**Written Consultation Submission:** Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research

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

## Introduction

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

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

Please be aware that the submitted responses will be made available on the UNEP website indicating the stakeholder affiliation/ government. The names and contact details of the respondents will not be published on the UNEP website. Further information on UNEPs consultation process can be found here.

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

We highly recommend coordinating responses within your stakeholder affiliation/ government. 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 ofrightsandclimatechangeresearch@gmail.com 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*<br>2) *Bisphenol A (BPA)*<br>3) *Cadmium*<br>4) *Glyphosate*<br>5) *Lead*<br>6) *Microplastics*<br>7) *Neonicotinoids*<br>8) *Organotins*<br>9) *Phthalates*<br>10) *Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*<br>11) *Triclosan* | 1) *Chemicals in products (CiP)*<br>2) *Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs)*<br>3) *Environmentally Persistent Pharmaceutical Pollutants (EPPPs)*<br>4) *Hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products (HSLEEP)*<br>5) *Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)*<br>6) *Lead in paint*<br>7) *Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials*<br>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:**
**Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research**

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

**Civil Society (UNEP Accredited Organisation)**

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

**Country:**

Nigeria

## 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*.

Apart from facts about Arsenic already shared Arsenic is a common contaminant of food . for example Rice, a common meal taken in Nigeria, drinking and ground water level contamination in mining areas, industrial release to the environmentin in several countries including Nigeria. Its impact on health and environmnt and the slow progress being made at the national level shows that international regulation and action is needed. Its impact on health including the following and it's easy access to human calls for urgent action.

- Reduce blood cells production.
- Breaks up red blood cells.
- Enlarges the liver (causing chronic hepatitis or hepatic cirrhosis),
- Colours the skin (melanosis, hyperkeratosis, desquamation and eventually carcinoma,
- Produces tingling and loss of sensation in the limbs.
- Cause brain damage.
- Long-term exposure to arsenic in drinking water can caused black foot disease and blood vessel disease in the limbs.
- Soluble inorganic arsenic can have immediate toxic effects resulting in acute gastrointestinal symptoms.
- Disturbances of the blood and circulation
- Damage to the nervous system, hallucinations, psychosis and eventually death.
- palpitations, fatigue, headache, dizziness, insomnia, weakness, nightmares, numbness and anaemia
- Elevated blood pressure, heart attacks and circulatory disease.
- Diabetes, infertility, stroke and cancers, of the skin, lungs, bladder, kidneys and long-term neurological effects.
- In the lungs, it causes asthmatic bronchitis
- Affects lungs, liver, muscles, eyes, vessels are affected.
- Organ dysfunction. Liver enlargement. Spleen enlargement. Fluid in the abdomen

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-Yes*
    - ☐ *Soft law-No*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives-Yes*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other ____.-Yes*

    a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible*. _____It is important and *necessary to have a more intensive international study on factors related to exposure, persistence, chemical interactions, mechanisms for minimizing toxin effects and establishing safe threshold, risk assessment and acceptance. There is need to strengthen ethical consideration through international comprehensive guidelines and integration of human rights.*

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 -Yes*
    - ☐ *Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers) -Yes*
    - ☐ *Options / guidance for economic instruments-Yes*
    - ☐ *Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies) -Yes*
    - ☐ *Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research -Yes*
    - ☐ *Other: All of the above and development of ethical issues around chemical movement, transportation and decision making.*

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

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country *(Multiple answers based on list below)*?
    - ☐ *Lack of technical capacity -Yes*
    - ☐ *Lack of scientific knowledge-Yes*
    - ☐ *Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors-Yes*
    - ☐ *Difficulty with resource mobilisation-Yes*

- ☐ *Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives-Yes*
- ☐ *Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)? –Yes*
- ☐ *None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- ☐ *Other –Yes*

Please explain your response, including examples if possible: *Lack of information and awareness of impact and implication of exposure; lack of choices due to poverty and acceptance of short term measures. There is need for strict legal and regulatory framework for action.*

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/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene monitors progress towards global targets on drinking water.
**https://washdata.org/**

Instead of private sector projects like the one in the link below which is focused on removing Arsenal from water. States should develop an intergovernmental collaborative project that makes s clean water accessible to all especially children, the poor and the most vulnerable.
https://www.geh-wasserchemie.com/en/about-geh/

An international instrument and action will more effectively drive law and policy reforms in the several sectors including agricultural sector focused on green sustainable agriculture and regulate pesticides, fertilizers that contain arseal.

