Written Consultation Submission: Switzerland

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 on action on 19 Issues of concern. This call for written inputs is being conducted to gather relevant information from stakeholders and views about the next steps that should be taken on issues of concern.

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

Please be aware that the submitted responses will be made available on the UNEP website indicating the stakeholder affiliation/ government. The names and contact details of the respondents will not be published on the UNEP website.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. Please complete this form for collecting written inputs by **15/08/2023** 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) *Arsenic* 2) *Bisphenol A (BPA)* 3) *Cadmium* 4) *Glyphosate* 5) *Lead* 6) *Microplastics* 7) *Neonicotinoids* 8) *Organotins* 9) *Phthalates* 10) *Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)* 11) *Triclosan*	1) *Chemicals in products (CiP)* 2) *Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs)* 3) *Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs)* 4) *Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products (HSLEEP)* 5) *Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)* 6) *Lead in paint* 7) *Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials* 8) *Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) and the transition to safer alternatives*

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.

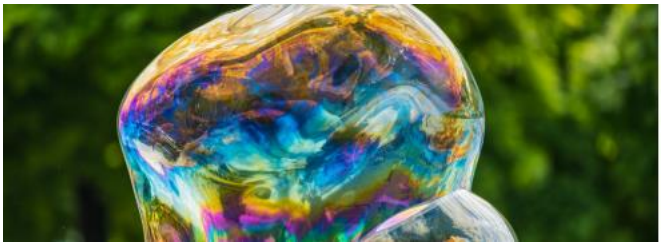
Available resources to support your responses:

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 **15/08/2023** COB Central European time (CET).

Thank you for your kind support with this consultation.



Personal Information:

Institution/Organization:

Swiss Federal Office for the Environment

Type of Institution: *(Government| Intergovernmental Organization| Civil Society Organization| Business/Private Sector| Academia| Other)*

Government

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

Country: _Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland_____

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*
    - *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 - 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*
    - *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 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…).*

    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).*

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*
    - *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 - 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*
    - ○ *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 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: _____*

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).*

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*
    - *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 - 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*. _____

Cadmium is an element of very high concern due to its toxicological properties (carcinogenicity, nephrotoxicity, etc.) and the fact that it poses a threat to the biocenosis due to its high ecotoxicity to soil and aquatic organisms. Furthermore, Cadmium bioaccumulates in some foodwebs and may pose a risk for vertebrates on the top of the foodwebs, if no risk management measures would be taken.

In some regions, its use tends to increase in order to ensure the production of photovoltaic panels needed for the energy transition. Its widespread use or presence in products such as batteries, coatings, electrical and electronic equipment, packaging, toys and fertilisers, as well as its capacity for long-range atmospheric transport, raise the need for legally binding measures to reduce the exposure of humans and the environment as much as possible, as is the case for mercury.

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 should be considered at global level to regulate both cadmium and lead. On the one hand, it is necessary to have a legal instrument that provides the framework for establishing a global inventory of direct emissions of these trace metals to the different environmental compartments in order to prioritise management options. On the other hand, we also need a legal instrument to be able to regulate the presence of these metals in different products (including fertilisers, paints, plastics, etc.), articles and electrical and electronic equipment, in order to reduce the direct exposure of the workers and the general population, as well as the indirect exposure through discharges into the environment during the whole life cycle. The main source of exposure of

the non-smoking general population to cadmium is the ingestion of contaminated food from a contaminated environment.

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: _____

Various regulatory control measures could be taken, following the example of the Aarhus Protocol, such as limit values for stationary sources, adoption of best available techniques to reduce emissions, etc.

Setting limit values for different types of products, such as electronic products, fertilisers, toys, plastics, etc.

Researching and promoting alternatives to the use of Cd in various products and, where possible, phasing out the intentional use of Cd in certain products.

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: _____

Existing legislation in Switzerland comprehensively regulate cadmium in terms of its presence in various products, foodstuffs, water, waste, contaminated sites and emission, as well as in terms of concentrations in various environmental matrices.

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).*

the Minamata Convention on Mercury

The 1998 Aarhus Protocol on Heavy Metals

5. 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: _____*

6. 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…).*

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    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: Mining, Construction*

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):*

7. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?
    - *Very high*
    - *High,*
    - *Medium,*
    - *Low,*
    - *Very low*

8. 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).*

Maintain the monitoring of Cd in the different environmental matrices, products, fertilisers and food.

