisphenol A (BPA) has attracted the most attention. The consumption of BPA and related products is widespread and estimated to continue to grow in the foreseeable future, driven mainly by increasing demand for polycarbonates and other plastics.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Bisphenol-A](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Cadmium)*
  - Yes**
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:



## Technical Questions - Bisphenol A (BPA)

Bisphenols are a group of dozens of organic compounds that have been used as building blocks in the production of polycarbonate plastics, epoxy resins and other products since the 1960s. The variety of products include water bottles, sports equipment, medical devices, household electronics, thermal paper receipts, and food and beverage cans.

Among the bisphenols, bisphenol A (BPA) has attracted the most attention. The consumption of BPA and related products is widespread and estimated to continue to grow in the foreseeable future, driven mainly by increasing demand for polycarbonates and other plastics.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Bisphenol-A](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - **Yes**
    - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. Is a problem which needs more attention as is an endocrine disruptor and is still not adequately regulated or disposed or eliminated, others.
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding**
  - Soft law
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives**
  - No international actions are needed
  - Other \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. International actions as migrates in media and in products. Have to be included with the other endocrine disruptors for legally binding actions.
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Regulatory control measures**
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)**
  - Options / guidance for economic instruments**
  - Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)**
  - Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research**

- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*
- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: every measure that helps to control the problem.
4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization (*Multiple answers based on list below*)?
- Lack of technical capacity*
  - Lack of scientific knowledge*
  - Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
  - Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
  - Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
  - Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
  - None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_*
- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: International actions as migrates in media and in products. Have to be included with the other endocrine disruptors for legally binding actions.
5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? (*Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available*).  
Stockholm Convention as is an endocrine disruptor and is persistent as well (enough to bioaccumulate) and migrates in products and media. No need to invent a different tool.
6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? (*Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Bisphenol A](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response*).
- Agriculture and food production**
  - Construction**
  - Electronics**
  - Energy**
  - Health**
  - Labour**
  - Pharmaceuticals**
  - Public, private, blended finance**
  - Retail**
  - Textiles**
  - Transportation**
  - Waste**
  - Other: ALL OF THEM as are widely used.*
7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (*Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...*). **Stockholm convention**

- a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern?  
(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):

**X Agriculture and Food**

**X Biodiversity**

- Climate Change

**X Health**

**X Human Rights**

**X Sustainable Consumption and Production**

**X World of Work**

- Other \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)): is a cross cutting issue.

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high
- X High,**
- Medium,
- Low,
- Very low

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).

Inform and engage governmental and private sector to regulate and promote voluntary action.

Inform population, workers and consumers.

Inform health sector.

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? (Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).

Engagement of WHO, UNEP, ILO and FAO national and regional agencies to have action and collaborate with their resources.

### 3. Cadmium

#### *Screening Question - Cadmium*

Cadmium is a toxic metal that is naturally found in the Earth's crust, generally at low levels. Cadmium and cadmium compounds are mainly used in nickel-cadmium batteries, alloys, coatings and plating, pigments in plastics, glasses, ceramics and paints, solar cells, PVC stabilisers and others. It has been produced, used and released in large quantities, and thus intentional human uses have caused widespread, persistent contamination and exposure.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Cadmium](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Glyphosate)*
  - **Yes**
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

## Technical Questions - Cadmium

Cadmium is a toxic metal that is naturally found in the Earth's crust, generally at low levels. Cadmium and cadmium compounds are mainly used in nickel-cadmium batteries, alloys, coatings and plating, pigments in plastics, glasses, ceramics and paints, solar cells, PVC stabilisers and others. It has been produced, used and released in large quantities, and thus intentional human uses have caused widespread, persistent contamination and exposure.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Cadmium](#) for more information on the topic.

### Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't know
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. Is a heavy metal polluter with important effects on human health and biodiversity.
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding**
  - Soft law*
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives*
  - No international actions are needed*
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. International action is needed to regulate due the character of global pollutant and wide range of uses.
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Regulatory control measures**
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)**
  - Options / guidance for economic instruments**
  - Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)**
  - Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research**
  - Other: ALL OF THEM**

- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: Any kind of measure that allows some progress in the protection of human health and biodiversity.
4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)*?
- Lack of technical capacity*
  - Lack of scientific knowledge*
  - Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
  - Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
  - Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
  - Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
  - None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_*
- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: Heavy metals in general needs more visibility and control measures at the international level, no attention is being given to the problem and the burden on health and economic that the problem brings.
5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*  
Don't know.
6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Cadmium](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response)*
- Agriculture and food production*
  - Construction*
  - Electronics*
  - Energy*
  - Health*
  - Labour*
  - Pharmaceuticals*
  - Public, private, blended finance*
  - Retail*
  - Textiles*
  - Transportation*
  - Waste*
  - Other: ALL of them \_\_\_\_\_*
7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? *(Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).*

May be is time to expand Minamata Convention to other heavy metals. Waste management can fit under Basel Convention. SAICM of course is the only forum where heavy metals are not discussed.

- a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

- Agriculture and Food**
- Biodiversity**
- Climate Change**
- Health**
- Human Rights**
- Sustainable Consumption and Production**
- World of Work**
- Other \_\_\_\_\_**

- b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. *(Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):* Due to the extended use and problems with waste containing heavy metals, is a cross cutting issue.

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,**
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

Inform and engage governmental and private sector to regulate and promote voluntary action. Inform population, workers and consumers. Inform health sector.

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

Engagement of WHO, UNEP, ILO and FAO national and regional agencies to have action and collaborate with their resources.

#### 4. Glyphosate

##### *Screening Question - Glyphosate*

Glyphosate is an organophosphorus herbicide for agricultural, forestry and residential weed control that kills or suppresses all plant types, with the exception of those genetically modified to be tolerant to it. Since its introduction in 1974, glyphosate has become the most widely used herbicide worldwide. The largest use of glyphosate has been in agriculture, however glyphosate use in urban settings can also be a significant source of contamination.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Glyphosate](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Lead)*
  - **Yes**
  
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:



## Technical Questions - Glyphosate

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Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Glyphosate](#) for more information on the topic.

### Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
    - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. YES but under HHP, or pesticides in general, no need to approach separately.
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding*
  - Soft law**
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives**
  - No international actions are needed*
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. Regulation on pesticides and fertilizers is needed, international agreements provide and important tool.
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Regulatory control measures*
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)*
  - Options / guidance for economic instruments*
  - Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
  - Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: Regulation on pesticides and fertilizers is needed for all the pesticides and fertilizers, international agreements provide and important tool.
4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)*?
- Lack of technical capacity*
  - Lack of scientific knowledge*
  - Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
  - Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
  - Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
  - Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
  - None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
  - Other: **lack of interest from the governments and very low cooperation of the industry.***
- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: there are alternatives but governments are not interested in the regulation and control of pesticides and fertilizers and they do not promote alternatives for healthier food production, is an economic problem. Industry is not involved with voluntary actions.
5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*  
An international initiative there no exists and regional initiatives are partial and the problem of pesticides pollution is not tackle adequately.
6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Glyphosate](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*
- Agriculture and food production*
  - Construction*
  - Electronics*
  - Energy*
  - Health*
  - Labour*
  - Pharmaceuticals*
  - Public, private, blended finance*
  - Retail*
  - Textiles*
  - Transportation*
  - Waste*
  - Other: **\_ALL OF THEM, pesticide pollution is a "diffuse pollution" with a high burden of disease.***

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (*Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...*). **Stockholm, Basel and SAICM as well. ILO and FAO and WHO should be involved in a better and stronger way at international, regional and national level.**

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? (*Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other" **ALL OF THEM***

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (*Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

***Pesticide pollution is a "diffuse pollution" with a high burden of disease. IS A CROSS CUTTING ISSUE.***

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*

***X High,***

- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available*).

**UNEP, ILO and FAO and WHO should be involved in a better and stronger way at international, regional and national level.**

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available*).

**UNEP, ILO and FAO and WHO should be involved in a better and stronger way at international, regional and national level.**

## 5. Lead

### *Screening Question - Lead*

Lead is a toxic metal that occurs naturally in the Earth's crust. It may exist in both inorganic and organic forms. The current global uses of lead are in batteries, rolled and extruded products, pigments and other product additives (e.g. for paints, cathode ray tubes, enamels and ceramics, PVC stabilisers), ammunition, alloys, cable sheathing and other uses

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Lead](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Microplastics)*

**X Yes**

- a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

## Technical Questions - Lead

Lead is a toxic metal that occurs naturally in the Earth's crust. It may exist in both inorganic and organic forms. The current global uses of lead are in batteries, rolled and extruded products, pigments and other product additives (e.g. for paints, cathode ray tubes, enamels and ceramics, PVC stabilisers), ammunition, alloys, cable sheathing and other uses

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Lead](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*

**Yes**

No

Don't know

- a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. Has one of the highest burdens of disease.

2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

**Legally binding**

Soft law

Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives

No international actions are needed

Other \_\_\_\_.

- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. A legally binding instrument is needed for heavy metals in general.

3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

Regulatory control measures

Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)

Options / guidance for economic instruments

Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)

Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research

Other: **ALL OF THEM**

- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: **urgent action is needed.**

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)*?
- Lack of technical capacity*
  - Lack of scientific knowledge*
  - Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
  - Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
  - Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
  - Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
  - None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: **Lead pollution is not an issue for governmental action as is not for workers health.**

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*  
There is no action that I can identify except the phase out of lead in fuels a couple of decades ago.

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Lead](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*

- Agriculture and food production*
- Construction*
- Electronics*
- Energy*
- Health*
- Labour*
- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other: all of them as lead is widely used and lead pollution is diffuse.*

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? *(Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).*

An legally binding treaty on heavy metals is needed.

- a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern?  
(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):

**X Agriculture and Food**

**X Biodiversity**

- Climate Change

**X Health**

**X Human Rights**

**X Sustainable Consumption and Production**

**X World of Work**

- Other \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (*Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

*all of them as lead is widely used and lead pollution is diffuse.*

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

**X Very high**

- High,  
 Medium,  
 Low,  
 Very low

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available*).

**UNEP, ILO, FAO and WHO should be involved in a better and stronger way at international, regional and national level.**

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available*).

**UNEP, ILO, FAO and WHO should be involved in a better and stronger way at international, regional and national level.**

## 6. Microplastics

### *Screening Question - Microplastics*

Microplastics are solid particles made of synthetic polymers, typically defined as smaller than 5 mm. Microplastics have been intentionally added to a wide range of products and application areas for diverse technical functions. For example, they are added in cosmetics and personal care products, detergents and maintenance products, agriculture and horticulture, medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, medicinal products for human and veterinary use, food supplements, paints, coatings and inks, oil and gas drilling and production, plastics, technical ceramics, media for abrasive blasting, adhesives, 3D printing materials and printing inks.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Microplastics](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Neonicotinoids)*
  - Yes**
  - No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:



## Technical Questions - Microplastics

Microplastics are solid particles made of synthetic polymers, typically defined as smaller than 5 mm. Microplastics have been intentionally added to a wide range of products and application areas for diverse technical functions. For example, they are added in cosmetics and personal care products, detergents and maintenance products, agriculture and horticulture, medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, medicinal products for human and veterinary use, food supplements, paints, coatings and inks, oil and gas drilling and production, plastics, technical ceramics, media for abrasive blasting, adhesives, 3D printing materials and printing inks.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Microplastics](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*

**Yes**

- No  
 Don't know

- a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. IS A DIFUSSE POLLUTANT WITH IMPORTANT BURDEN ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

**Legally binding**

- Soft law  
 Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives  
 No international actions are needed  
 Other \_\_\_\_.

- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. URGENT INTERNATIONAL ACTION IS NEEDED.

