Written Consultation Submission: Peru

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 The names and contact details of the respondents will not be published on the UNEP website.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.

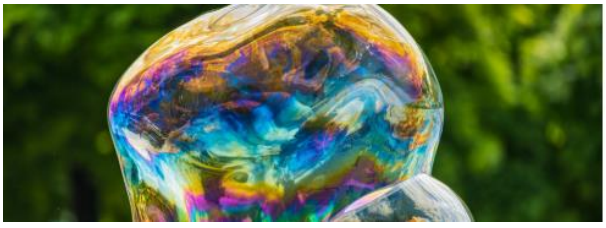
Available resources to support your responses:

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: Ministry of Environment

Type of Institution:

- (●) *Government*
- ( ) *Intergovernmental Organization*
- ( ) *Civil Society Organization*
- ( ) *Business/Private Sector*
- ( ) *Academia*
- ( ) *Other*

Email: pporta@minam.gob.pe

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

Country: Perú

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*. _____

Arsenic's greatest threat to public health comes from contaminated groundwater. Similarly according to the bibliographic information (safety data sheet) within the framework of the Globally

Harmonized System it can be corrosive to metals, cause cutaneous irritation, severe eye irritation and can cause cancer.

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*. _____

No further action is needed because under the Rotterdam Convention the country receives electronic notifications from the importing country informing of the risks and hazards of the substance.

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: _____

   It is necessary to establish early warning systems for (main) basins and critical parameters (ANA, MINSA/INS-DIGESA-CDC). It is also necessary to implement a program aimed at strengthening the analytical capacities of laboratories that allows laboratories to measure heavy metals and arsenic, especially those that provide services to DIRESAS/GERESAS (first part or third part laboratories) in areas exposed to risk by these contaminants. So that the laboratories involved have specialized personnel, facilities and adequate equipment and instruments (MINSA/DIGESA-INSCENSOPAS).

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).*

Arsenic-free water:
https://www.gob.pe/institucion/regionlambayeque/noticias/649159-pondran-en-marcha-linea-de-conduccion-para-brindar-agua-sin-arsenico-a-pacora

Study of natural iron oxide minerals for the development of remediation technologies for waters contaminated with arsenic and / or persistent organic compounds (POPs) under the photo-Fenton-like solar - http://proyectoscti.concytec.gob.pe/index.php/buscador/ficha_proyecto/3001 process

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…).*
SAICM

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):*

Agenda Sustainable development goals 3, 6 and 15.

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).*
Study of natural iron oxide minerals for the development of remediation technologies for waters contaminated with arsenic and / or persistent organic compounds (POPs) under the photo-Fenton-like solar - http://proyectoscti.concytec.gob.pe/index.php/buscador/ficha_proyecto/3001 process

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).*
ARSENIC: AVAILABILITY AND CONTAMINATION OF WATER, SOILS AND AIRe: https://mardelplata-conicet.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Informe-arsenico.pdf

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*. _____

Exposure to bisphenol A is a concern because of possible effects on brain and prostate health in fetuses, infants, and children. It can also affect children's behavior. Additional research suggests a possible link between bisphenol A and increased blood pressure, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease.

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

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

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

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: _____

R.M. No. 739-2019-MINSA establishing the Draft Regulation for the Sanitary Registration of Medical Devices: Articles for Babies. Likewise, we can show in the "List of products that are not subject to granting of Sanitary Registration issued by the Directorate of Sanitary Authorizations of DIGEMID - Annex 1-64 of 2015, that tableware for baby food, such as toasts, teats, glasses without teats, plates and bowls are not subject to granting of sanitary registration.

