Written Consultation Submission: Argentina

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

Introduction

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

The call for inputs will address 19 issues of concern and you may wish to only provide answers for issues of concern that are of relevance to your organization/ country. At the start of each section, you will be asked whether you would like to provide responses on each specific issue. If you choose "No" on the introduction page of each issue you may proceed 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 The names and contact details of the respondents will not be published on the UNEP website.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.

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).

For those using this MS word version, kindly return the completed word version of the call for written inputs. Please remember to save your work often, due to the addition of ActiveX controls below (such as option buttons and checkboxes), the autosave feature is not available on this form.

Please enter your email details.

Email:

Background

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

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

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

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

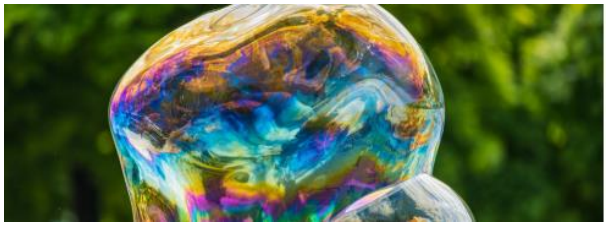
Available resources to support your responses:

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

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

The form for submitting written inputs will remain open until **15/08/2023** COB Central European time (CET).

Thank you for your kind support with this consultation.



Personal Information:

Institution/Organization:

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

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

Country: ____ARGENTINA_____

Questions

1. Arsenic

Screening Question - Arsenic

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Arsenic for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question**: Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(Please select only 1 option below. If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, e.g. 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*
   - ( ) *Do not know*

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

Local issues have to be taken into account; particularly health effects and the need for remediate contaminated water problems. Chronic Regional Endemic Hydroarsenicism (HACRE) is a big issue in the region.

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*. _____

More accessible technologies for detection and removal of arsenic from water are needed.

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

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

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

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

   ✓ *Lack of technical capacity*
   ☐ *Lack of scientific knowledge*
   ✓ *Difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders and across sectors*
   ☐ *Difficulty with resource mobilisation*
   ☐ *Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*

☐ *Only coordinated international action can address the issue (e.g., due to transboundary effects, or prevalence of chemicals in international trade)?*
☐ *None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*
✓ *Other: Lack of economic resources.*

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

This issue is strictly economic.

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).*

National Plan, national regulation.

RISK MINIMIZATION PROGRAM FOR EXPOSURE TO ARSENIC IN DRINKING WATER created by Resolution No. 153.

(español)

PROGRAMA DE MINIMIZACIÓN DE RIESGOS POR EXPOSICIÓN A ARSÉNICO EN AGUA DE CONSUMO creado por la Resolución N° 153.

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

✓ *Agriculture and food production*
☐ *Construction*
☐ *Electronics*
☐ *Energy*
✓ *Health*
☐ *Labour*
☐ *Pharmaceuticals*
☐ *Public, private, blended finance*
☐ *Retail*
☐ *Textiles*
☐ *Transportation*
☐ *Waste*
☐ *Other: _____*

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

WHO

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).*

Strengthen RISK MINIMIZATION PROGRAM, monitoring and provide support to contaminated areas.

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).*

Water monitoring, technological developments.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Cadmium)*

    - (●) *Yes*
    - ( ) *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
    - ( ) *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
    - ( ) *No, other*

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

Technical Questions - Bisphenol A (BPA)

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

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Bisphenol-A for more information on the topic.

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

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

   - (●) *Yes*
   - ( ) *No*
   - ( ) *Do not know*

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

The amount of Bisphenol-A in products and high exposure is a concern.

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*. _____

The amount of Bisphenol-A should be regulated within products, particularly in plastics. Knowledge gaps should be addressed, analytical capacity, screening taking into account the large volume of products available.

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: _____

Knowledge gaps should be addressed, analytical capacity, screening taking into account the large volume of products available.

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).*

Nationally, Argentina has prohibitions for baby bottles; and regionally, MERCOSUR has this substances listed as SUBSTANCES THAT CANNOT BE USED IN PERSONAL HYGIENE PRODUCTS, COSMETICS AND PERFUMES.

