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**Fourth meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group on
measurability and indicators**

Online, 12 February 2025, 14:00-16:30 CET

**Report – Questionnaire on thematic and sector-specific indicators relevant
to the GFC and to the IOMC proposed GFC implementation programme**

Results and preliminary analysis of the responses

Note by the secretariat

1. At the second segment of the first meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators (OEAHGMI) the group agreed that the secretariat would lead the task team of workstream 3 in undertaking an analysis to identify and assess indicators (either existing or under development) that cover different sectors and themes of relevance to the Global Framework on Chemicals (GFC) and its implementation programmes.
2. The secretariat launched a questionnaire to gather feedback from stakeholders on the current use and on the development of new thematic and sector-specific indicators. The Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) also launched a “Global survey to support development of a GFC implementation programme on industry engagement and action along value chains”. This survey included questions on indicators. Results and a preliminary analysis of the responses were collected in a draft report that was shared with the task team of workstream 3 for feedback (12 submissions were received). The report is in annex to this document.

Annex:

Report – Questionnaire on thematic and sector-specific indicators relevant to the GFC and to the IOMC proposed GFC implementation programme

Results and analysis of the responses

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1. Introduction

At its fifth session held from 25 to 29 September 2023 in Bonn, Germany, the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM5) adopted the “Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste”. It includes five strategic objectives and 28 targets to guide stakeholders in addressing the life-cycle of chemicals.

To monitor and report progress, the Framework features a measurability structure ([Annex III - Measurability structure](#)) with various indicators, including:

- High-level indicators for human health and environmental impacts.
- Headline indicators for strategic objectives.
- Process and impact indicators for targets.
- Additional indicators as decided.

ICCM5 also established an open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators to prepare recommendations for finalizing the measurability structure and proposing a set of indicators. At its first meeting three workstreams were set up:

1. Workstream 1: Assessment of existing indicators;
2. Workstream 2: Development of additional indicators;
3. Workstream 3: Identification and assessment of thematic and sector-specific work.

2. The questionnaire

Workstream 3 focuses on the identification and assessment of thematic and sector-specific indicators. This workstream will undertake an analysis to identify and assess indicators (either existing or under development) that cover different sectors and themes of relevance to the Global Framework on Chemicals and its implementation programmes.

In this context, in July 2024, as a first step the secretariat launched a questionnaire open to any stakeholder with the aim of starting to gather experience and feedback on the current use of indicators and on the development of new indicators.

The questionnaire consisted of three sections: a first group of indicators to be identified to measure the integration of safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management into sustainable development decision making processes such as sustainable development goals, MEAs (climate change, biodiversity loss, etc.) and into major economic and social sectors such as labour, health, waste management, finance, trade, gender; a second group of indicators to measure the engagement and actions related to implementing the safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors along value chains including but not limited to food and agriculture, textiles, electronics, and building and construction; and a third section was focused on identifying new indicators or under development that measure progress in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals and any other commitment to towards the achievement of the objectives and targets of the Framework.

The aim of the questionnaire was to complement the work of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) submission to ICCM5 as detailed in the “Inventory and Analysis Report: Existing Indicators on Chemicals and Waste Management” (document SAICM/IP.4/INF/39/Rev.1)¹, while considering the specific measurability structure of the Framework.

¹ https://www.chemicalsframework.org/sites/default/files/documents/SAICM_IP.4_INF_39_Rev.1_0.pdf

3. Methodology

The questionnaire contained 16 questions and was organized into three parts according to the three groups of indicators, and an introductory part on stakeholder information. Responses were collected and went through a preliminary analysis by the GFC secretariat. Nineteen submissions were received. Responses for each section were organized in three groups, each group corresponding to a stakeholder group: NGO/Civil society, Government and private sector/industry valid. Each section had a “yes/no” question that aimed at identifying if particular groups of indicators are being used, are being developed, or are considered needed by stakeholders; based on the response given to these questions, respondents were asked to provide further details on indicators. Some responses mapped the indicators to targets and these are presented in the report without any modification or interpretation. All indicators resulting from the responses are presented in the report to give the reader the opportunity to evaluate them against the current list of indicators proposed by IOMC.