Ministerial Resolution No. 712-2021-MINSA June 4, 2021 To provide that the Office of Transparency and Anticorruption of the General Secretariat publish the Draft Sanitary Standard that regulates the use of bisphenol A in varnishes and coatings used in containers for foods intended for infants and young children, and the approving Ministerial Resolution, in the Institutional Portal of the Ministry of Health, during the period of ninety (90) calendar days, in order to receive suggestions, comments or recommendations from public or private entities, and from citizens in general

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).*

Effects of exposure to Bisphenol-A on health (cancer and ischemic coronary heart disease) in the European Prospective Study on Nutrition and Cancer (EPIC-Spain).- https://portalfis.isciii.es/es/Paginas/DetalleProyecto.aspx?idProyecto=PI14/00067

Global Bisphenol A (BPA) Market – By Application (Polycarbonate Resins, Epoxy Resins, Unsaturated Polyester Resins, Flame Retardants, Others); By End Use (Appliances, Automotive, Building Materials, Electrical and Electronics, Others); By Region (North America, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America, Middle East and Africa); Market Dynamics (2023-2028) and Competitive Landscape - https://www.informesdeexpertos.com/informes/mercado-de-bisfenol-a-bpa

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…).*

   Paris International Forum

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

      - ✓ *Agriculture and Food*
      - ☐ *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).*
Prefeasibility study for the production of a bisphenol A (BPA)-free smart socket in Arequipa 2021-
https://repositorio.continental.edu.pe/bitstream/20.500.12394/12381/4/IV_FIN_108_TE_Banda_Maldonado_2021.pdf

Determination of Bisphenol A in Plastic Sockets Marketed in the City Of Lima, Year 2017
https://repositorio.uwiener.edu.pe/bitstream/handle/20.500.13053/1857/TITULO%20-%20Acosta%20Baldera%2C%20Carlos%20Enrique.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

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

3. Cadmium

Screening Question - Cadmium

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

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

1. **Entry question**: Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(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*. _____

It is important because prolonged exposure to lower levels of cadmium in the air, food, or water leads to cadmium buildup in the kidneys and possibly kidney disease. Other effects of prolonged exposure include lung damage and bone fragility.

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*. _____

No further action is needed because under the Rotterdam Convention the country receives electronic notifications from the importing country informing of the risks and hazards of the substance.

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).*

Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Cadmium Poisoning http://bvs.minsa.gob.pe/local/MINSA/3244.pdf

NTS Nº 111 – 2014-MINSA/DGE - V.01 technical health standard that establishes the epidemiological surveillance in public health of risk factors due to exposure and poisoning by heavy metals and metalloids

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…).*

   SAICM

   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).*

   Cadmium mitigation strategies (Cd): A critical look from the project Multiagency Cocoa Platform for LAC 2030-2050- https://www.fontagro.org/new/noticias/113/es/estrategias-de-mitigacion-de-cadmio-cd-una-mirada-critica-desde-el-proyecto-plataforma-multiagencia-de-cacao-para-lac-2030-2050

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).*

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:

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*. _____

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).*

(DOF 13/02/2023)
The first Presidential Decree published on December 31, 2020 established a clear process to phase out glyphosate until its phase-out in January 2024.

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…).*

   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):*

      The Agenda for Sustainable Development, goals 3, 6 and 15

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).*

Problems of the use of glyphosate- http://repositorio.lamolina.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12996/3011

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

5. Lead

Screening Question - Lead

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

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

1. **Entry question**: Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(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:

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*. _____

   Lead is a toxic metal whose widespread use has caused environmental pollution and health problems in many parts of the world. It is a cumulative toxic substance that affects multiple body systems, including cardiovascular and neurological, hematological, digestive system, renal systems.

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 country need clear and precise regulation is required to act in case of contamination and risk of exposure to lead.

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: _____

It is necessary to develop methodological strategies, guidelines that allow to know the risks of lead exposure in man and the environment.

The country need clear and precise regulation is required to act in case of contamination and risk of exposure to lead.

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).*

The factors that impede progress in addressing the lead-related problem are, among others, the difficulties in mobilizing resources to the most remote locations in the interior of Peru, which in turn represent a significant portion of the population living in poverty or extreme poverty. Therefore, the population with fewer resources is usually more exposed to the affectation of their health and the environment to lead and the measures given by the state do not cover the care gap since the alternatives for environmental and health recovery are scarce.

Environmental exposure of the population to heavy metals, metalloids, and other toxic chemicals represents a public health risk due to potential acute and chronic toxicity in humans. As well as the social and political position of the social groups organized in the National Platform for those

affected by heavy metals in Peru. -The Platform (around 15 departments with problems and conflicts associated with extractive activities).