9. 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).*

Limit value for Cd in food contact materials.

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*
    - *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 - 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.

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 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: _____*

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).*

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)*
    - *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 - 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*. _____

Although really significative progress has been made in many countries and regions of the world to limit emission of lead and reduce its exposure, this element remains a priority pollutant in terms of public health concern by WHO. In industrialised countries, the ban on the use of lead tetraethyl as an additive in gasoline and the ban of placing on the market and use of lead in paint have helped to reduce the concentrations measured in blood of the general population. However, blood lead levels are still significant, and it is estimated that they cause a health burden of 57 billion euros a year in the EU and 400,000 deaths a year in the United States. However, the problems associated with lead exposure are even greater in certain developing countries, where it is estimated that 99% of children with very high levels of lead in their blood come from. Children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to exposure to lead because of its effects on the central nervous system, including toxicity on neurological development. The main sources of exposure are informal processing and recycling sites for used electronic waste and lead-acid batteries coming from combustion engine cars, as well as exposure to lead in ceramics and paints.

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 should be considered on a global scale to regulate both cadmium and lead. It seems that the problem of exposure to lead in developing countries is closely linked to the informal processing, recycling and disposal of E-waste, and to the treatment of lead acid batteries, which will tend to increase as the number of cars in these countries grows. In this respect, there are

synergies with the proposed legal instruments for Cd (chapter 3) and for hazardous substances in EEE (chapter 15). It is also necessary, where possible, to ban or limit the concentration of lead in products and articles.

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: _____

The various Swiss ordinances comprehensively regulate cadmium in terms of its presence in various products, foodstuffs, water, waste, contaminated sites and emission, as well as in terms of concentrations in various environmental matrices.

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).*

The 1998 Aarhus Protocol on Heavy Metals, including the lead content threshold for petrol on the market.

Minamata Convention on Mercury

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: Mining*_____

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…).*

UNEP

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).*

The main Pb-related problem in Switzerland concerns contaminated sites, mainly former shooting ranges. A remediation plan for these sites is already underway.

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).*

In Europe, the main sources of Pb emissions are controlled and Pb is subject to various monitoring programmes, including air and surface water monitoring.

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*. _____

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 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: _____*

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).*

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:

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*. _____

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 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: _____*

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).*

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:

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.

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.

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*. _____

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 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: _____*

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).*

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.

Principalement un problème d'implémentation de la convention de Bâle et de la reexportation de produits électronique usager sous une autre forme que déchets

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*. _____

The global electronics market is growing rapidly, as is the amount of electronic waste generated. In 2014, 44.4 Mt E-Waste had been generated globally. The amount of e-waste was equivalent to 53.6 Mt in 2019 and it is expected to increase by 74.4 Mt in 2030 and 110 Mt in 2050. This trend could become even more pronounced with the demand linked to the energy transition, which will require more energy storage (e.g. batteries) and production capacity (photovoltaic panels). The EEE may contains hazardous chemicals such as cadmium, lead, flame retardants, some phthalates, etc. The main exposure to these substances occurs during production and elimination or recycling of EEE. Legally binding instruments have already been taken into force like in the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal including electronic waste (all e-waste are subject to the PIC procedure). Various producer and consumer countries also impose restrictions and/or information requirements on the presence of some of these hazardous substances in EEE.

The current challenge is the transboundary movement of used electronics, which are not considered waste and are not properly recorded in international trade statistics (identical commodity code for new and second-hand electronics). In fact, some of used electronics are now being imported into developing countries as functional or repairable equipment rather than as waste, even though around 30% of them are non-functional. Depending on the country, up to 95% of this waste is processed by the informal sector without adequate equipment or training, which can lead to dangerous exposure of people and the environment to these chemicals.

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*. _____

Legally binding:

- Develop internationally harmonized six-digit codes pursuant to the established World Customs Organization (WCO) in order to track of trade second hand EEE. For example, this has been done already for pneumatic tyres where differentiated custom codes have been assigned to new pneumatic tyres and retreaded or used pneumatic tyres. Doing, so, it would be necessary to define the criteria to classify an EEE as second hand.

- Regulate transboundary movements of second hand EEE containing Hazardous Substances with e.g. restricts levels of cadmium, mercury, lead, hexavalent chromium, PBBs and PBDEs in EEE.

Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives

Labelling EEE containing hazardous substances above a certain limit.

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: _____
    See above in the answer provided to question 2.

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: _____

    Swiss legislation is updated on the basis of international conventions and the European legal framework.

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).*

    They have already been stipulated in the ARIC report.

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…).*

Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata 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)*:
   - ☐ *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).*

Legal framework is continuously updates to the new provision of international convention and also to the legal requirements of Europe on EEE.

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).*

Already mentioned above.

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*. _____

Every year, it is estimated that 385 million cases of unintentional, acute poisonings occur word-wild affecting 44% of the farmers. This estimation doesn't take into account the morbidity associated with chronic exposure.

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*. _____

Legally binding

- Regulation of exports of pesticides that may not be placed on the market or used in the country of origin because of concerns with regard to risks for human health and/or the environment.
- Define legally binding limit values to protect workers from exposure to pesticides (ILO).
- Measures against the illegal trade in banned and regulated pesticides and its wastes
- A gradual withdrawal of highly hazardous pesticides

Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives

- Develop and make available a list of pesticides that are considered to be HHPs to harmonise and address the continuing ambiguity and inconsistent understanding and implementation across countries.
- Setting up a digital notification register where cases of severe or irreversible effects observed on human health of users and bystanders or on the environment can be reported. Cases of acute and chronic unintentional pesticide poisonings are reported by relevant actors (e.g. medical center, poison notification center, ministries for environment, etc.), specifying the location, the active substances involved, the conditions of exposure and the symptoms reported. The register includes as well data on measured concentrations in the different environmental matrices including biota when relevant.

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: _____
    See responses of question 2

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: Sometimes there is a lack of an operational chemicals management system, data and technical information from importing country. At national level, the active substances used in pesticides are subject to an authorization process which avoid the use of HHP and implement strong risk reduction measures.*

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

- There is a lack of a central source of data collating cases of unintentional poisoning due to exposure to pesticides in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to apply Criterion 8 for the identification of HHPs.

- Based on the updated list of active substances contained in pesticides whose use is no longer authorised in Switzerland, the list of active substances subject to export licence or banned substances is currently being revised.

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).*
   - The WHO Recommended Classication of Pesticides by Hazard
   - European Commission initiative to introduce a ban on the production of hazardous chemicals that are not approved or are banned from marketing and/or use in the EU.
   - PAN International Consolidated List of Banned Pesticides

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: Biodiversity*

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…).

ILO to establish list of HHPs and exposure limits

WHO to set up a digital reporting centre for unintentional poisoning and to carry out an impact assessment of the possible effects of the ban or restriction of HHP use as well as vector control products (VCPs) that prevent vector-borne diseases.

FAO to carry out an impact assessment of the possible effects of the ban on food security.

And UNEP.

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).*

Updating of legal framework already under assessment

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).*

Under assessment at the EU level

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*

    Remark: This issue of concern should be included in/combined with the “lead” issue. We have no further comments.

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

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*. _____

Voluntary initiatives:

1. Recommendations for a globally recognized definition of nanomaterials, applicable to different regulatory areas (cosmetics, food, pesticides, electronics, etc.) that is implementable in order to protect human health and environment, should be developed by relevant intergovernmental organisations.
2. In order to improve information sharing and transparency, and given the difficulties associated with the analysis of nanomaterials in products, products containing nanomaterials should be

labelled as such and the safety data sheet should indicate the form in which the substance is present and provide information on the specific risks and management options available.

3. The ongoing work to develop technical guidelines to characterise the physico-chemical properties, effects on the biotic system, environmental fate and health effects of NM needs to be continued.
4. A nanomaterials-specific database should be developed to store and share data globally to assist stakeholders in risk assessment and, where appropriate, in order to set up a regulation.
5. Develop and improve analytical method for detecting and quantitating nanomaterials in order to better characterize dose-response relationship (biologically active doses) and exposure assessment.