3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

- Regulatory control measures  
 Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)  
 Options / guidance for economic instruments  
 Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)  
 Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research  
 Other: **ALL OF THEM**

- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: Is important tackling the issue with all the existing instruments, urgent action is needed.
4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)*?
- Lack of technical capacity
  - Lack of scientific knowledge
  - Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors**
  - Difficulty with resource mobilisation**
  - Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives
  - Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?**
  - None, there are no factors preventing action or progress
  - Other:
- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: lack of understanding the problem because it is not visible as plastic waste is.
5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*  
Under the Plastic Pollution negotiation.
6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Microplastics](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*
- Agriculture and food production
  - Construction
  - Electronics
  - Energy
  - Health
  - Labour
  - Pharmaceuticals
  - Public, private, blended finance
  - Retail
  - Textiles
  - Transportation
  - Waste
  - Other:                   **ALL OF THEM**
7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? *(Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).*  
**Plastic pollution negotiation**

- a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other **ALL OF THEM***

- b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. *(Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

Microplastics are derivate from plastic waste BUT are intentionally produced and used in almost all the fields and is as well a diffuse pollutant which can have active behaviour when are released into the environment (by example as carriers).

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

**X Very high**

- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).* **UNEP, ILO, FAO and WHO should be involved in a better and stronger way at international, regional and national level.**

Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).* **UNEP, ILO, FAO and WHO should be involved in a better and stronger way at international, regional and national level.**

## 7. Neonicotinoids

### *Screening Question - Neonicotinoids*

Neonicotinoids are a class of neuroactive insecticides chemically related to nicotine. Since the first neonicotinoid (imidacloprid) was commercialized in the 1990s, seven main compounds (acetamiprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, thiamethoxam and thiacloprid) are now available on the global market. Today, neonicotinoids are used in protecting plants, livestock and pets from pest insects, as well as for malaria vector control, i.e., mosquitos, to protect humans, in more than 100 countries. Neonicotinoids are also used as biocides.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Neonicotinoids](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Organotins)*
  - Yes
  - No, I do not know enough about this issue***
  - No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

## Technical Questions - Neonicotinoids

Neonicotinoids are a class of neuroactive insecticides chemically related to nicotine. Since the first neonicotinoid (imidacloprid) was commercialized in the 1990s, seven main compounds (acetamiprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, thiamethoxam and thiacloprid) are now available on the global market. Today, neonicotinoids are used in protecting plants, livestock and pets from pest insects, as well as for malaria vector control, i.e., mosquitos, to protect humans, in more than 100 countries. Neonicotinoids are also used as biocides.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Neonicotinoids](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't know
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding
  - Soft law
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
  - No international actions are needed
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Regulatory control measures
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)
  - Options / guidance for economic instruments

- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization  
(*Multiple answers based on list below*)?

- Lack of technical capacity*
- Lack of scientific knowledge*
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? (*Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available*).

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? (*Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Neonicotinoids](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response*).

- Agriculture and food production*
- Construction*
- Electronics*
- Energy*
- Health*
- Labour*
- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? *(Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).*

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other \_\_\_\_\_*

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. *(Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

## 8. Organotins

### Screening Question - Organotins

Organotins are organic compounds that contain at least one tin-carbon bond. There are four main groups of organotin compounds, which are used in various applications. Mono- and di-organotins are mainly used as heat stabilisers in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in a wide range of applications, including window frames and house siding, PVC pipes, food contact blister packs and water bottles. Tri-organotins are mainly used as biocides (e.g. in wood preservatives, in anti-fouling paints for boats and in textiles) and as pesticides. Tetra-organotins have been used as intermediates in the preparation of other organotins and as oil stabilisers.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Organotins](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Phthalates)*
  - Yes
  - No, I do not know enough about this issue**
  - No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution
  - No, other
  
- a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:



## Technical Questions - Organotins

Organotins are organic compounds that contain at least one tin-carbon bond. There are four main groups of organotin compounds, which are used in various applications. Mono- and di-organotins are mainly used as heat stabilisers in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in a wide range of applications, including window frames and house siding, PVC pipes, food contact blister packs and water bottles. Tri-organotins are mainly used as biocides (e.g. in wood preservatives, in anti-fouling paints for boats and in textiles) and as pesticides. Tetra-organotins have been used as intermediates in the preparation of other organotins and as oil stabilisers.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Organotins](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't know

a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding
  - Soft law
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
  - No international actions are needed
  - Other \_\_\_\_.

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Regulatory control measures
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)

- Options / guidance for economic instruments*
- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)?*

- Lack of technical capacity*
- Lack of scientific knowledge*
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Organotins](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*

- Agriculture and food production*
- Construction*
- Electronics*
- Energy*
- Health*
- Labour*
- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*

*Other:* \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (*Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...*).

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? (*Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other* \_\_\_\_\_

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (*Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available*).

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available*).

## 9. Phthalates

### Screening Question - Phthalates

Phthalates are a large family of semi-volatile organic compounds. They are a group of plasticizers with softening and elastic effects, and they are produced in high volumes to be used in products such as vinyl flooring, adhesives, detergents, lubricating oils, automotive plastics, plastic clothing and personal care products. Phthalates accounted for 65 per cent of global consumption of plasticizers in 2017.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Phthalates](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs))*
  - Yes*
  - No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - No, other***
- a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:  
**Should be included under endocrine disruptors**

## Technical Questions - Phthalates

Phthalates are a large family of semi-volatile organic compounds. They are a group of plasticizers with softening and elastic effects, and they are produced in high volumes to be used in products such as vinyl flooring, adhesives, detergents, lubricating oils, automotive plastics, plastic clothing and personal care products. Phthalates accounted for 65 per cent of global consumption of plasticizers in 2017.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Phthalates](#) for more information on the topic.

### Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't know
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding
  - Soft law
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
  - No international actions are needed
  - Other \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Regulatory control measures
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)
  - Options / guidance for economic instruments

- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization  
(*Multiple answers based on list below*)?

- Lack of technical capacity*
- Lack of scientific knowledge*
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? (*Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available*).

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? (*Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Phthalates](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response*).