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 Yes*
   - ☐ *Construction Yes*
   - ☐ *Electronics Yes*
   - ☐ *Energy Yes*
   - ☐ *Health Yes*
   - ☐ *Labour Yes*
   - ☐ *Pharmaceuticals Yes*
   - ☐ *Public, private, blended finance Yes*
   - ☐ *Retail*
   - ☐ *Textiles*
   - ☐ *Transportation Yes*
   - ☐ *Waste Yes*
   - ☐ *Other: _Human rights, Water and sanitation; Mining and Moneral Development;*

     _____

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…).*

It has become clear that having multi international coordinated action among governing bodies and Secrétariat is key to successfully dealing with chemical pollution and the threat it poses in the future. In that light coordination under UNEA is imperative since UNEA is still the highest environmental decision making body. UNEP can serve as a clearing house without jeopardizing the mandate of other Secretariat and governing bodies. More coordination anong United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm will ensure a holistic approach to planning and and action will lead to more effective and sustainable action.

We also recommend an international multilateral instrument that builds on existing chemical frameworks but fill existing gaps, recognizes the need for coordinated action among chemical clusters and anticipates future action. The instrument needs to be negotiated by collaboration of several institutions with UNEP serving as a clearing house and coordinating point and UNEA serving as an overarching forum.

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* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Biodiversity* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Climate Change* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Health* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Human Rights* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production* *Yes*
   - ☐ *World of Work* *Yes*
   - ☐ *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* *Yes*
   - *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). Multidisciplinary research collaborations*
   Integrated approach

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).* Peer Review mechanism, Regional monitoring and framework

## 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- 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-* *Yes*
    - *No*
    - *Don't know*
    a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response*.

We agree that further international action is needed because Bisphenol-A. is a problem in several countries. In Nigeria, it is found in water effluent, air, dust and food Rivers, sediments, dumpsites and drinking water. Also, disinfecting well waters with hypochlorite causes the presence of BPA in drinking water. Found in Plastic bottled water and also a structural component in Polycarbonate plastic used for consumer and industrial products and thermal papers. The greatest source of exposure in Nigeria is through food.

Negative impact includes interferance with the functioning of endocrine systems and linked to increased incidence and prevalence of some metabolic disorders. Exposure to BPA would lead to unexpected effects on the brain, behavior and prostate gland in fetuses, infants and children, as well as earlier age for puberty for female at current human exposures.

It is necessary to undertake scomprehensive investigations on the safety or otherwise of the use of BPA plastics in the production of packaging materials for food, beverages and most especially bottled water in the country,considering the permissible level ,environmental and other necessary factors

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 -* *Yes*
    - ☐ *Soft law-*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives-* *Yes*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other ____Observatory, Global funds*

Please explain your response, including examples if possible*.There is need for consistency of intervention and integration at the international level because of its interlinkages with Chemicals in products (CiP), and Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs. Laws regulating chemicals are fragmented.

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

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

Internationally regulatory control measures is needed to strengthen and promote uniformity of action. Urge States to ban the use of Bisphenol – A plastics in the production of bottle water. Some countries are already suggesting a ban of BPA Plastics, with an internationally binding instruments being negotiated, integrating this with the scope of the instrument is trite. All existing framework and instrument can be easily annexed to have coordinated action.

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

    a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: Nigeria has already started with proactive steps which need to be scaled up.