Given the fact that the response rate to the survey was lower than 20% (19 submissions against 100 stakeholders registered to workstream 3, by 18 September 2024), this report is not intended to be fully representative of the views of all stakeholder groups. However, despite the low response rate, the information resulting from the data gathered from the responses and the preliminary analysis, constitute an important contribution towards progressing the work that is being carried out in the selection of indicators that are relevant to the GFC targets.

4. Results and analysis

4.1 First group of indicators - Indicators measuring the integration of safe and sustainable management of chemicals and waste into sustainable development decision making processes related to Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, biodiversity loss, labour, health, waste management, finance, trade, gender

This first section of the questionnaire focused on identifying indicators that measure the integration of safe and sustainable management of chemicals and waste into sustainable development decision making processes. Stakeholders were asked whether they use indicators that relate to Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, biodiversity loss, labour, health, waste management, finance, trade, gender (see Figure 1) and list them. Numerous initiatives and activities were mentioned where dedicated indicators are in use.

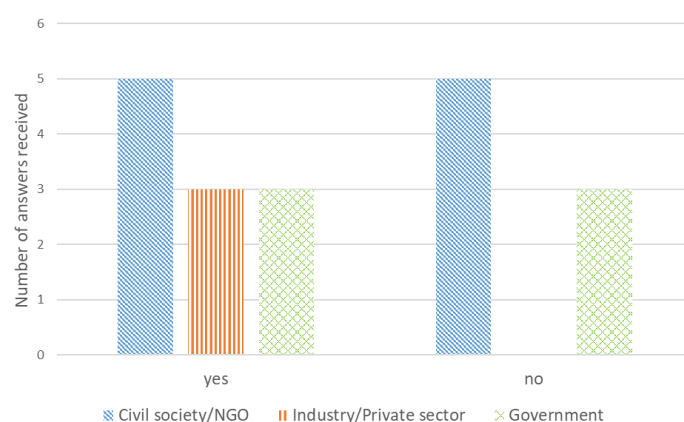


Figure 1: Responses to question 7 - Do you use indicators that measure the integration of safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management in sustainable development decision making processes related to Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, biodiversity loss, labour, health, waste management, finance, trade, gender?

In this context, a strong partnership is being carried out between the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) and the UN Environment Programme towards strengthening value chain collaboration and catalyze action in support of achieving the SDGs. The global chemical industry works towards meeting several goals of the SDG's, and, in particular, SDG 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) through the Responsible Care Initiative. This voluntary initiative aims at improving safe chemicals management and strengthening environmental, health, safety, and security practices and performance throughout the global value chain by measuring the performance of the chemical industry under various aspects including Energy, Environment, Health and Safety. Some of its key performance indicators (KPI) address safety at work, transport incidents and use of resources (see Table 1).

Emphasis was given to companies' leadership in developing specific ESG indicators including indicators related to chemicals management linked to safety, health and gender (e.g. MSCI Japan Empowering Women Index (WIN)²) (see Table 1), and call for attention was also expressed on a need to establish a reporting standard for chemicals (and waste) management as the one developed by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD³) for climate change and by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD⁴) for biodiversity loss.

A respondent stressed that the investment sector is interested in evaluating companies in relevant sectors against their commitment in implementing sustainability in their business strategy. The evaluation is focused on the following company's commitments: 1. Integration of safe chemical and waste management practices into its business strategy; 2. Setting targets to reduce the production and/or use of chemicals of concern; 3. Reporting on progress in the implementation of these practices.

Well-noted in the responses were the large variety of existing reporting standards already adopted to evaluate performance and progress of private companies including recognized disclosure standards (GRI⁵, SASB Standards⁶, etc), and third-party benchmarking frameworks (Chemical Footprint Project Report⁷, ChemScore, Mind the Store Retailer Scorecard, TNFD and TCFD, SBTN, World Benchmarking Alliance, etc.).

Responses received from the NGOs/civil society group indicated that these stakeholders use a variety of adopted indicators related to chemicals and waste that are already being used in other Conventions and Agreements such as Biodiversity indicators, Basel indicators, IOMC indicators, and SDG indicators. The group indicated a number of specific initiatives including the following ones.

A response pointed out that an SDG Law Tracker⁸ has been developed with the aim to monitor national legislation and policy processes on sustainable development while keeping track of the implementation status of the SDGs.