The Peruvian State has key commitments in the "Special multisectoral plan for comprehensive intervention in favor of the population exposed to heavy metals, metalloids and other toxic chemical substances" -PEM (horizon 2022-2026), approved with DS 037-2021-MINAM on December 23, 2021.

The Ministry of the Environment is the Technical Secretariat of the "Multisectoral Commission for monitoring the incorporation of prevention, mitigation and health care affected by contamination with heavy metals and other chemical substances in the plans and programs in charge of the entities of the three levels of government; as well as the implementation of the PEM", created by DS 129-2022-PCM of 10.25.22.

"Global best practices on emerging chemicals policy issues of concern under SAICM.
https://grupogea.org.pe/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Presentacio%CC%81n_ILPPW2021_Peru.pdf

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…).*
   Common Fund for Commodities, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Sustainable Energy for All, International Energy Agency, United Nations (UN) Development Program, UN Environment, United Nations Organization United Nations for Industrial Development (UNIDO) and the World Bank.

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):*

Common Fund for Commodities, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Sustainable Energy for All, International Energy Agency, United Nations (UN) Development Program, UN Environment, United Nations Organization United Nations for Industrial Development (UNIDO) and the World Bank.

The Agenda for Sustainable Development, goals 3, 6 and 15

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).*

Ministry of the Environment of Peru must ensure the availability of resources for the implementation of key PEM activities, considering the political and social scope of the problem and the civil society actors behind the demands for attention, which, with the creation and installation of the commission, they still maintain confidence and hope in the MINAM and the expectation in the PEM. The key activities are:
- A1.1.1 Integrated diagnosis on sources of exposure
- A1.1.2 Multisectoral technical report on "other toxic chemical substances"
- A1.1.3 Methodological technical instrument on prioritization of affected areas

MINAM maintains coordination and dialogue with representatives of the platform in order to give continuity to the commitments and legitimacy to the multisectoral processes to address the heavy metals problem; but without resources, this will be insufficient.

Development of a Comprehensive Intervention Plan to Reduce Exposure to Lead and Other Contaminants at the La Oroya Mining Center, Peru- https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/Docs/Informe_CDC_La_Oroya_Espa%C3%B1ol.pdf

Project: Lead-Free Paints Promotion of regulation and actions by government and industry to progressively reduce lead in paints.
http://www.dge.gob.pe/portal/docs/tools/teleconferencia/2020/SE442020/06.pdf

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).*

The countries of the LATAM region with potential for mining exploitation should join efforts to assess the impact on ecosystems and health from exposure to lead and other heavy metals and metalloids in such a way that we can have standardized technical instruments and comparable environmental assessments to take joint measures including access to international financing funds

LEAD-FREE CHILDREN PROJECT
MANAGEMENT OF USED AUTOMOTIVE LEAD ACID BATTERIES GENERATED IN LIMA AND CALLAO.
See in: https://creehperu.org/programa-libre-de-plomo/

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:

Technical Questions - Microplastics

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

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

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

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

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

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

    As an emerging field of study, not much is yet known about microplastics and their impacts, but these have the ability to cross international borders regardless of their place of origin and use, therefore it is important to have considerations to act against the uncertain future of contamination by microplastics

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*. _____

    Contamination by microplastics must be a priority to avoid an affected future, therefore it should be regulated through instruments in the medium and long term.

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: _____

Peru has Law No. 30884, "LAW THAT REGULATES SINGLE-USE PLASTIC AND DISPOSABLE CONTAINERS OR CONTAINERS", in this sense, this regulation indirectly contributes to the issue of microplastics, however, it does not directly address it. https://www.gob.pe/institucion/congreso-de-la-republica/normas-legales/1122664-30884

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: _____

Peru has minimal experience in addressing polluting microplastics

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

The participation of Peru through the project "Plastic waste in remote and mountainous areas" led by the Secretariat of the UNEP Basel Convention is aligned with the efforts and actions that

have been carried out by the sectors and MINAM, to promote a management management of plastic waste, promote the transition of our country towards a circular plastic economy and thus combat marine litter and pollution from this material. Peru's participation in the project will contribute to promoting the comprehensive management of solid waste, particularly plastic waste, in remote and mountain regions in prioritized areas, as well as strengthening the capacities and awareness of key stakeholders who need of their proper environmental management. In the same way, the project would allow the exchange of information and experiences with respect to other countries that also participated in the project, as well as having information generated in the country on plastic pollution in a prioritized mountainous area, which could then be replicated in other regions.