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

☐ *Agriculture and food production*
☐ *Construction*
☐ *Electronics*
☐ *Energy*

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

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

Future Plastics Instrument.

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).*

Plastics inventories. Further uses regulation.

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).*

Strengthening of customs control, with the objective of keeping a record or have more information about its commercialization.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Glyphosate)*

   - (●) *Yes*
   - ( ) *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
   - ( ) *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
   - ( ) *No, other*

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

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Cadmium for more information on the topic.

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

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

   - (●) *Yes*
   - ( ) *No*
   - ( ) *Do not know*

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

A synergic approach Hg, Cd, As, Pb would be useful.

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: _____

Further information should be produced regarding cadmium content in products.

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

✓ *Lack of technical capacity*

☐ *Lack of scientific knowledge*

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

☐ *Difficulty with resource mobilisation*

✓ *Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*

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

☐ *None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*

☐ *Other: _____*

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

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).*

Regionally, MERCOSUR has this substances listed as SUBSTANCES THAT CANNOT BE USED IN PERSONAL HYGIENE PRODUCTS, COSMETICS AND PERFUMES.

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

✓ *Agriculture and food production*

✓ *Construction*

✓ *Electronics*

☐ *Energy*

✓ *Health*

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

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).*

Inventories. Further uses regulation.

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).*

Customs, content in products, particularly HSLEEP.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Lead)*

- (●) *Yes*
- ( ) *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
- ( ) *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
- ( ) *No, other*

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

Technical Questions - Glyphosate

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Glyphosate for more information on the topic.

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

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

- (●) *Yes*
- ( ) *No*

○ *Do not know*

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

As long as there are no substitutes, and further research made on the topic, the global issue is going to keep growing.

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*. _____

Regulate when alternatives are found, taking into account avoiding regrettable substitutions. BPAs need to be strengthened.

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: _____

Regulate when alternatives are found, taking into account avoiding regrettable substitutions.

Agrochemicals' misuse is a concern. Further international efforts are needed.

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

☐ *Lack of technical capacity*

☐ *Lack of scientific knowledge*

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

☐ *Difficulty with resource mobilisation*

✓ *Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*

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

☐ *None, there are no factors preventing action or progress*

☐ *Other: _____*

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

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).*

Agroecology, geolocalization strategies. Also, agrobiotechnology could be an useful tool (Argentinian INIAB - INSTITUTE FOR AGROBIOTECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH).

In Chascomús, Buenos Aires province, a very interesting geolocalization system is already operative: TOMASA: Sistema de Gestión Integral de Aplicaciones de Agroquímicos del Municipio de Chascomús (Comprehensive Management System for Agrochemical Applications of the Municipality of Chascomús).

At national level, SIGOAT - Sistema Integral Georreferenciado de Ordenamiento Territorial (Comprehensive Georeferenced Land Management System) is a precision technological tool that promotes territorial development and prevents hive mortality. And is expected to address other agrochemical issues.

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

✓ *Agriculture and food production*

☐ *Construction*

☐ *Electronics*

☐ *Energy*

✓ *Health*

☐ *Labour*

☐ *Pharmaceuticals*

☐ *Public, private, blended finance*

☐ *Retail*

☐ *Textiles*

☐ *Transportation*

☐ *Waste*

☐ *Other: _____*

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

Future Science Policy Panel. Knowledge gap is limiting in this issue.

   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).*

Crop rotation and agroecology approaches.

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).*

Geolocalization schemes to identify hotspots and stablish residual limits, research for alternatives.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Microplastics)*

   - (●) *Yes*
   - ( ) *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
   - ( ) *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
   - ( ) *No, other*

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

Technical Questions - Lead

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

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

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

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

    - (●) *Yes*
    - ( ) *No*
    - ( ) *Do not know*

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

Synergic with Hg Cd As. Mainly lead piping replacement.

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*. _____

Mainly lead piping replacement.

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: _____

Mainly lead piping replacement.