- Agriculture and food production*
- Construction*
- Electronics*
- Energy*
- Health*
- Labour*
- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? *(Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).*

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other \_\_\_\_\_*

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. *(Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

## 10. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

### *Screening Question - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a class of more than 100 organic compounds. They occur naturally in coal and crude oil, but are also formed as a by-product during the incomplete combustion from both natural (e.g. volcanic eruptions, burning of coal, oil and gas) or anthropogenic (e.g. vehicle emissions, industrial processes, food preparation) sources. PAHs may also be present in consumer products (e.g. plastic components, footwear); however, they are never intentionally added during manufacturing. Plant-based foods may contain PAHs as a result of pollutant deposition before harvest.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Triclosan)*
  - Yes*
  - No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution***
  - No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:



## Technical Questions - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a class of more than 100 organic compounds. They occur naturally in coal and crude oil, but are also formed as a by-product during the incomplete combustion from both natural (e.g. volcanic eruptions, burning of coal, oil and gas) or anthropogenic (e.g. vehicle emissions, industrial processes, food preparation) sources. PAHs may also be present in consumer products (e.g. plastic components, footwear); however, they are never intentionally added during manufacturing. Plant-based foods may contain PAHs as a result of pollutant deposition before harvest.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't know
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding
  - Soft law
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
  - No international actions are needed
  - Other \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Regulatory control measures

- Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)*
- Options / guidance for economic instruments*
- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)?*

- Lack of technical capacity*
- Lack of scientific knowledge*
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*

- Agriculture and food production*
- Construction*
- Electronics*
- Energy*
- Health*
- Labour*
- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*

- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other:* \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (*Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...*).

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? (*Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other* \_\_\_\_\_

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (*Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available*).

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available*).

## 11. Triclosan

### *Screening Question - Triclosan*

Triclosan is a synthetic, broad-spectrum antibacterial chemical used as an additive in thousands of consumer and medical antibacterial products and plastics. It has been used commercially across the globe since the 1970s. Major global use is in cosmetics and personal care products (68%, particularly deodorants) followed by disinfection and medical use (16%) and lower amounts in paints (8%), and in plastic materials, toys and appliances (8%).

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Triclosan](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Chemicals in Products (CiP))*
  - Yes
  - *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - **No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution**
  - *No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

## Technical Questions - Triclosan

Triclosan is a synthetic, broad-spectrum antibacterial chemical used as an additive in thousands of consumer and medical antibacterial products and plastics. It has been used commercially across the globe since the 1970s. Major global use is in cosmetics and personal care products (68%, particularly deodorants) followed by disinfection and medical use (16%) and lower amounts in paints (8%), and in plastic materials, toys and appliances (8%).

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Triclosan](#) for more information on the topic.

### Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't know
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding
  - Soft law
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
  - No international actions are needed
  - Other \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Regulatory control measures
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)
  - Options / guidance for economic instruments

- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)?*

- Lack of technical capacity*
- Lack of scientific knowledge*
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Triclosan](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*

- Agriculture and food production*
- Construction*
- Electronics*
- Energy*
- Health*
- Labour*
- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? *(Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).*

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other \_\_\_\_\_*

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. *(Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

## 12. Chemicals in products (CiP)

### *Screening Question - Chemicals in products (CiP)*

Chemicals may be released at any stage of a product's life cycle (including production, use, recycling or reuse, end-of-life disposal), resulting in potential exposures for humans and the environment. Information exchange in the value chain is fundamental for manufacturers, brands, retailers, end-consumers, waste managers and regulators in identifying and soundly managing any chemicals of technical, environmental or human health concerns in products.

CiP was identified as an issue of concern under SAICM at ICCM2 in 2009, "with a view of taking appropriate cooperative actions, to consider the need to improve the availability of and access to information on chemicals in products in the supply chain and throughout their life cycle". SAICM stakeholders also identified four priority sectors: textiles, toys, building products and electronics.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Chemicals in Products](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs))*
  - **Yes**
  - *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - *No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:



## Technical Questions - Chemicals in products (CiP)

Chemicals may be released at any stage of a product's life cycle (including production, use, recycling or reuse, end-of-life disposal), resulting in potential exposures for humans and the environment. Information exchange in the value chain is fundamental for manufacturers, brands, retailers, end-consumers, waste managers and regulators in identifying and soundly managing any chemicals of technical, environmental or human health concerns in products.

CiP was identified as an issue of concern under SAICM at ICCM2 in 2009, "with a view of taking appropriate cooperative actions, to consider the need to improve the availability of and access to information on chemicals in products in the supply chain and throughout their life cycle". SAICM stakeholders also identified four priority sectors: textiles, toys, building products and electronics.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Chemicals in Products](#) for more information on the topic.

### Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes**
  - No**
  - Don't know**
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. It is an international issue not possible to be regulated only at national or regional level.
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options](#)).*
  - Legally binding**
  - Soft law**
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives**
  - No international actions are needed**
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. Commitment from governments and regulations for private sector and consumers is urgently needed.
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options](#)).*
  - Regulatory control measures**
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)**
  - Options / guidance for economic instruments**

- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
  - Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
  - Other: **ALL OF THEM***
- a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: IS A CROSS CUTTING AND WIDE ISSUE TO BE REGULATED.
4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)?*
- Lack of technical capacity*
  - Lack of scientific knowledge*
  - Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
  - Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
  - Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
  - Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
  - None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
  - Other: **LACK OF INTEREST AND COMMITMENT***
- Please explain your response, including examples if possible: **LACK OF INTEREST AND COMMITMENT: governments, private sector and communities are not involved strongly enough when is an issue where easy interventions can be implemented, in particular access to information have to be regulated at international level.**
5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).* **NO**
6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Chemicals in Products](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*
- Agriculture and food production*
  - Construction*
  - Electronics*
  - Energy*
  - Health*
  - Labour*
  - Pharmaceuticals*
  - Public, private, blended finance*
  - Retail*
  - Textiles*
  - Transportation*
  - Waste*
  - Other: **All of them is a cross cutting issue.***

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (*Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...*).

An specific for a should be organized under intergovernmental bodies.