Another project, called the Chemical Footprint Project⁷ (CFP), includes a number of indicators set in a survey and provides companies across all industries tools to evaluate their progress in reducing chemicals of high concern and proactively identify opportunities for improving performance. Within

² <https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/indexes/japan-empowering-women-select-index>

³ <https://www.fsb-tcf.org/>

⁴ <https://tnfd.global/>

⁵ Global Reporting Standards, <https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/>

⁶ <https://sasb.ifrs.org/>

⁷ <https://chemicalfootprint.org/>

⁸ www.2030watch.de

this project investors are supported in the development of KPIs to be used to assess companies. The CFP indicators align with the SDG indicator 12.4. Within this project, indicators have been developed specifically for 2024/2025 engagements and have been mapped to the GFC targets (see Table 1).

In addition, reference was made to The Roadmap to Zero Programme⁹, which has the scope to improve chemical management and offer sustainable chemical substitutes to harmful chemicals in the textile industry involving different actors from its global supply chain including brands, suppliers, solution providers and chemical suppliers.

Responses from the Government group referred to indicators developed and being used under MEAs, Sustainable Development processes, and other International Agreements of relevance. A response highlighted that specific measures and indicators have been formulated within a “National Biodiversity Strategy 2023-2030” that was developed by the Contracting Parties under Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Another respondent indicated a number of national targets that cover areas such as biodiversity, cultural heritage, outdoor recreation, pollution, climate and polar regions, and, within the pollution area, seven specific targets that cover pollution, hazardous substances, amount of waste, recycling of materials, radioactive pollution, air quality and noise. However, it was added that specific indicators that measure the integration of safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management in decision making processes are not being measured. A list of indicators based on the responses is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Indicators in use by stakeholder groups who answered the questionnaire (the list is not intended to be exhaustive).

Indicators that measure the integration of safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management in sustainable development decision making processes related to Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, biodiversity loss, labour, health, waste management, finance, trade, gender	
Indicators used in the Responsible Care Initiative	
Safety at work	- Number of fatalities for employees [Total number] - Lost time injuries for employees [Total Number of Lost Time Incidents] - Number of fatalities for contractors [Total number] - Lost time injuries for contractors [Total Number of Lost Time Incidents] - "Number of process safety incidents [Total number] - Tier 1 Events and Tier 2 Events Total, if available - Identify methodology used for classifying process safety incidents (GHS or UNDG, as allowed under API 754)" - Total number of incidents [Total number of Road and Rail Incidents] - Total Volume Transported [Million metric tons]
Environmental performance	- Environmental performance/Emissions/Use of resources - Sulphur Dioxide Emissions [Metric tons of SO₂] - Nitrogen Oxides Emissions [Metric tons of NO_x] - Volatile Organic Compounds [Metric tons of VOC per year] - Greenhouse Gas Emissions [Metric tons of CO₂ equivalents]
Transport incidents	- Use of Energy (Consumption of fossil fuels + purchase of energy + self-produced energy) [Metric tons of fuel oil equivalent] - Water Consumed [Million cubic meters] - Water Withdrawn, if available
Indicators developed and in use by a respondent from the industry sector	

⁹ <https://www.roadmaptozero.com/>

ESG indicators related to chemicals management	- % of chemical products and raw materials with disclosed information on benefits and safety to ensure safe usage for our customers - % of areas where impacts on health, environment and safety from chemicals are managed responsibly and sustainably considering their stages from raw materials procurements to disposal
ESG indicators	- FTSE Blossom Japan Index - FTSE Blossom Japan Sector Relative Index - MSCI Nihonkabu ESG Select Leaders
ESG indicators focused on gender	- MSCI Japan Empowering Women Index (WIN)
Indicators used by NGOs/Civil society	
IOMC INDICATORS	Ind 5 - Countries which have implemented pesticide legislation based on the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct Ind 6 - Number of countries that have achieved core capacities for chemicals under the International Health Regulations Ind 8 - GHS Implementation (full and partial) Ind 11 - Number of member States with national recording and notification systems that allow regular reporting against SDG indicator 8.8.1 (frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries)
BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS	P2020 Ind.1 T14.2 - Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies
BASEL INDICATORS	Ind.1 Obj1.2– Parties have reached an adequate level of administrative and technical capacity (in the form of Customs, police, environmental enforcement and port authorities, among others) to prevent and combat illegal traffic and judicial capacity to deal with cases of illegal traffic Ind.1 Obj2.2 - Number of parties that have developed and implemented national strategies, plans or programmes for reducing the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes Ind.1 Obj2.3 - Number of parties that have developed and implemented national strategies, plans or programmes for hazardous waste minimization Ind.1 Obj2.4 - Number of programmes, projects or activities carried out by parties, jointly with other parties or together with other stakeholders (regional and international organizations, conventions, industry bodies, etc.), aimed at the environmentally sound management of priority waste streams that have been monitored and assessed to achieve this goal
SDG INDICATORS	SDG 12.4.1 – Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement SDG 3.9.1 - Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution SDG 3.9.2 - Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) SDG 3.9.3 - Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (i.e. pollution and chemicals) SDG 12.5.1 - National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (i.e. reduce waste)
UNSD	waste Ind.3 - Total ewaste generated and collected
OECD	Ind. 1 - Pollutants released to the environment