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).*

- Inaugurated of a Technical Committee (TC) on the use of Bisphenol – A (BPA) in Nigeria. he Terms of References as follows:

- To Carry out comprehensive investigations on the safety or otherwise of the use of BPA plastics in the production of packaging materials for food, beverages and most especially bottled water in the country ,considering the permissible level ,environmental and other necessary factors
- To advise the Federal Government on the resolution of the House of Rep. to ban the use of Bisphenol –A (BPA) plastics in the production of bottled water in the country
  • Undertake any other necessary activities and co – opt any other relevant MDAs that may be necessary for the achievement of the Mandate.

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* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Construction*
   - ☐ *Electronics* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Energy* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Health* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Labour* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Pharmaceuticals* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Public, private, blended finance* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Retail* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Textiles* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Transportation* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Waste* *Yes*
   - ☐ *Other: ___Water_____*

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…).* *UNEA, ECOSOC, Governing Bodies*

   It has become clear that having multi international coordinated action among governing bodies and Secrétariat is key to successfully dealing with chemical pollution and the threat it poses in the future. In that light coordination under UNEA is imperative since UNEA is still the highest environmental decision making body. UNEP can serve as a clearing house without jeopardizing the mandate of other Secretariat and governing bodies. More coordination anong United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm will ensure a holistic approach to planning and and action will lead to more effective and sustainable action.

   We also recommend an international multilateral instrument that builds on existing chemical frameworks but fill existing gaps, recognizes the need for coordinated action among chemical clusters and anticipates future action. The instrument needs to be negotiated by collaboration of several institutions with UNEP serving as a clearing house and coordinating point and UNEA serving as an overarching forum.

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 Yes*
   - ☐ *Biodiversity Yes*
   - ☐ *Climate Change Yes*
   - ☐ *Health Yes*
   - ☐ *Human Rights Yes*
   - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production Yes*
   - ☐ *World of Work Yes*
   - ☐ *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):* Multilateral, multisectoral and integrated approach will require multistakeholders and action across several sectoes.

8. What priority level do you attach to this issue for international action?
   - *Very high Yes*
   - *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).*

Regional Monitoring, reporting and peer review framework

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

    a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response*. It is toxic and subject to easy exposure. International ambition and action is needed to strengthen action and develop strog strong legal and policy mechanism,

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 - Yes*
    - ☐ *Soft law- Yes*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives- Yes*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed- Yes*
    - ☐ *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- Yes*
    - ☐ *Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers) - Yes*
    - ☐ *Options / guidance for economic instruments - Yes*
    - ☐ *Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies) - Yes 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 *(Multiple answers based on list below)*?
    - ☐ *Lack of technical capacity - Yes , there need to strengthen technical expertise*
    - ☐ *Lack of scientific knowledge - Yes*
    - ☐ *Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors Yes*
    - ☐ *Difficulty with resource mobilisation- Yes*
    - ☐ *Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives- Yes*
    - ☐ *Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)? - Yes*
    - ☐ *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 Cadmium for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*
    - ☐ *Agriculture and food production- Yes*
    - ☐ *Construction- Yes*
    - ☐ *Electronics- Yes*
    - ☐ *Energy- Yes*
    - ☐ *Health - Yes*
    - ☐ *Labour- Yes*
    - ☐ *Pharmaceuticals - Yes*
    - ☐ *Public, private, blended finance - Yes*
    - ☐ *Retail- Yes*
    - ☐ *Textiles*
    - ☐ *Transportation- Yes*
    - ☐ *Waste- Yes*
    - ☐ *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…). It has become clear that having multi international coordinated action among governing bodies is key to successfully dealing with chemical pollution and the threat it poses in the future. In that light coordination under UNEA is imperative since*

*UNEA is still the highest environmental decision making body. UNEP can serve as a clearing house without jeopardizing the mandate of other Secretariat and governing bodies*

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste)*:
   - ☐ *Agriculture and Food- Yes*
   - ☐ *Biodiversity- Yes*
   - ☐ *Climate Change - Yes*
   - ☐ *Health - Yes*
   - ☐ *Human Rights- Yes*
   - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production - Yes*
   - ☐ *World of Work - Yes*
   - ☐ *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 - Yes*
   - *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).*

Further research collaborations.