- a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? (*Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other **all of them***

- b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (*Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

**Is a cross cutting issue.**

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high**
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available.*)

**UN different bodies should be involved at national regional and international level working strongly with governments and private sector and the community.**

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available.*)

**UN different bodies should be involved at national regional and international level working strongly with governments and private sector and the community.**

### 13. Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs)

#### *Screening Question - Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs)*

An EDC is an exogenous substance or mixture that alters the function(s) of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse health effects in an intact organism, or its progeny, or (sub)populations. Substantial efforts have been made over the past two decades to develop a better scientific understanding of EDCs and their characteristics, to test and identify EDCs, and to develop scientific approaches in order to support risk management measures.

In 2012, at ICCM3, EDCs were identified as an issue of concern under SAICM, and SAICM stakeholders decided “to implement cooperative actions on endocrine-disrupting chemicals with the overall objective of increasing awareness and understanding among policymakers and other stakeholders” and invited IOMC organisations to lead and facilitate a series of cooperative actions on EDCs, which was renewed in a Resolution at ICCM4.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs))*
  - *Yes*
  - *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - **No, other**
- b. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:
- c. There are many organizations working on this issue currently as the endocrine society and other medical ones, the impact is enormous and action is needed, Stockholm and Basel Conventions are the main organizations which should be strongly involved.

*Technical Questions - Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs)*

An EDC is an exogenous substance or mixture that alters the function(s) of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse health effects in an intact organism, or its progeny, or (sub)populations. Substantial efforts have been made over the past two decades to develop a better scientific understanding of EDCs and their characteristics, to test and identify EDCs, and to develop scientific approaches in order to support risk management measures.

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Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*

- Yes*
- No*
- Don't know*

a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

- Legally binding*
- Soft law*
- Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives*
- No international actions are needed*
- Other \_\_\_\_.*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to*

*the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

- Regulatory control measures*
- Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers))*
- Options / guidance for economic instruments*
- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)?*

- Lack of technical capacity*
- Lack of scientific knowledge*
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*

- Agriculture and food production*
- Construction*
- Electronics*
- Energy*
- Health*
- Labour*

- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (*Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...*).

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? (*Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other \_\_\_\_\_*

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (*Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available.*)

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*



#### 14. Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs)

##### *Screening Question - Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs)*

Pharmaceuticals, including antibiotics, and their metabolites can enter the environment through a variety of pathways, including wastewater and solid waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing, consumption and excretion, improper disposal of unused or expired products, animal husbandry and aquafarming. Their presence in the environment may result in different adverse effects on wildlife and ecosystems; some well-known cases include endangerment of some vulture species, reproductive failures in fish, and the development of antimicrobial resistance.

Internationally, EPPPs were recognized as an issue of concern under SAICM at ICCM4 in 2015. The same resolution “considers that information dissemination and awareness-raising on EPPP are particularly relevant and that improving the availability of and access to information on such chemicals is a priority”, “recognizes the current knowledge gaps on exposure to and the effects of EPPP”, “decides to implement cooperative actions on EPPP with the overall objective of increasing awareness and understanding among policymakers and other stakeholders”, and “requests all interested stakeholders and organizations to provide support, including expertise, financial and in-kind resources, on a voluntary basis, for such cooperative action, including by participating in developing and making available relevant information and guidance”

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products (HSLEEP))*
  - **Yes**
  - *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - *No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

*Technical Questions - Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs)*

Pharmaceuticals, including antibiotics, and their metabolites can enter the environment through a variety of pathways, including wastewater and solid waste from pharmaceutical manufacturing, consumption and excretion, improper disposal of unused or expired products, animal husbandry and aquafarming. Their presence in the environment may result in different adverse effects on wildlife and ecosystems; some well-known cases include endangerment of some vulture species, reproductive failures in fish, and the development of antimicrobial resistance.

Internationally, EPPPs were recognized as an issue of concern under SAICM at ICCM4 in 2015. The same resolution “considers that information dissemination and awareness-raising on EPPP are particularly relevant and that improving the availability of and access to information on such chemicals is a priority”, “recognizes the current knowledge gaps on exposure to and the effects of EPPP”, “decides to implement cooperative actions on EPPP with the overall objective of increasing awareness and understanding among policymakers and other stakeholders”, and “requests all interested stakeholders and organizations to provide support, including expertise, financial and in-kind resources, on a voluntary basis, for such cooperative action, including by participating in developing and making available relevant information and guidance”

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes**
  - No**
  - Don't know**
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. **The lack of visibility of this important problem is an obstacle to advance actions.**
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding**
  - Soft law**
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives**
  - No international actions are needed**
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: **It is not possible to regulate this issue without the commitment of governments regulating pharmaceutical industry at the international level, in particular because in many areas pharmaceutical industry is located in a few regions and countries and products are only commercialized out of this regions.**

3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

- Regulatory control measures*
- Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers))*
- Options / guidance for economic instruments*
- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
- Other: **all of them***

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: **being such an important issue, every strategy is needed to integrate the development and implementation of actions, in particular informing and controlling.**

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)?*

- Lack of technical capacity*
- Lack of scientific knowledge*
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- Other: **lack of interest of the governments and lack of commitment from the private sector, lack of information and education of the medical community and general public.***

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: **lack of interest of the governments and lack of commitment from the private sector, lack of information and education of the medical community and general public.**

b.

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*

**No, the EU is now starting with a regional strategy.**

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? (Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).

- Agriculture and food production
- Construction
- Electronics
- Energy
- Health
- Labour
- Pharmaceuticals
- Public, private, blended finance
- Retail
- Textiles
- Transportation
- Waste
- Other: **pharmaceutical chemicals are used in all these areas in a way or other. In particular health and pharmaceuticals should be highly involved.**

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).