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

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

7. Which international forum or instrument would be best placed to take the lead on international action on this issue? *(Open space to elaborate. Please provide specific examples of e.g., intergovernmental bodies, multilateral agreements within or outside the chemicals and waste cluster, international instruments…).*
   a. Which international agendas have important linkages with this issue of concern? *(Multiple answers based on list below. For more information, please see the UNEP assessment paper on linkages with other clusters related to chemicals and waste)*:

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

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

Common Fund for Commodities, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Sustainable Energy for All, International Energy Agency, United Nations (UN) Development Program, UN Environment, United Nations Organization United Nations for Industrial Development (UNIDO) and the World Bank.

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).*

Propose the generation of scientific national information in the national territory regarding microplastics and their impact on the environment.

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).*
Propose the generation of scientific regional information in the national territory regarding microplastics and their impact on the environment.

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*. _____

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*. _____

   Although extensive information is not available in Peru, we consider it important to have voluntary initiatives and other similar.

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).*

No relevant cases identified.

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…).*

   There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

   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):*

      Common Fund for Commodities, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Sustainable Energy for All, International Energy Agency, United Nations (UN) Development Program, UN Environment, United Nations Organization United Nations for Industrial Development (UNIDO) and the World Bank.

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).*
   Significant history of its use in Peru is not required.

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).*

    Significant history of its use in Peru is not required.

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*. _____

    Contamination by orgatins must be a priority to avoid an affected future, therefore it should be regulated through instruments in the medium and long term.

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: _____

No relevant cases identified.

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).*

There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

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…).*

   SAICM

   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).*

   There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

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).*

    There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

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*. _____

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*. _____

   There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

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: _____

There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

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).*

There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

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…).*
There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

   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):*

      Common Fund for Commodities, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Sustainable Energy for All, International Energy Agency, United Nations (UN) Development Program, UN Environment, United Nations Organization United Nations for Industrial Development (UNIDO) and the World Bank.

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).*

   There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

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).*

    There is no significant history of its use in Peru.

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*. _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Common Fund for Commodities, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Sustainable Energy for All, International Energy Agency, United Nations (UN) Development Program, UN Environment, United Nations Organization United Nations for Industrial Development (UNIDO) and the World Bank.

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).*

   Yes. The compliance of the National Plan for the Application of the Stockholm Convention in Peru.

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).*

    GRULAC is working on the issue of COP.

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 and triclocarban, used as ingredients in the manufacturing of antibacterial soaps, have been regulated since 2018. Their use isn't prohibited, but the commercialization of antibacterial soaps containing these ingredients in quantities that exceed the limits set by the General Directorate of Medicines, Medical Supplies, and Drugs are prohibited. This measure was taken after the General Directorate of Medicines, Medical Supplies, and Drugs mandated the withdrawal of this products from the market in September 2017, in compliance with a directive from the Andean Community of Nations, aiming to prevent any health risks to consumers. Therefore, going further into this topic doesn't represent a high necessity.

Technical Questions - Triclosan

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

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

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

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

   ○ *Yes*
   ○ *No*
   ◉ *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…).*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Chemicals in products (CiP)

Screening Question - Chemicals in products (CiP)

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

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

Please visit the two-page factsheet on Chemicals in Products for more information on the topic.

1. **Entry question**: Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(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:

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*. _____

   Share information and country experiences about Chemicals in products (CiP) is important, because this allow other countries to identified and adapt their procedures about this issue along the value chain, involving manufacturers, brands, retailers, end-consumers, waste managers, and regulators. The information exchanged is crucial for identifying and effectively managing chemicals of concern. This actions helps to improve the availability of information about chemicals in products and assists stakeholders in making informed decisions, contributing to a safer and more sustainable product management and usage.