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).*
    Integration and new research partnerships that are focused on innovative solutions.

## 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- 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***- *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* - *Yes*
    - ☐ *Soft law-*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives-* *Yes*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other* ____. Strict international regulation, control and compliance is needed because of its effect on the young

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

    Glyphosate exerts a significant toxic effect on neurotransmission and to induce oxidative stress, neuroinflammation and mitochondrial dysfunction, processes that lead to neuronal death due to autophagy, necrosis, or apoptosis, as well as the appearance of behavioral and motor disorders.

    New research from the UC Berkeley School of Public Health shows that childhood exposure to the world's most widely used weed killer, glyphosate, is linked to liver inflammation and metabolic disorder in early adulthood, which could lead to liver cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease later in life.

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* - *Yes*

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

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

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country *(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- Yes*
   - ☐ *Difficulty with resource mobilisation- Yes*
   - ☐ *Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives- Yes*
   - ☐ *Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)? - Yes*
   - ☐ *None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
   - ☐ *Other: ____Lack of means of implementation_____*

   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 - Yes*
   - ☐ *Construction- Yes*
   - ☐ *Electronics- Yes*
   - ☐ *Energy- Yes*
   - ☐ *Health - Yes*
   - ☐ *Labour- Yes*
   - ☐ *Pharmaceuticals- Yes*
   - ☐ *Public, private, blended finance - Yes*
   - ☐ *Retail - Yes*

- ☐ *Textiles - Yes*
- ☐ *Transportation- Yes*
- ☐ *Waste- Yes*
- ☐ *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…).*
*cluster, international instruments…).*

It has become clear that having multi international coordinated action among governing bodies and Secrétariat is key to successfully dealing with chemical pollution and the threat it poses in the future. In that light coordination under UNEA is imperative since UNEA is still the highest environmental decision making body. UNEP can serve as a clearing house without jeopardizing the mandate of other Secretariat and governing bodies. More coordination anong United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm will ensure a holistic approach to planning and and action will lead to more effective and sustainable action.

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 - Yes*
   - ☐ *Biodiversity- Yes*
   - ☐ *Climate Change - Yes*
   - ☐ *Health - Yes*
   - ☐ *Human Rights- Yes*
   - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production - Yes*
   - ☐ *World of Work - Yes*
   - ☐ *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 - Yes*
   - ○ *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).*

Strengthening of national legal framework, expanding funding ecosystem and means of implemenation

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). Regional integration and coordination under the auspices of the AU*

## 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*-*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--Yes*
    - *No*
    - *Don't know*
    a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response*. _____

Lead is a serious problem now and a major threat for the future. An estimated 10 million tonnes of lead/zinc veins are spread over eight states of Nigeria. Proven reserves in three prospects in the east-central area are 5 million tonnes. Joint-venture Partners are interested in development and exploit the various lead/zinc deposits all over the country. This has huge negative implication for human health and the environment.

Once taken into the body, lead distributes throughout the body in the blood and is accumulated in the bones. Depending on the level of exposure, lead can adversely affect the nervous system, kidney function, immune system, reproductive and developmental systems and the cardiovascular system. Lead exposure also affects the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood. The lead effects most likely to be encountered in current populations are neurological effects in children. Infants and young children are especially sensitive to lead exposures, which may contribute to behavioral problems, learning deficits and lowered IQ.

The most crucial treatment for lead-poisoning is to stop exposure. Strict regulation is needed.