**WHO and UNEP mainly but FAO and ILO as well. Intergovernmental bodies.**

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? (Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):

- Agriculture and Food
- Biodiversity
- Climate Change
- Health
- Human Rights
- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- World of Work
- Other: **all of them** \_\_\_\_\_

- Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)): **pharmaceutical chemicals are used in all these areas in a way or other. In particular health and pharmaceuticals should be highly involved.**

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high**
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available.*)

**WHO and UNEP mainly but FAO and ILO as well should be working at regional and national level to engage governmental regulatory measures and information. Professional organizations and school of medicine should be strongly involved to inform and educate medical professionals and the community.**

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available.*)

**WHO and UNEP mainly but FAO and ILO as well should be working at regional and national level to engage governmental regulatory measures and information. Professional organizations and school of medicine should be strongly involved to inform and educate medical professionals and the community.**

15. Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products  
(HSLEEP)

*Screening Question - Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products  
(HSLEEP)*

Electrical and electronic products (EEP), also referred to as electronic and electrical equipment (EEE), include any device with a circuit, battery or plug. They can contain many chemical additives for certain properties such as flame retardancy. Some chemical additives may be hazardous, including heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), and may be released during production, use, transport, and end-of-life treatment (disposal or recycling), leading to environmental and human exposures and possible adverse effects.

HSLEEP was adopted as an EPI at ICCM2 in 2009. Conscious that actions are needed up-, mid- and downstream, a life cycle approach was endorsed. Despite valuable efforts made at all levels, significant challenges remain in regard to identifying, disseminating and implementing best practices at all stages of the life cycle, including design, recycling and disposal.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Hazardous Substances within the Life cycle of Electrical and Electronic Products](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs))*
  - *Yes*
  - *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - ***No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution***
  - *No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

*Technical Questions - Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products (HSLEEP)*

Electrical and electronic products (EEP), also referred to as electronic and electrical equipment (EEE), include any device with a circuit, battery or plug. They can contain many chemical additives for certain properties such as flame retardancy. Some chemical additives may be hazardous, including heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), and may be released during production, use, transport, and end-of-life treatment (disposal or recycling), leading to environmental and human exposures and possible adverse effects.

HSLEEP was adopted as an EPI at ICCM2 in 2009. Conscious that actions are needed up-, mid- and downstream, a life cycle approach was endorsed. Despite valuable efforts made at all levels, significant challenges remain in regard to identifying, disseminating and implementing best practices at all stages of the life cycle, including design, recycling and disposal.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Hazardous Substances within the Life cycle of Electrical and Electronic Products](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

- Legally binding
- Soft law
- Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
- No international actions are needed
- Other \_\_\_\_.

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to*

the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).

- Regulatory control measures
- Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)
- Options / guidance for economic instruments
- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization (Multiple answers based on list below)?

- Lack of technical capacity
- Lack of scientific knowledge
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? (Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? (Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Hazardous Substances within the Life cycle of Electrical and Electronic Products](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).

- Agriculture and food production
- Construction
- Electronics
- Energy
- Health



- Labour
- Pharmaceuticals
- Public, private, blended finance
- Retail
- Textiles
- Transportation
- Waste
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? *(Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).*

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

- Agriculture and Food
- Biodiversity
- Climate Change
- Health
- Human Rights
- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- World of Work
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. *(Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high
- High,
- Medium,
- Low,
- Very low

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available.*)

## 16. Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)

### *Screening Question - Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)*

The FAO and WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management defines HHPs as: “Pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as the WHO or the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous”.

At ICCM4 in 2015, HHPs were identified as an issue of concern. In addition, among other actions, governments and other stakeholders supported “concerted action to address HHPs in the context of SAICM” and encouraged “relevant stakeholders to undertake concerted efforts to implement the strategy at the local, national, regional and international levels, with emphasis on promoting agroecologically-based alternatives and strengthening national regulatory capacity to conduct risk assessment and risk management, including the availability of necessary information, mindful of the responsibility of national and multinational enterprises”, and welcomed “the offer of the FAO, UNEP and WHO to develop modalities for international coordination in the context of the IOMC”

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Highly Hazardous Pesticides](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Lead in Paint)*
  - **Yes**
  - *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - *No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

## Technical Questions - Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)

The FAO and WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management defines HHPs as: “Pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as the WHO or the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous”.

At ICCM4 in 2015, HHPs were identified as an issue of concern. In addition, among other actions, governments and other stakeholders supported “concerted action to address HHPs in the context of SAICM” and encouraged “relevant stakeholders to undertake concerted efforts to implement the strategy at the local, national, regional and international levels, with emphasis on promoting agroecologically-based alternatives and strengthening national regulatory capacity to conduct risk assessment and risk management, including the availability of necessary information, mindful of the responsibility of national and multinational enterprises”, and welcomed “the offer of the FAO, UNEP and WHO to develop modalities for international coordination in the context of the IOMC”

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Highly Hazardous Pesticides](#) for more information on the topic.

### Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't know
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding**
  - Soft law
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
  - No international actions are needed
  - Other \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. Being HHP and all kind of pesticides a diffuse pollutant and a cross cutting widely used chemical should be legally binding regulated.

3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

- Regulatory control measures**
- Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)*
- Options / guidance for economic instruments*
- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)?*

- Lack of technical capacity*
- Lack of scientific knowledge*
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- Other: lack of involvement of governments and private sector**

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*

Actions under Stockholm and Basel mainly (evaluation and regulation).

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Highly Hazardous Pesticides](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*

- Agriculture and food production*
- Construction*
- Electronics*

- Energy*
- Health*
- Labour*
- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other:all of them* \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (*Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...*).

**Actions under Stockholm and Basel mainly (evaluation and regulation).**

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? (*Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other all of them*

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (*Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*): is a cross cutting issue and HHP are diffuse pollutants with a high burden of disease for humans and biodiversity.

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available*).