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 importance of information exchange and focuses on improving the availability to access to information on chemicals in products throughout their life cycle are important and have to be taken. With this background, the concept of voluntary initiatives and collaborative efforts between countries to enhance awareness and knowledge about chemicals in products without necessarily enforcing legal obligations are the best option for a sustainable and better manufacturing.

For example: The report conducted by Arnika, an NGO from the Czech Republic, about the presence of toxic substances in toys made from recycled plastic, revealed the existence of prohibited brominated flame retardants such as PBDE and HBCD in the toys. This information gives to other countries a bigger perspective about chemicals in the production cycle, becoming an obstacle to the circular economy.

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: _____

The exchange of information, knowledge, procedures and technology between countries is the better alternative to address this issue, because the coordinate, voluntary and collaborative work guarantee the effectively tools and applications to develop new and better strategies to deal with this issue.

For example, the application of mercury-free technologies like such as the vibrating sieve, gravimetric tables and centrifugal concentrators, which don't require mercury in their operation, because is a technology based on gravity and the difference in weight between gold and other minerals.

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: _____

In some regions of Peru, we still have limits about the technical expertise and resources available for effectively managing the exchange of information and implementing strategies, research and application of new technologies related to chemicals in products throughout their life cycle. Added to this, the lack of scientific knowledge and data about the impact of chemicals in products, especially in specific sectors like textiles, toys, building products, and electronics, might be limited. This difficulty in sharing knowledge and coordinate action among all the stakeholders across sectors is a challenge.

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

The develop of the National Registry of Chemical Substances, which arises from the need to have a platform that inventories the chemical products imported and exported. This way, an updated record of substances can be maintained, and their use in production chains can be easily identified.

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…).*

   The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal could serve as a suitable international instrument to take the lead on this issue. The convention focuses on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, and expanding its scope to include the management of chemical substances' international trade and tracking.

   Additionally, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) could play an important and support role, the policy framework of SAICM aims to achieve the management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, developing a coordinated effort to track chemical substances.

   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):*

      The potential release of chemicals throughout a product's life cycle can impact human health and the environment. Ensuring the safe management of chemicals in the life cycle of products aligns with the protection of health of the consumers and promote sustainable practices in consumption and production.

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).*

   At national level, invest in research to develop new technologies and information about the chemical is products, and their implementation in the production life cycle is the priority that, as country, with need to prioritize, because these requirements are necessary to have a sustainable and better production system.

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).*

    At regional level, we need to work in the decentralization and the equality distribution of the national funds in all the regions. Having this conditions and technical support, the regions can work in improve their production conditions and contribute with the generation of information and procedures.

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*. _____

   This issue is important due to their potential to alter the health. EDCs can have wide-ranging impacts on human health, wildlife, and the environment. Their ability to interfere with hormone systems raises concerns about developmental, reproductive, and metabolic effects. Due to the potential risks of EDCs, addressing them is crucial for safeguarding public health and ecological balance.

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 identification of EDCs as an issue of concern under SAICM reflects the global recognition of the need to increase awareness, understand their effects, and implement cooperative actions to manage and mitigate their risks. Share experiences between countries and applying them in their countries.

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: _____

Regulatory controls provide a structured framework for managing endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs). These regulations, such as bans, restrictions, and standards, help ensure that EDCs are not used in products that could lead to adverse health effects. Implementing these controls, authorities can mitigate risks and protect human health and the environment.

include scientific and technical guidelines, enforcement guidelines, and awareness tools, play a critical role in addressing EDCs, such as identify and assess EDCs, while enforcement guidelines provide a basis for consistent enforcement actions. Awareness about this issue to the consumers, promote informed choices and reduce the exposure to EDCs in products.

Adopting a combination of regulatory control, information dissemination, and scientific research, a comprehensive strategy can be developed to manage and mitigate the risks associated with endocrine-disrupting chemicals.