Indicators developed within the Chemical Footprint Project	- [Action #1] Conduct a full inventory of ingredients and/ or chemicals used in products and supply chain. - [Action #2] Establish a management plan, covering operations and supply chains and integrated into business strategy, that evaluates chemical risks, prioritizes safer chemical innovation and preparedness, and adopts a hazard-based approach. - [Action #3] Reduce chemicals of concern that pose the greatest risk to the business (reduction of chemical footprint). - [Action #4] Advocate for and invest in safer solutions that improve chemical safety and add value to the brand. - [Action# 5] Provide comprehensive public transparency and validate results through independent assessments.
Indicators developed in the Zero to Waste Programme	- Number of chemical formulators that offer sustainable chemical substitutes - Number of suppliers signatories of the chemical management implementation programme of ZDHC - Number of suppliers making chemical inventories, substituting chemicals and doing wastewater testing and root cause analysis - Brand performance indicators - Internal employee indicators
Indicators used by a stakeholder from Government group	
International Health Regulations	- Number of countries that have achieved core capacities for chemicals under the International Health Regulations (IOMC Ind.6)
Basel Convention	- Number of parties to the Basel Convention that have developed and implemented national strategies, plans, or programmes for hazardous waste minimization (Ind.1 Obj2.3) - Number of parties to the Basel Convention that have developed and implemented national strategies, plans, or programmes for reducing the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes (Ind.1 Obj2.2) - Number of parties to the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Minamata Conventions (IOMC Ind.7) - Number of programmes, projects, or activities carried out by parties to the Basel Convention, jointly with other parties or together with other stakeholders (regional and international organizations, conventions, industry bodies, etc.), aimed at the environmentally sound management of priority waste streams that have been monitored and assessed to achieve this goal (Ind.1 Obj2.4) - Parties to the Basel Convention have reached an adequate level of administrative and technical capacity (in the form of Customs, police, environmental enforcement, and port authorities, among others) to prevent and combat illegal traffic and judicial capacity to deal with cases of illegal traffic (Ind.1 Obj1.2)
Specific measures and indicators used by a stakeholder from Government group under its "National Biodiversity Strategy 2023-2030"	
Action-oriented target 1-3	- Reduce pollution (control emissions with the objective of reducing the impact on biodiversity to an appropriate level taking into account carrying capacity) - Implement measures contributing to preventing and reducing the negative impacts of invasive alien species (e.g., reduce the rate of establishment of invasive alien species by 50%)

Measure 1-3-1: Prevention of lead poisoning of birds due to lead shots	- Indicators: Number of confirmed cases of lead poisoning in birds (birds of prey) due to lead shots
Measure 1-3-2: Initial environmental risk assessment of chemical substances	- Indicators: Number of substances for which an initial environmental risk assessment is carried out from the viewpoint of ecological impact
Measure 1-3-4: Operation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) system and use of data	- Indicator: Number of PRTR factory search on MAP
Measure 1-3-5: Review of endocrine disrupting effects of chemical substances	- Indicator: Number of substances for which assessments are initiated
Measure 1-3-6: Review of environmental pharmaceuticals and personal care products risks	- Indicator: Number of substances for which ecotoxicity tests are carried out

4.2 Second group of indicators - Indicators that are relevant to the Framework in integrating the safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors along value chains

The second section of the questionnaire aimed at identifying which sectors have indicators relevant to the implementation of chemical and waste management in economic and industrial sectors. Figure 2 presents the answers received.

Specific sectors were proposed to choose from: Due diligence, Innovation, International reporting standards, Green and/or sustainable chemistry, and Roadmaps, milestones and/or pledges.