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 --Yes*
    - ☐ *Soft law-*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives—Yes, voluntariness in some issues*
    - ☐ *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 --Yes*
    - ☐ *Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers) --Yes*
    - ☐ *Options / guidance for economic instruments --Yes*
    - ☐ *Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies) --Yes on some issues*
    - ☐ *Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research--Yes*
    - ☐ *Other: _____*

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

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

    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 for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*
    - ☐ *Agriculture and food production --Yes*
    - ☐ *Construction--Yes*
    - ☐ *Electronics--Yes*
    - ☐ *Energy--Yes*
    - ☐ *Health --Yes*
    - ☐ *Labour--Yes*

- ☐ *Pharmaceuticals--Yes*
- ☐ *Public, private, blended finance --Yes*
- ☐ *Retail--Yes*
- ☐ *Textiles--Yes*
- ☐ *Transportation--Yes*
- ☐ *Waste --Yes*
- ☐ *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 --Yes*
      - ☐ *Biodiversity--Yes*
      - ☐ *Climate Change --Yes*
      - ☐ *Health --Yes*
      - ☐ *Human Rights--Yes*
      - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production --Yes*
      - ☐ *World of Work --Yes*
      - ☐ *Other _____Mining*

   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).*
   - Strict national regulation or ban on Lead
   - Research to develop sustainable alternatives
   - Creation of Awareness on Safety, Exposure and Risk Reduction

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).*
    - Shared Learning of Good practices
    - Innovative Partnerships
    - Portal for Documentation and easy sharing of information

## 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- 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 -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-Yes*
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives-Yes*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed-Yes*
    - ☐ *Other ____.*

    a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible*. Global financing framework for implementation, Enforcement and Compliance Mechanism, Integrated Approach_____

A legal binding instrument is needed to regulate plastics, ban certain plastics and certain chemical additives to plastics

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-Yes*

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

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

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country *(Multiple answers based on list below)*?
   - ☐ *Lack of technical capacity Need for more technical expertise*
   - ☐ *Lack of scientific knowledge-- Need for more scientific expertise*
   - ☐ *Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors-Yes*
   - ☐ *Difficulty with resource mobilisation -Yes*
   - ☐ *Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives-Yes*
   - ☐ *Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)? –Yes*
   - ☐ *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).*

   The need to commit to ambitious legally binding instrument to regulate plastics and microplastics

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-Yes*
   - ☐ *Construction-Yes*
   - ☐ *Electronics-Yes*
   - ☐ *Energy-Yes*
   - ☐ *Health -Yes*
   - ☐ *Labour-Yes*
   - ☐ *Pharmaceuticals-Yes*
   - ☐ *Public, private, blended finance -Yes*

- ☐ *Retail-Yes*
- ☐ *Textiles-Yes*
- ☐ *Transportation-Yes*
- ☐ *Waste-Yes*
- ☐ *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…).*

The legally binding instrument on plastics being currently negotiated together with the Basel 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-Yes*
   - ☐ *Biodiversity-Yes*
   - ☐ *Climate Change –Yes*
   - ☐ *Health -Yes*
   - ☐ *Human Rights-Yes*
   - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production -Yes*
   - ☐ *World of Work -Yes*
   - ☐ *Other _____hospitality and tourism sector; Legal sector; Judiciary and court systems*

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

9. Is there any priority further work you would like to suggest at the national level*? *(Open space to elaborate. Please share a weblink to the suggestion(s) if available).*
   - Development of ambitious legal and policy framework
   - Coordination with National Human Rights Commission

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

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

Neonicotinoids are water-soluble, so when the seed sprouts and grows, the developing plant absorbs the pesticide into its tissues as it takes in water. Neonicotinoids can also be applied to the soil directly. Once absorbed, neonicotinoids become present throughout the plant, including in its leaves, flowers, nectar, and pollen. Neonicotinoids have been associated with

mass poisoning events of honeybees and were shown to have serious negative effects on honeybee and bumblebee tness when consumed.

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* ***Yes***
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives* ***Yes***
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other ____.*

    a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible*. The risk associated to this chemical calls for stringent control measures that are legally bin ding.