Develop the required analytical methods for effective measurement of biologically active dose

6. 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: _____

7. 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: The main challenges are currently being addressed with regard to the adoption of a new applicable definition, the development of technical guidelines for risk assessment and the updating of the legal framework for the regulation of NMs.*

☐ Please explain your response, including examples if possible: _____

8. 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).*
   - The recommendation of the European Commission on the definition of nanomaterial (10.06.2022)
   - General obligation in the Chemicals Ordinance, also applicable to nanomaterial, to report dangerous substances and preparations; PBT or vPvB substances; substances of very high concerned and nanomaterials which specifically contain biopersistent fibres or tubes exceeding 5µm in length.
   - Public access to the national chemical's registers (including nanomaterials)
   - The data bank of European Union Observatory for Nanomaterials (EUON) database, which lists all nanomaterials on the EU market.

9. 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: _____*

10. 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…).*

Nanomaterials are a cross-border sector and cross-regulatory area (industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electronics, cosmetics, food additives, pesticides, medical devices, etc.). The OECD is the most competent institution to develop new test guidelines for characterising nanomaterials, identifying and characterising hazards, recommending exposure models, exploring alternatives (where appropriate), and developing pre-regulatory risk assessment tools.

Human Health and issues associated with work exposure should be addressed by intergovernmental bodies like ILO, WHO and FAO (nanopesticides) while environmental related issues should be addressed by UNEP.

Existing international conventions or those under development (plastics, possibly certain heavy metals) are key to addressing the challenges posed by nanomaterials and must be selected on a case-by-case basis (e.g. the Basel Convention for nanowaste).

11. 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 _____*

    ☐ 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):*

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

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

13. 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).*

Action have been already taken

14. 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).*

Action have been already taken

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. –CF2–) 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. –CF2–) 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*. In our view, a combination of legally binding international measures (e.g., listing of additional groups of PFASs in annexes to the Stockholm Convention), soft law (where adoption is less difficult and lengthy) and information sharing/awareness raining as well as voluntary initiatives is most appropriate to cope with the topic. Since there are currently very different levels of awareness and concern in different regions, raising awareness will be crucial, for example, to encourage the development of effective policies with better global coverage.

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:
   Continued the efforts to add other relevant groups of PFASs to annexes to the Stockholm Convention and to pursue the work of the OECD, mainly through the OECD/UNEP Global Perfluorinated Chemicals Group are of primary importance.

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).*

   Several jurisdictions, including the European Union (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020SC0249), France (www.ecologie.gouv.fr/plan-daction-ministeriel-sur-pfas), Canada (https://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2021/2021-04-24/html/notice-avis-eng.html#nl5), the US (www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-

commitments-action-2021-2024) and Australia/New Zealand (www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/publications/pfas-nemp-2), have developed action plans or strategies to guide the programmes of measures needed to address PFASs over time. Measures include bans on PFASs in firefighting foams, carpets and other textile products, food packaging, cosmetics and other consumer products (www.ul.com/news/more-us-states-ban-pfas-containing-products). The US state of Maine has prohibited the sale of any product containing intentionally added PFASs by 2030, unless such use is specifically designated as currently unavoidable (www.maine.gov/dep/spills/topics/pfas/PFAS-products/). The European Union is considering a wide-ranging restriction of all uses of all PFASs, unless specific exemptions are agreed with the authorities (https://echa.europa.eu/-/echa-publishes-pfas-restriction-proposal).

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…).*

Especially in developing countries and countries in transition, regulations on PFASs are still sparse or in earlier stages of development. Many countries still lack effective chemicals regulatory, monitoring, and enforcement systems (https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.1c03386). For such countries, the instrument of the Stockholm Convention is particularly important.

However, the Stockholm Convention lacks provisions that would allow concerns about the class of PFASs, or at least subclasses, to be addressed. One possibility would be to amend the criteria of Annex D of the Stockholm Convention to allow the inclusion of extremely persistent substances, even if their bioaccumulation potential is limited or not yet demonstrated.

    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).*

Achieving more transparency on the use of PFASs in products, in industrial processes and on PFAS contamination hotspots is a key piece of information that could be sought at national level. It is also important to promote the development of alternatives to current uses of PFASs and to ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable.

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).*

In some regions, human biomonitoring and environmental monitoring studies are largely lacking, including for top predators and in remote areas. Furthermore, current monitoring activities in all regions need to be expanded to cover a wider range of PFASs.

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 **15/08/2023** 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, you form will be saved. You can still return later to edit the form as you wish, at any time before the deadline which is **15 August 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 from, 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 – 15 August 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 15 August 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.