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).*

Lead in paint and products regulations.

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

☐ *Agriculture and food production*
✓ *Construction*
✓ *Electronics*
✓ *Energy*
✓ *Health*
☐ *Labour*

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

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

WHO.

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).*

Lead piping replacement.

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).*

Paint in products commerce.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Neonicotinoids)*

    - (●) *Yes*
    - ( ) *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
    - ( ) *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
    - ( ) *No, other*

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

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Microplastics for more information on the topic.

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

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

    - (●) *Yes*
    - ( ) *No*
    - ( ) *Do not know*

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

Due to both human and environmental high exposition and the existing knowledge gap, further international efforts are 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*
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ☐ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other: _____.*

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

This needs to be in the future Plastics Instrument. Upstream control/face out + downstream collection/prevention.

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).*

Basel has recently started discussions related to microplastics in tyres guidelines.

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

✓ *Agriculture and food production*
☐ *Construction*
✓ *Electronics*

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

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

Future Plastics instrument. Knowledge gap is limiting in this issue.

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).*

Enhance waste management, circularity and detection for non-recyclable plastics.

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).*

Improve customs controls to identify products with hazardous substances such as intentionally added microplastics.

Capacity building regarding waste treatment, circularity and detection for non-recyclable plastics.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Organotins)*

    - (●) *Yes*
    - ( ) *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
    - ( ) *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
    - ( ) *No, other*

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

Technical Questions - Neonicotinoids

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Neonicotinoids for more information on the topic.

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

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

   - ◉ *Yes*
   - ○ *No*
   - ○ *Do not know*

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

More research is needed, but these substances are already regulated internally by countries.

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).*

Agroecology, geolocalization strategies. Also, agrobiotechnology could be an useful tool (Argentinian INIAB - INSTITUTE FOR AGROBIOTECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH).

In Chascomús, Buenos Aires province, a very interesting geolocalization system is already operative: TOMASA: Sistema de Gestión Integral de Aplicaciones de Agroquímicos del Municipio de Chascomús (Comprehensive Management System for Agrochemical Applications of the Municipality of Chascomús).

At national level, SIGOAT - Sistema Integral Georreferenciado de Ordenamiento Territorial (Comprehensive Georeferenced Land Management System) is a precision technological tool that promotes territorial development and prevents hive mortality. And is expected to address other agrochemical issues.

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

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

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

Rotterdam Convention.

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

- ✓ *Agriculture and Food*
- ✓ *Biodiversity*
- ☐ *Climate Change*
- ☐ *Health*
- ☐ *Human Rights*
- ☐ *Sustainable Consumption and Production*
- ☐ *World of Work*
- ☐ *Other: _____*

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

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

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

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

Geolocalization schemes, monitoring.

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).*

Geolocalization schemes, monitoring.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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*
   - ( ) *Do not 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: _____

This substance is already proven to be toxic, however it is not clear if it has long range transport. If it meets the criteria, it could enter Stockholm, and if it does not, along with all acute toxicity substances but do not accumulate or persist, vPvT, PBT, vPvB and PMT a new international instrument should be created in order not only to produce information, but also to be legally binding.

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

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

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

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

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

✓ *Agriculture and food production*
☐ *Construction*

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

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

This substance is already proven to be toxic, however it is not clear if it has long range transport. If it meets the criteria, it could enter Stockholm, and if it does not, along with all acute toxicity substances but do not accumulate or persist, vPvT, PBT, vPvB and PMT a new international instrument should be created in order not only to produce information, but also to be legally binding.

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).*

Remediation. Inventaries. Waste management.

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

9. Phthalates

Screening Question - Phthalates

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Phthalates for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question**: Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(Please select only 1 option below. If you select a "No" option, you may move to the next issue of concern, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs))*

   - (●) *Yes*
   - ( ) *No, I do not know enough about this issue*
   - ( ) *No, this issue is not relevant to my country or institution*
   - ( ) *No, other*

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

Technical Questions - Phthalates

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Phthalates for more information on the topic.