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

    a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible: ***integrate all marked.***

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:* ***All of the above***

    **a.** Please explain your response, including examples if possible: **All of the problems mentioned above are undermining progress in addressing issues related to chemicals. Enhancing action aimed at ensuring the issue of chemical is addressed appropriately**

**will require a holistic approach and a starting point is be a plan that includes all the components mentioned above.**

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).*

Proposed Interim Decision on Neonicotinoids
https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/epa-actions-protect-pollinators s

In January 2020, EPA released proposed interim decisions
for acetamiprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam. These chemicals, collectively known as neonicotinoids, are a group of insecticides used on a wide variety of crops, turf, ornamentals, pets (for flea treatment), and other residential and commercial indoor and outdoor uses. In the proposed interim decisions, EPA is proposing:

- management measures to help keep pesticides on the intended target and reduce the amount used on crops associated with potential ecological risks;
- requiring the use of additional personal protective equipment to address potential occupational risks;
- restrictions on when pesticides can be applied to blooming crops in order to limit exposure to bees;
- language on the label that advises homeowners not to use neonicotinoid products; and
- cancelling spray uses of imidacloprid on residential turf due to health concerns.

**Neonicotinoid Collaboratory by Institute of Public Health Research and Policy**
https://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/about-the-neonicitinoid-collaboratory/

The primary goal of the Collaboratory is to develop an expandable network of collaborators, and stakeholders, within and outside the CPH that facilitates conducting critical research, education, and future policy development to identify and understand human exposure and health risks from neonicotinoid insecticides.

FG bans importation of neonicotinoid pesticides to Nigeria
https://www.blueprint.ng/fg-bans-importation-of-neonicotinoid-pesticides-to-nigeria/

The federal government through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has banned the export of any neonicotinoid pesticide.

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*-Yes
   - ☐ *Construction*
   - ☐ *Electronics*
   - ☐ *Energy*
   - ☐ *Health* -Yes
   - ☐ *Labour*-Yes

- ☐ *Pharmaceuticals* -Yes
- ☐ *Public, private, blended finance* –Yes
- ☐ *Retail*
- ☐ *Textiles*
- ☐ *Transportation*-Yes
- ☐ *Waste*-Yes
- ☐ *Other: _____5_____*

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…).* ***Promoting cooperation among intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements including those on human rights, chemical, waste, agriculture and development processes.***

   a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste)*:
      - ☐ *Agriculture and Food*
      - ☐ *Biodiversity*
      - ☐ *Climate Change*
      - ☐ *Health*
      - ☐ *Human Rights*
      - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production*
      - ☐ *World of Work*
      - ☐ *Other ___All of the above__*

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

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*. Areas of exposure to human is food especially sea food

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* ***Yes***
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives* ***Yes***
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other ____.*

    a. Please explain your response, including examples if possible*. _____All pf the above_____

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 Yes*

- ☐ *Information based and enforcement tools (such as Scientific and technical and guidelines, Guidelines and tools for enforcement, Awareness tools (including of consumers)* *Yes*
- ☐ *Options / guidance for economic instruments*
- ☐ *Voluntary measures and approaches: (such as Guidelines, principles and strategies)* *Yes*
- ☐ *Measures supporting science-based knowledge and research* *Yes*
- ☐ *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: ____1-5 above_____*

   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).*

Australian Government National Measurement Institute
https://www.industry.gov.au/national-measurement-institute/testing-and-analytical-services/environmental-testing-and-analytical-services/organotin-marine-environment
Organotin in the marine environment
We use National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited methods and state-of-the-art technologies to determine monobutyltin, dibutyltin and tributyltin in sediment, soil, biota and water.