**WHO, UNEP and mainly FAO and ILO as well should be working at regional and national level to engage governmental regulatory measures and information. Professional organizations and school of agriculture should be strongly involved to inform and educate professionals and the community on better options and health effects.**

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

**WHO, UNEP and mainly FAO and ILO as well should be working at regional and national level to engage governmental regulatory measures and information. Professional organizations and school of agriculture should be strongly involved to inform and educate professionals and the community on better options and health effects.**

## 17. Lead in paint

### *Screening Question - Lead in paint*

Lead is a multi-system toxicant for which no safe level of exposure has been identified. Exposure to lead can cause chronic and debilitating health impacts in all age groups, and children are particularly vulnerable to its neurotoxic effects. The widespread use of lead has caused extensive environmental and human exposure across the globe. One major source of exposure, particularly for children, is through “lead paint”, or paint to which lead compounds have been added as pigments, drying agents or anti-corrosives.

Among others, “Lead in Paint” was recognized as an issue of concern under the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2) in 2009. The ICCM2 also endorsed the establishment of an international partnership, the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP), to assist in phasing out lead paint worldwide. The GAELP aims to have all countries adopt “legally binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, sale and use of lead paints with special attention to the elimination of lead decorative paints and lead paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure” and to have all paint manufacturers eliminate “the use of added lead compounds in priority areas” by 2020.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Lead in Paint](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials)*
  - *Yes*
  - *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - **No, other**
- a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here: Lead in paint should be considered under LEAD and not separately.



### Technical Questions - Lead in paint

Lead is a multi-system toxicant for which no safe level of exposure has been identified. Exposure to lead can cause chronic and debilitating health impacts in all age groups, and children are particularly vulnerable to its neurotoxic effects. The widespread use of lead has caused extensive environmental and human exposure across the globe. One major source of exposure, particularly for children, is through “lead paint”, or paint to which lead compounds have been added as pigments, drying agents or anti-corrosives.

Among others, “Lead in Paint” was recognized as an issue of concern under the second session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM2) in 2009. The ICCM2 also endorsed the establishment of an international partnership, the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint (GAELP), to assist in phasing out lead paint worldwide. The GAELP aims to have all countries adopt “legally binding laws, regulations, standards and/or procedures to control the production, import, sale and use of lead paints with special attention to the elimination of lead decorative paints and lead paints for other applications most likely to contribute to childhood lead exposure” and to have all paint manufacturers eliminate “the use of added lead compounds in priority areas” by 2020.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Lead in Paint](#) for more information on the topic.

#### **Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options](#)).*

- Legally binding
- Soft law
- Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
- No international actions are needed
- Other \_\_\_\_.

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
- Regulatory control measures*
  - Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers))*
  - Options / guidance for economic instruments*
  - Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
  - Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)?*
- Lack of technical capacity*
  - Lack of scientific knowledge*
  - Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
  - Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
  - Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
  - Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
  - None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Lead in Paint](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*
- Agriculture and food production*
  - Construction*
  - Electronics*
  - Energy*

- Health*
- Labour*
- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other:* \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? *(Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...).*

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other* \_\_\_\_\_

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. *(Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)):*

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

## 18. Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials

### *Screening Question - Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials*

While no definition has been internationally agreed upon, nanomaterials are commonly defined as materials having at least one external or internal dimension between 1 and 100 nm.

Nanotechnology, i.e. the manipulation of matter at the nanometre scale, has rapidly developed in the past few decades and led to the widespread presence of nanomaterials in consumer products and industrial applications.

Despite multiple benefits associated with the technology, concerns have emerged regarding potential risks posed by manufactured nanomaterials to human health and the environment. In light of these concerns “Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials” was designated an emerging policy issue at the second session of the ICCM in 2009. Stakeholders stressed the need to close knowledge gaps; to understand, avoid, reduce and manage risks; and to review the methods used for testing and assessing safety.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs))*
  - *Yes*
  - *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - *No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

## *Technical Questions - Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials*

While no definition has been internationally agreed upon, nanomaterials are commonly defined as materials having at least one external or internal dimension between 1 and 100 nm.

Nanotechnology, i.e. the manipulation of matter at the nanometre scale, has rapidly developed in the past few decades and led to the widespread presence of nanomaterials in consumer products and industrial applications.

Despite multiple benefits associated with the technology, concerns have emerged regarding potential risks posed by manufactured nanomaterials to human health and the environment. In light of these concerns “Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials” was designated an emerging policy issue at the second session of the ICCM in 2009. Stakeholders stressed the need to close knowledge gaps; to understand, avoid, reduce and manage risks; and to review the methods used for testing and assessing safety.

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials](#) for more information on the topic.

### **Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't know
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
  - Legally binding
  - Soft law
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
  - No international actions are needed
  - Other \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to*

the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).

- Regulatory control measures
- Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)
- Options / guidance for economic instruments
- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization (Multiple answers based on list below)?

- Lack of technical capacity
- Lack of scientific knowledge
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? (Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? (Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Nanotechnology and Manufactured Nanomaterials](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).

- Agriculture and food production
- Construction
- Electronics
- Energy
- Health
- Labour

- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (*Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...*).

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? (*Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other \_\_\_\_\_*

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (*Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available.*)



10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*



## 19. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)

### *Screening Question - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)*

The PFAS family is composed of thousands of synthetic organic chemicals that contain at least one perfluorocarbon moiety (e.g. –CF<sub>2</sub>–) in their molecular structures. These substances have been widely used in numerous commercial and consumer applications since the late 1940s.

Since the late 1990s and early 2000s, studies have been conducted to assess some “long-chain” PFASs. Their findings resulted in the listing of perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and its precursors under the Stockholm Convention in 2009. That same year, at ICCM2, SAICM stakeholders identified “managing PFASs and the transition to safer alternatives” as an issue of concern. A resolution by ICCM2 further invited intergovernmental organisations, governments and other stakeholders “to consider the development, facilitation and promotion in an open, transparent and inclusive manner of national and international stewardship programmes and regulatory approaches to reduce emissions and the content of relevant perfluorinated chemicals of concern in products and to work toward global elimination, where appropriate and technically feasible”

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFASs\) and the transition to safer alternatives](#) for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question:** Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(If you select a "No" option, you may move to the Conclusion page)*
  - *Yes*
  - *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
  - *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
  - *No, other*
  - a. If you selected "No, other" in the previous question, please elaborate here:

## Technical Questions - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)

The PFAS family is composed of thousands of synthetic organic chemicals that contain at least one perfluorocarbon moiety (e.g. –CF<sub>2</sub>–) in their molecular structures. These substances have been widely used in numerous commercial and consumer applications since the late 1940s.