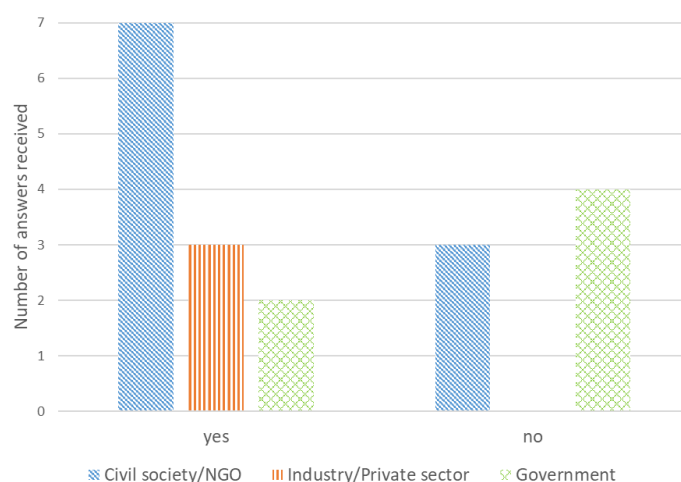


Figure 2: Responses to question 10 - Do you use indicators that are relevant to the Framework in integrating safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors along value chains?

The responses reveal that all respondents from the industry sector use indicators specifically in due diligence, International reporting standards, and Roadmaps, milestones and/or pledges, whereas the majority of the respondents from the NGO group uses indicators in green and sustainable chemistry and due diligence (Figure 3).

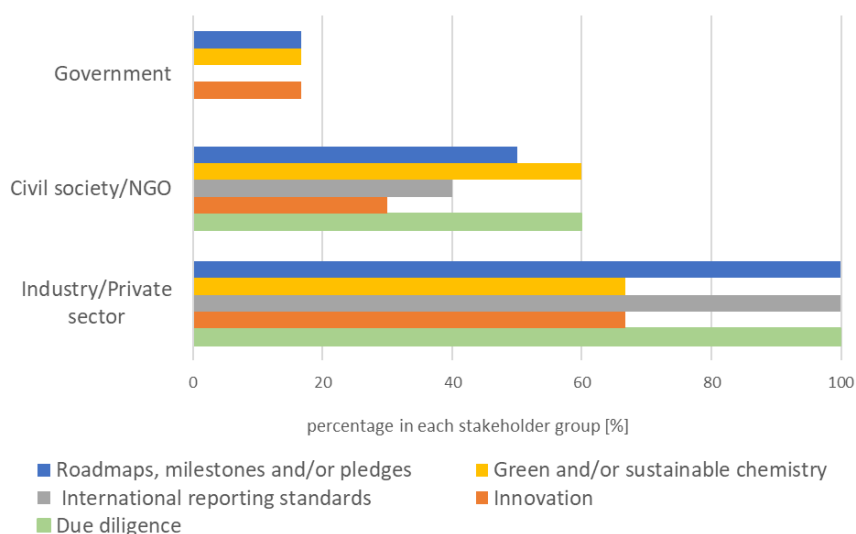


Figure 3: Economic and industrial sectors where stakeholder groups use indicators that measure the implementation of the GFC along the value chains.

Results indicate that most of the activities in the private sector are related to Roadmaps, milestones and/or pledges, Due diligence, and International reporting standards, whereas more progress is to be expected in Innovation and Green and/or sustainable chemistry. One respondent from chemical industry sector indeed confirmed in their description that their attention focuses on due diligence including security of facilities, processes and technologies and on driving continuous improvement in chemical product safety and stewardship throughout the supply chain.

It was also highlighted the need for new indicators addressing safety at work, where new standards for the measurement of the number of poisonings and illnesses caused by chemicals and biomonitoring for workers are required. In addition, it was noted that environmental performance could be improved with the monitoring of new key substances such as TFA (trifluoroacetic acid) derived from the degradation of PFAS.

Results (Figure 3) confirm the already good level of existing practices and experiences from the industry and private sector in measuring the implementation of safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors along value chains. Responses further indicate the industry and private sector readiness to foster effective cooperation and collaboration with governments and NGOs in this regard. In this context, the second pillar of the implementation programmes “Integrating sound chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors along value chains” should provide a promising avenue to further stimulate and consolidate the commitment of all stakeholders across the life cycle of the key economic and industrial sectors to commit themselves in the implementation of the GFC.