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

✓ *Lack of technical capacity*
✓ *Lack of scientific knowledge*

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

✓ *Difficulty with resource mobilisation*

✓ *Lack of economically feasible green and sustainable alternatives*

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

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

☐ *Other: _____*

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

The difficulty in sharing knowledge and coordinate action among all the relevant actors is a challenge that Peru have to deal with. The lack of technical expertise and resources to apply an effectively managing of this products, the difficulty of exchange information and do research related to EDCs hinders progress related to this issue. Added to this, the lack of scientific knowledge and data about the impact is a strong factor that increase the problem.

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).*

One of the most recent initiatives developed by the country is the Comprehensive Management of Chemical Substances Law. This law aims to protect the health of people and the environment by adopting measures and mechanisms to reduce risks associated with the comprehensive management of chemical substances throughout their life cycle. It includes various articles regarding information exchange with different countries and addresses the risks of chemical substances to health and the environment. Through the implementation of control and monitoring measures, the goal is to reduce the impacts that these substances may have on health and the environment.

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…).*

   Given the nature of the issue, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) is well-positioned to take the lead on international action. SAICM focuses on the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle. EDCs directly align with SAICM's objectives of increasing awareness, understanding, and cooperation among policymakers and stakeholders to address chemical-related concerns.

   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):*

      Those agendas are important to consider due to the consequences that these substances can cause to people's health and, consequently, affecting their right to an adequate standard of living, as well as the health and well-being of their families.

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).*

Develop and strengthen regulations specific to EDCs, incorporating their identification, monitoring, and control measures; conduct comprehensive assessments to identify products, sectors, and processes where EDCs are present. Implement risk management strategies to minimize exposure and adverse effects. Invest in research to identify sources of EDCs and their effects on human health and the environment. Establish monitoring programs to track levels of EDCs. Collaborate with international organizations, neighboring countries, and scientific communities to exchange information, experiences, and best practices for addressing EDCs.

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).*

    Share information, experiences, and resources to collectively mitigate the risks posed by these chemicals. Partner with regional research institutions to conduct studies on the presence and impacts of EDCs in the region. Establish regional monitoring networks to collectively track the presence and levels of EDCs in air, water, soil, and other environmental matrices.

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*. _____

   Due to the potential environmental and health impacts caused by the presence of pharmaceuticals, including antibiotics, and their metabolites in the environment. The emissions of this substances to the ecosystem is through various pathways and can affect directly and indirectly the health of people and the ecosystems.

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 action choice involves disseminating information about Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products to raise awareness among policymakers and stakeholders. Voluntary initiatives can encourage collaboration and participation from various relevant actors to address the challenges generated by EPPPs in the environment.

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

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

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

At the international level requires a multifaceted approach that combines various measures. Regulatory control measures play an important role in establishing a structured framework for managing EPPPs in the environment. Through regulations, restrictions, and standards, their entry and impact can be effectively controlled, ensuring responsible usage practices and disposal. Utilizing tools such as scientific and technical guidelines assists in assessing and managing the effects of EPPPs. Additionally, voluntary measures and approaches that encompass guidelines, principles, and strategies offer a collaborative platform for stakeholders to collectively minimize the environmental footprint of EPPPs.

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: _____

Factors such as lack of technical capacity, difficulties in sharing knowledge and coordinating action among different stakeholders of different sectors, and the difficulty with resource mobilization can hinder progress in addressing the issue of Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products in various countries, especially in the ones who has not an appropriated control and management. Sharing knowledge and coordinating efforts across stakeholders, including government bodies, industries, and NGOs, can be challenging due to varying priorities and interests. Resource mobilization can also present a barrier, as addressing the issue effectively may require financial investments and commitments that might not always be readily available.

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…).*

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) could be well-positioned to take the lead in this issue on international level. SAICM serves as platform that addresses various aspects of chemicals management, including the identification and

management of emerging issues like EPPPs. And in the same pathway, the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) provides a space for collaboration among governments, international organizations, industry, and civil society.

Additionally, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal could play a role, especially concerning the proper disposal and transboundary movement of EPPPs.