Since the late 1990s and early 2000s, studies have been conducted to assess some “long-chain” PFASs. Their findings resulted in the listing of perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and its precursors under the Stockholm Convention in 2009. That same year, at ICCM2, SAICM stakeholders identified “managing PFASs and the transition to safer alternatives” as an issue of concern. A resolution by ICCM2 further invited intergovernmental organisations, governments and other stakeholders “to consider the development, facilitation and promotion in an open, transparent and inclusive manner of national and international stewardship programmes and regulatory approaches to reduce emissions and the content of relevant perfluorinated chemicals of concern in products and to work toward global elimination, where appropriate and technically feasible”

Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFASs\) and the transition to safer alternatives](#) for more information on the topic.

**Please answer the questions below that are relevant to your organization/ country/ region:**

1. Do you agree with the assessment report that further international action is necessary\*? *(If you select "No", you are welcome to answer the questions below or you may proceed directly to question 9)*
  - Yes
  - No
  - Don't know
  - a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the [catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options](#)).*
  - Legally binding
  - Soft law
  - Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives
  - No international actions are needed
  - Other \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible\*. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Which type of approach or measure would you see as appropriate to address this issue at the international level? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to*

*the [catalogue of international actions](#) prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*

- Regulatory control measures*
- Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)*
- Options / guidance for economic instruments*
- Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)*
- Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)?*

- Lack of technical capacity*
- Lack of scientific knowledge*
- Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
- Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you point to existing initiatives that could be replicated or scaled up at the international level? *(Open space answer. Please share a weblink to the initiative(s) if available).*

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on [Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFASs\)](#) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*

- Agriculture and food production*
- Construction*
- Electronics*
- Energy*
- Health*
- Labour*

- Pharmaceuticals*
- Public, private, blended finance*
- Retail*
- Textiles*
- Transportation*
- Waste*
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_*

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? (*Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments...*).

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? (*Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

- Agriculture and Food*
- Biodiversity*
- Climate Change*
- Health*
- Human Rights*
- Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- World of Work*
- Other \_\_\_\_\_*

b. Please explain your response, including examples if possible. (*Open space question. For more information, please see the [UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste](#)*):

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?

- Very high*
- High,*
- Medium,*
- Low,*
- Very low*

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level\*? (*Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available.*)

10. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the regional level\*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*

Conclusion:

Thank you for having reached this point in the form. You are now on the last page. Below are a final set of questions covering all 19 issues of concern.

**GCO-II issues:**

[Arsenic](#) | [Cadmium](#) | [Glyphosate](#) | [Lead](#) | [Microplastics](#) | [Neonicotinoids](#) | [Organotins](#) | [Phthalates](#) | [Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons \(PAHs\)](#) | [Triclosan](#) | [Bisphenol A \(BPA\)](#)

**List of SAICM issues:**

[Chemicals in products \(CiP\)](#) | [Endocrine-disrupting chemicals \(EDCs\)](#) | [Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants \(EPPPs\)](#) | [Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products \(HSLEEP\)](#) | [Highly hazardous pesticides \(HHPs\)](#) | [Lead in paint](#) | [Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials](#) | [Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFASs\) and the transition to safer alternatives](#)

By clicking submit at the end of this page, it is possible to save your responses. The form for submitting written inputs will be available until **26/07/2023** COB Central European time (CET).

1. From the list of 19 issues, which issue(s) do you think is/are the most urgent? *(Multiple options from the list of 19 issues)*

- Arsenic*
- Bisphenol A (BPA)*
- Cadmium*
- Glyphosate*
- Lead*
- Microplastics*
- Neonicotinoids*
- Organotins*
- Phthalates*
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*
- Triclosan*
- Chemicals in products (CiP)*
- Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs)*
- Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs)*
- Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products (HSLEEP)*
- Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)*
- Lead in paint*
- Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials*
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) and the transition to safer alternatives*

a. Please explain your response. *(Open space to elaborate).*



2. From the list of 19 issues, which issue(s) is/are the most actionable? *(Multiple options from the list of 19 issues)*

- Arsenic*
- Bisphenol A (BPA)*
- Cadmium*
- Glyphosate*
- Lead*
- Microplastics*
- Neonicotinoids*
- Organotins*
- Phthalates*
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*
- Triclosan*
- Chemicals in products (CiP)*
- Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs)*
- Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs)*
- Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products (HSLEEP)*
- Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)*
- Lead in paint*
- Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials*
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) and the transition to safer alternatives*

b. Please explain your response. *(Open space to elaborate).*

3. Are there any other observations you wish to note? *(Open space to elaborate).*

## **Important notice!**

If you click “submit” at the end of this page, your form will be saved. You can still return later to edit the form as you wish, at any time before the deadline which is **26 July 2023** Central European time (CET).

You will receive an e-mail, sent to the address you registered when starting the form. This will contain a link which you can use to return to the form to edit it. You can also share this link with a colleague, who can add extra information or change what you have already written. Indeed, we would welcome coordinated responses with views from the whole of your government or organization.

The e-mail will also have a summary of the information which you have saved.

You, or any colleague who can edit the form, will have the chance each time the form is edited to say if your submission is final, by ticking the relevant box – see below. If you tick this, that will be considered to be the final edited version of the form and future edits will not be counted. Or you can say that you wish to return to the form by ticking the other box.

**Please note that all forms will be regarded as final on the closing date for the call for written inputs – 26 July COB Central European time – whether or not you have ticked the box.**

All final forms will be published (apart from personal information about the person submitting the form).

Is this your final submission of the form? *(After 26 July 2023 COB Central European time, no further edits can be made to the form. After this date, all pending forms will be considered as final submissions).*

- Yes. This is the FINAL submission of written responses, no further edits will be made later
- No. This is NOT the final submission, further edits will be made later.