4.3 Third group of indicators – New or in development indicators that measure progress in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals and any other commitment to towards the achievement of the objectives and targets of the Framework

This third section aimed at identifying which new indicators or indicators in development that have not been considered yet and are needed to complement the current list of indicators identified so far. The majority of respondents from all stakeholder groups were in agreement with the necessity for

new and in-development indicators that would complement the set of indicators proposed by IOMC in document SAICM/IP.4/INF/39/Rev.1¹ submitted before the Framework was adopted at ICCM5 (see Figure 4).

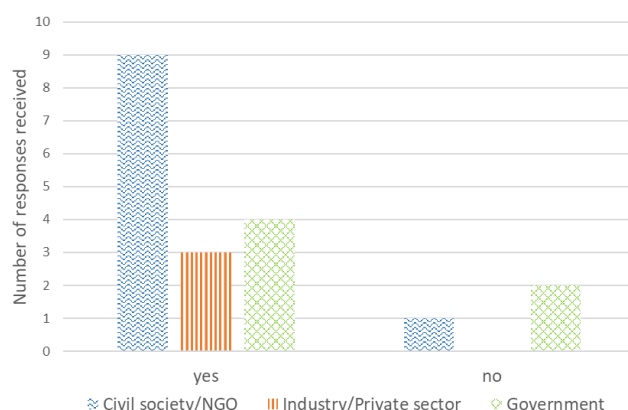


Figure 4: Responses to question 14 - Do you see the need for identifying new indicators or are you developing new indicators that measure progress in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals and any other commitment to towards the achievement of the of the objectives and targets of the Framework?

Responses stressed that the current set of indicators do not cover all targets and, when covering some targets, they may lack relevance and specificity to allow adequate measurement of progress towards the targets of the GFC. Particularly, the following considerations should be reflected on when developing the indicators:

- The types and quantities of registered pesticide consumption;
- Availability of statistical information about the manufacturing, use, and import of chemicals including their toxicity;
- Establishment and regular updating of the PRTR system for chemicals in all countries (developing and countries with economies in transition);
- Implementation of specific obligations related to ratifying specific MEAs (e.g. Aarhus Convention Article 5(8), and Stockholm Convention Article 6(1)(a)(i)).

A stakeholder from the private sector, specifically the investment sector, highlighted the need for a set of indicators to standardise procedures in the evaluation of companies across different sectors that would facilitate the evaluation and comparison of performance and reporting as well to further develop indicators focusing on risk management and risk assessment to be adopted by companies/industries and to be implemented at national and regional scale.

Within the NGO group, emphasis was put on the need for developing indicators related to making chemical identity information for manufactured materials and products transparent, available, and traceable to all stakeholders throughout the value chain, as well as indicators that relate to the use of chemicals in materials and products. These would be particularly relevant to the list of indicators presented in the IOMC report (document SAICM/IP.4/INF/39/Rev.1)¹, specifically to target B2 and target B3 (see Table 2). It was also noted that with the need for indicators on implementation of risk assessment and management measures of chemicals of concern, the phasing out substances of highest concern should also be examined. Additionally, given the increasing evidence that pollution is

one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, it was observed that indicators measuring the drivers of biodiversity loss could be considered as GFC indicators.

A respondent highlighted the need to develop gender-related indicators (see Table 2), in particular for targets B5, B7 and E6, and indicated that the drafting process of the GFC Gender Action Plan could help the development of these indicators.

A list of indicators and relevant targets, when indicated, that were proposed by respondents from the stakeholder groups is given in Table 2.

Table 2: List of indicators and relevant targets that were indicated in the questionnaire by different stakeholder groups