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

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

    - (●) *Yes*
    - ( ) *No*
    - ( ) *Do not know*

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

High exposition, knowledge gap, highly toxic.

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

    - ✓ *Legally binding*
    - ☐ *Soft law*
    - ✓ *Information sharing and awareness/ Voluntary initiatives*
    - ☐ *No international actions are needed*
    - ☐ *Other: _____.*

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

International regulation taking into account exposure.

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).*

Nationally, Argentina has prohibitions for objects of children related uses; and regionally, MERCOSUR has some of these substances listed as SUBSTANCES THAT CANNOT BE USED IN PERSONAL HYGIENE PRODUCTS, COSMETICS AND PERFUMES.

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…).*

Future Plastics Instrument.

Substances that are already proven to be toxic but do not meet Stockholm criteria: all acute toxicity substances but do not accumulate or persist, vPvT, PBT, vPvB and PMT need a new international instrument. It has to be created in order not only to produce information, but also to be legally binding.

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).*

Inventories, monitoring. Regulations for other uses.

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).*

Improve customs controls to identify products with hazardous substances.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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*
    - ○ *Do not know*

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

More information needs to be produced.

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).*

Concentration limits in products.

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…).*

If it meets the criteria, Stockholm Convention (Annex C), and if it does not, the future Science Policy Panel or a future legally binding instrument for pbt substances.

Substances that are already proven to be toxic but do not meet Stockholm criteria: all acute toxicity substances but do not accumulate or persist, vPvT, PBT, vPvB and PMT need a new international instrument. It has to be created in order not only to produce information, but also to be legally binding.

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).*

Inventories, regulation for industrial areas.

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).*

Monitoring, guidelines, filters safe limits.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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:

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*
   - ( ) *Do not 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…).*

WHO

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).*

Monitoring, enhance wastewater treatment.

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).*

Monitoring, enhance wastewater treatment

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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*
    - ○ *Do not know*

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

International support is important in the development of local regulations and capacity building.

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*. _____

WTO codes or product labels identifying hazardous components. Extended producer responsibility focusing on life cycle of products.

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: Training and pilot projects, at regional level.*

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

Sharing information on these issues is essential; but we need support for capacity building in knowledge on risk assessment, measurement of substances and alternatives with less potential risk.

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: _____

Large volume of products entering and exiting countries, only a coordinated approach regarding codes and labels or system can address this issue.

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).*

Argentina is working on its Substances and Chemical Products' Bill where a risk evaluation is considered for chemicals in products.

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…).*

SAICM, where all the stakeholders have an opinion to find better solutions with different points of view.

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).*

Improve chemical product management regulations, with the future bill, considering the creation of inventories, prioritization of hazardous substances and risk assessment

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

Improve customs controls to identify products with hazardous substances. At the regional level, our countries have similar issues in terms of customs controls and capacity building to measure hazardous substances in chemical products.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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*
   - ( ) *Do not 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*. _____

It is necessary to strengthen the knowledge of the impacts and how to identify endocrine disruptors.

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: _____

If it meets the criteria, Stockholm Convention, and if it does not, the future Science Policy Panel or a future legally binding instrument for pbt substances.

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).*

GHS work on the subject.

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…).*

Future SPP to address the knowledge gap.

Substances that are already proven to be toxic but do not meet Stockholm criteria: all acute toxicity substances but do not accumulate or persist, vPvT, PBT, vPvB and PMT need a new international instrument. It has to be created in order not only to produce information, but also to be legally binding.

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).*

Monitoring

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).*

Monitoring

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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*
    - ○ *Do not 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*. _____

Producers' extended responsibility, life cycle approach. Knowledge gaps and wastewater contamination.

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…).*

SPP to address knowledge gap, and related waste, such as expired pharmaceuticals management (Basel and/or Producers' extended responsibility).

This issue involves COP's characteristics, but what needs to be improved is management and not a prohibition. This issue has not a clear international instrument to lead the initiative.

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).*

Monitoring

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).*

Monitoring, producers' extended responsibility.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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*
    - ○ *Do not 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*. _____

WTO codes, product label with chemicals content. As waste, Basel amendment.