Scale up WHO initiative for development of Guidelines for assessing Organotins in drinking-water quality

https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/338068/WHO-HEP-ECH-WSH-2020.7-eng.pdf

Capacity-building workshops on anti-fouling systems, conducted to support the Administrations of developing countries in the ratification and the uniform implementation and enforcement of the AFS Convention, are regularly held in various regions around the world under IMO's Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme. https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/Pages/Anti-fouling.aspx

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* **Yes**
    - ☐ *Construction* **Yes**
    - ☐ *Electronics*
    - ☐ *Energy*
    - ☐ *Health* **Yes**
    - ☐ *Labour*
    - ☐ *Pharmaceuticals* **Yes**
    - ☐ *Public, private, blended finance* **Yes**
    - ☐ *Retail*
    - ☐ *Textiles* **Yes**
    - ☐ *Transportation* **Yes**
    - ☐ *Waste* **Yes**
    - ☐ *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…).*

    **Intergovernmental Expert Groups**

    **Multilateral agreements within and 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 _____**All of the above***

    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.

Phthalates are easily released into the environment. In general, they do not persist due to rapid biodegradation, photodegradation, and anaerobic degradation. Outdoor air concentrations are higher in urban and suburban areas than in rural and remote AREAS. They also pose no acute toxicity.

Because of their volatility, DEP and DMP are present in higher concentrations in air in comparison with the heavier and less volatile DEHP. Higher air temperatures result in higher concentrations of phthalates in the air. PVC flooring leads to higher concentrations of BBP and DEHP, which are more prevalent in dust.

A study in the peer-reviewed journal Environmental Pollution published October 12, 2021 found that high phthalate levels are weakly correlated with a greater risk of dying from any cause and with a stronger correlation to dying from heart problems, but the calculated hazard ratios were below 2 in both cases.

Phthalates enter the bloodstream and disrupt sex hormone production, interfering with sexual development in infants and sexual behaviour in adults. Levels of phthalates have been dose-dependently linked to reduced anogenital distance decreased sexual desire and satisfaction in women, and malformed genital development in rats.

Phthalates act by mimicking the female hormone estrogen, which in turn inhibits production of the male hormone testosterone. As such, phthalates are considered to be endocrine disruptors—a substance that interferes with the normal hormonal mechanisms that allow a biological organism to interact with its environment, and has sparked demands to ban or restrict its use in baby toys

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- 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- Yes*
    - ☐
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ○ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives -Yes*
    - ☐
    - ○ *No international actions are needed -Yes*
    - ☐
    - ☐ *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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

    a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response*. _____

2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
    - ☐ *Legally binding*
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other ____.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ☐ *Labour*
- ☐ *Pharmaceuticals*
- ☐ *Public, private, blended finance*
- ☐ *Retail*
- ☐ *Textiles*
- ☐ *Transportation*
- ☐ *Waste*
- ☐ *Other: _____*

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

   a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste)*:
      - ☐ *Agriculture and Food*
      - ☐ *Biodiversity*
      - ☐ *Climate Change*
      - ☐ *Health*
      - ☐ *Human Rights*
      - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production*
      - ☐ *World of Work*
      - ☐ *Other _____*

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

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

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

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

## 16. Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)

*Screening Question - Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)*

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

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Highly Hazardous Pesticides for more information on the topic.

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

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

*Technical Questions - Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)*

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

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Highly Hazardous Pesticides for more information on the topic.

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

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

    a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response*. _____

2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
    - ☐ *Legally binding*
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other ____.*

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

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 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: _____*

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).*

## 17. Lead in paint

*Screening Question - Lead in paint*

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

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Lead in Paint for more information on the topic.

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

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

*Technical Questions - Lead in paint*

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

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Lead in Paint for more information on the topic.

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

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

    a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response*. _____

2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
    - ☐ *Legally binding*
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other ____.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste)*:
      - ☐ *Agriculture and Food*
      - ☐ *Biodiversity*
      - ☐ *Climate Change*
      - ☐ *Health*
      - ☐ *Human Rights*
      - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production*
      - ☐ *World of Work*
      - ☐ *Other _____*

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

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

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

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

## 18. Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials

*Screening Question - Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials*

While no definition has been internationally agreed upon, nanomaterials are commonly defined as materials having at least one external or internal dimension between 1 and 100 nm. Nanotechnology, i.e. the manipulation of matter at the nanometre scale, has rapidly developed in the past few decades and led to the widespread presence of nanomaterials in consumer products and industrial applications.