The World Health Organization (WHO) could also contribute by providing technical expertise, guidance, and research on the health implications of EPPPs, aligning with its role in safeguarding global health.

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

- ☐ *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):*

The presence of EPPPs in the environment can directly impact human health due to potential exposure through water or food. This take part of the global health agendas that aim to protect populations from harmful substances. For example, the World Health Organization addresses EPPPs' potential health risks and the need for safe water and sanitation.

The sustainable Consumption and Production intersects with the Sustainable Development Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), emphasizing the importance of minimizing waste generation, promoting sustainable consumption patterns, and managing chemicals sustainably. Also have linkages with the biodiversity agenda, especially concerning the impact of EPPPs on aquatic ecosystems, wildlife, and ecosystems' resilience.

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).*

   Launch comprehensive awareness campaigns to educate the public about the proper disposal of pharmaceuticals and personal care products. This could include information about the potential environmental impacts and the importance of not flushing medications down the toilet or disposing of them improperly. Collaborate with healthcare facilities to establish collection programs for expired or unused medications.

   Conduct studies to assess the presence of EPPPs in water bodies and the environment. This could provide valuable data to guide policy decisions and implement effective management strategies. And use this researches as a way to engage with pharmaceutical manufacturers and personal care product industries to encourage environmentally friendly product design.

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).*

    Create a regional information-sharing platform that allows different countries within the region to share research findings, best practices, and lessons learned in addressing EPPPs. This platform can foster collaborative problem-solving.

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*. _____

   Is necessary because electrical and electronic products (EEP) pose environmental and human health risks due to the presence of hazardous chemical additives. These additives, including heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs), can be released into the environment and expose both ecosystems and people to potential adverse effects.

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*. _____

Implementing legally binding regulations and standards can ensure strict compliance with safe practices throughout the life cycle of EEPs. This approach provides a clear framework for EEP manufacturers and stakeholders to follow, reducing the potential for hazardous chemical releases and their associated impacts.

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).*

https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/informes-publicaciones/1503643-regimen-especial-de-gestion-y-manejo-de-residuos-de-aparatos-electricos-y-electronicos

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…).*

   Basilea Convention for waste of electronic products

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)

Screening Question - Highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs)

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

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

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

1. **Entry question**: Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(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*. _____

   Because in spite of having research on the damage caused by pesticides to health and the environment, priority is given to the economic part.

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: _____

The country does not have alternatives to hazardous pesticides, so more research 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 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 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).*

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

17. Lead in paint

Screening Question - Lead in paint

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

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

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

1. **Entry question**: Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(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).*

   Peru has the Law No. 31182, LAW THAT PROTECTS THE HEALTH AND PHYSICAL INTEGRITY OF PEOPLE FROM LEAD CONTENT IN PAINTS AND OTHER COATING MATERIALS https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/ley-que-protege-la-salud-e-integridad-fisica-de-las-personas-ley-n-31182-1949247-2/

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…).*

   The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials

Screening Question - Nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials

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

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

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

1. **Entry question**: Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(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*. _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   - ○ *Very high*
   - ○ *High*

- ○ *Medium*
- ○ *Low*
- ○ *Very low*

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

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

19. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)

Screening Question - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)

The PFAS family is composed of thousands of synthetic organic chemicals that contain at least one perfluorocarbon moiety (e.g. –CF2–) in their molecular structures. These substances have been widely used in numerous commercial and consumer applications since the late 1940s.

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

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

1. **Entry question**: Would you like to provide responses on this issue of concern? *(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.

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

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

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

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

   - ◉ *Yes*
   - ○ *No*
   - ○ *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 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…).*

   Stockholm Convention

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

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

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

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

   ○ *Very high*
   ◉ *High*

- ○ *Medium*
- ○ *Low*
- ○ *Very low*

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

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

Conclusion:

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

GCO-II issues:

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

List of SAICM issues:

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

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).*

Because these chemicals are directly related to people's health, in the case of pesticides due to food contamination and in case of HSLEEP many people is in contact frecuently.

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).*

Because at the international level there is already progress, in the case of lead in paint there are already regulations and in the case of glyphosate there is research.

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