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).*

   Regional project: PREAL.

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

☐ *Agriculture and food production*
☐ *Construction*
✓ *Electronics*
☐ *Energy*
☐ *Health*
☐ *Labour*
☐ *Pharmaceuticals*
☐ *Public, private, blended finance*
☐ *Retail*
☐ *Textiles*
☐ *Transportation*
✓ *Waste*
☐ *Other: _____*

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

Basel.

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).*

Strengthen PREAL (inventories).

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).*

Customs, donations control.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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*
    - ○ *Do not 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).*

Agroecology, geolocalization strategies. Also, agrobiotechnology could be an useful tool (Argentinian INIAB - INSTITUTE FOR AGROBIOTECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH).

In Chascomús, Buenos Aires province, a very interesting geolocalization system is already operative: TOMASA: Sistema de Gestión Integral de Aplicaciones de Agroquímicos del Municipio

de Chascomús (Comprehensive Management System for Agrochemical Applications of the Municipality of Chascomús).

At national level, SIGOAT - Sistema Integral Georreferenciado de Ordenamiento Territorial (Comprehensive Georeferenced Land Management System) is a precision technological tool that promotes territorial development and prevents hive mortality. And is expected to address other agrochemical issues.

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…).*

Rotterdam

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).*

Knowledge production based on science in order to asses better.

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).*

Monitoring, sustainable alternatives.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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*
   - ○ *Do not 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).*

Health Ministry of Argentina has Resolution 7/2009 where regulates Pb content in paint.

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…).*

WHO

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).*

Inventories, waste management

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).*

Inventories, waste management

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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*
   - ○ *Do not know*

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

Knowledge gap should be addressed.

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: _____

Relatively new field, risk evaluation is needed.

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…).*

Future Science Policy Panel. Knowledge gap is limiting in this issue. Provide information in order to perform risk analysis on products and their application.

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).*

Inventories, waste management.

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 studies of the effects of this issue.

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? *(Please select only 1 option below. 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.

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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*
   - ( ) *Do not 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: _____
Even though PFOS are included in Stockholm Convention, there still are many allowed uses, and sustainable and safe alternatives need to be developed.

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…).*

SPP for alternatives evaluation (Stockholm leads regulation and would be to whom SPP's report would be presented).

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).*

Monitoring, inventories.

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).*

Pilot projects to try alternatives, waste treatment.

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*

Please submit your completed form via email by **15/08/2023** COB Central European time (CET).

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

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

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

The consideration is made taking into account International action already existent and the exposition related to the issues.

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

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

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

Existing MEAs, are the most actionable since they can enhance existing mechanisms and guidelines.

- Arsenic: This issue does not involve a knowledge gap, is strictly economical and has a regulatory framework in place.
- PAHs: restricted to industrial activity, local regulations are more actionable, but SPP that is the ideal instrument to produce information is not ready yet.
- Triclosan: Already being addressed has to be enhanced.
- HSLEEP: This issue has a regulatory framework in place. Basel Convention has already identified this issue, and developed guidelines.
- Lead in paint: Local regulation already exist, but waste management has to be enhanced.

Cadmium, Lead, Arsenic and Mercury synergic approach is actionable, but need an international instrument and further negotiation.

Issues related to information production: risk analysis, BAP, guidelines are more actionable. The challenge is which instrument will be leading it, since the SPP is not yet available and will not address all issues at once. Such as microplastics, EDCs, Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials, EPPPs, Chemicals in products, organotins.

Remaining stocks from past massive production, of prohibited substances are issues that involve social components, which are more challenging in developing countries, also local and regional components affect these issues. Such as: Lead, HSLEEP, microplastics, EPPPs, Chemicals in products

All issues, related to safe and sustainable alternatives and technology development are the less actionable. Such as Glyphosate, BPA, Neonicotinoids, Phthalates, PFOAs, HHPs,

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

The form was extremely detailed, and required a lot of time to be filled, also the format was not ideal. It could be redesigned next time.