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials for more information on the topic.

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

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

*Technical Questions - Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials*

While no definition has been internationally agreed upon, nanomaterials are commonly defined as materials having at least one external or internal dimension between 1 and 100 nm. Nanotechnology, i.e. the manipulation of matter at the nanometre scale, has rapidly developed in the past few decades and led to the widespread presence of nanomaterials in consumer products and industrial applications.

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials for more information on the topic.

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

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

    a. Please provide a brief explanation for your response*. _____

2. What types of international actions should be taken? *(Multiple answers based on the catalogue of action, Please refer to the catalogue of international actions prepared by UNEP for more information on available options).*
    - ☐ *Legally binding*
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other ____.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ☐ *Pharmaceuticals*
- ☐ *Public, private, blended finance*
- ☐ *Retail*
- ☐ *Textiles*
- ☐ *Transportation*
- ☐ *Waste*
- ☐ *Other: _____*

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

   a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste)*:
      - ☐ *Agriculture and Food*
      - ☐ *Biodiversity*
      - ☐ *Climate Change*
      - ☐ *Health*
      - ☐ *Human Rights*
      - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production*
      - ☐ *World of Work*
      - ☐ *Other _____*

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

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

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

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

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

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

The PFAS family is composed of thousands of synthetic organic chemicals that contain at least one perfluorocarbon moiety (e.g. –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*. _____

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

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

4. What factors prevent action/progress on addressing the issue in your country/ organization *(Multiple answers based on list below)*?
    - ☐ *Lack of technical capacity*
    - ☐ *Lack of scientific knowledge*
    - ☐ *Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*

- ☐ *Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
- ☐ *Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*
- ☐ *Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
- ☐ *None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
- ☐ *Other: _____*

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

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

6. Which sectors/value chains need to be closely involved in developing solutions? *(Multi-choice. Please visit the two-page factsheet on Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) for more information on the topic. If you select "Other", please elaborate your response).*
   - ☐ *Agriculture and food production*
   - ☐ *Construction*
   - ☐ *Electronics*
   - ☐ *Energy*
   - ☐ *Health*
   - ☐ *Labour*
   - ☐ *Pharmaceuticals*
   - ☐ *Public, private, blended finance*
   - ☐ *Retail*
   - ☐ *Textiles*
   - ☐ *Transportation*
   - ☐ *Waste*
   - ☐ *Other: _____*

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

a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste)*:
   - ☐ *Agriculture and Food*
   - ☐ *Biodiversity*
   - ☐ *Climate Change*
   - ☐ *Health*
   - ☐ *Human Rights*
   - ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production*
   - ☐ *World of Work*

☐ *Other _____*

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

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

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

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

## Conclusion:

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

**GCO-II issues**:

*Arsenic* | *Cadmium* | *Glyphosate* | *Lead* | *Microplastics* | *Neonicotinoids* | *Organotins* | *Phthalates* | *Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)* | *Triclosan* | *Bisphenol A (BPA)*

**List of SAICM issues**:

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

By clicking submit at the end of this page, it is possible to save your responses. The form for submitting written inputs will be available until **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) All in black*
   - ☐ *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).*

All the chemicals of concerned should be addressed together as issues of concern. However, it should be noted that each country narrative is not same. Each country must determine which chemical to prioritize at the national level.

2. From the list of 19 issues, which issue(s) is/are the most actionable? *(Multiple options from the list of 19 issues){Those in black*
3. *ted}*

- ☐ *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).*

All the chemicals are actionable. Action plan should target progressive realization of total ban and regulation of certain chemicals. Research on alternatives should be promoted.

All action should be anchored on awareness creation.

4. 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.