Proposed new indicators or in development indicators that measure progress in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals and any other commitment towards the achievement of the objectives and targets of the Framework	
<i>Proposed relevant targets for indicators</i>	<i>Indicators currently in use and/or proposed as relevant to the GFC and for consideration under specific targets</i>
Indicators proposed by a respondent from the industry sector	
A3	- % of the number of products contributing to sustainability through raw material procurement to disposal and recycling - % of implementation of risk assessment for chemicals of concern for human health and/ or the environment - Volume of chemical substances usage by product category (e.g. reduction rate) - Number of chemical products of which information is disclosed (e.g. number of SDSs created and/or obtained)
A3 and/or D7	- % of implementation of risk assessment (human health and environment) at sites where chemical substances are handled - % of implementation of risk management measures at sites where chemical substances are handled - % of implementation of risk management measures based on risk assessment results for chemicals - % of risk assessments conducted on disaster risk prevention e.g. leaks, spills and explosion of chemical substances - % of implementation of risk management measures related to the prevention of disaster risks
D1 and D4	- % of product sales that contribute to sustainability through raw material procurement to disposal and recycling - % of products designed with maximum use of best available technologies such as renewable raw materials and recycled materials - % of products contributing to sustainability defined by e.g. green and sustainable chemistry by UNEP - Number of policies formulated based on the risk assessment results of raw materials and products - % of implementation of risk management measures based on risk assessment results of raw materials and products - Amount of support fund for research and innovation programmes
B4	- % of implementation of risk assessment using standardised methods* in countries, regions, industries (*e.g. OECD test guidelines, ISO and other international standards, JIS and guidelines related to local and global regulations) - % of chemicals which are managed using standardised methods* in countries, regions, industries (*e.g. OECD test

	guidelines, ISO and other international standards, JIS and guidelines related to local and global regulations) - Number of published methods for hazard, exposure and risk assessment of chemicals in OECD test guidelines, ISO, other international standards, and local ones (e.g. JIS)
B5	- Number of published programmes and tools for chemicals safety and benefits education, training and awareness - Number of dialogues conducted with citizens, NG(P)O, government, educational institutions and industry using programmes and tools for chemicals safety and benefits education, training and awareness - Number of handled products by individual company for which benefits and safety information is disseminated in an easy-to-understand manner through safety summaries, online tools, labelling, etc. - Number of GPS safety summaries (promoted by ICCA) prepared, published and revised - Number of courses and graduates within chemical industry training programmes that explicitly deal with green and sustainable chemistry and non-chemical alternatives
C1	- Number of IoCs identified using the best available science and technology at the time - Number of IoCs (national, regional and global) addressed using the best available science and technology at the time, also taking into account socio-economic impact - Number of work programmes among the IoCs, as well as the amount of the budget for the corresponding work programmes - Number of implemented national legislations affecting the IoCs
D3	- Internationally recognised reporting standards in the field of chemicals and waste management are developed with reference to TCFD and TNFD, etc. - Number of private sector companies applying reporting standards based on reliable information
D6	- Number of chemicals of concern identified using the best available science and technology at the time and taking into account their socio-economic impact - % of chemicals of concern identified for priority action that have been reduced in use or content in line with the principles of Best Available Technology (BAT)
Indicators proposed by respondents from the NGOs/Civil society group	
B2	- Number of chemicals of concern that are identified based on the CiP Programme, listed and used for a globally harmonized chemical information transparency and traceability approach
B3	- Number of countries and stakeholders that implement globally harmonized transparency of information about the identity and hazard class of chemicals and its traceability in manufactured materials and products and share it throughout the value chain with all stakeholders in line with the CiP Programme priorities.
	- Number of countries with National Cleaner Production Centres - Number of countries with National chemical analysis laboratories for X chemicals in scope of Y
B5, B7 or E6	<i>Gender indicators</i> - Number of gender-responsive national action plans - Number of national Gender Action Plans - Number of gender trainings

	- Number of activities implemented on a Gender Action Plan - % of women National Focal Points - % of women delegates at GFC meetings - % of women organizations and gender experts at GFC meetings - Number of interventions given by women - Number of women in decision making levels
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A project that was carried out by the German Environment Agency (UBA) in parallel to the ongoing mapping work driven by IOMC was referred to in the responses. The outcome of this work is presented in the report "Indicators for sustainable management of chemicals - Contributions to upcoming development work under the new Global Framework for Chemicals"¹⁰, where a list of 45 indicators is identified using the concept of sustainable chemistry which was based on a cross-system approach involving numerous interfaces, such as the use of renewable resources, occupational health and safety, and the recycling of waste. Respondents proposed to examine whether any of these indicators might be relevant to the GFC targets. Table 3 presents the list of 45 indicators that were published in the UBA report with relevant GFC targets as they were proposed by the authors of the report.

Table 3: List of 45 indicators presented in the report "Indicators for sustainable management of chemicals - Contributions to upcoming development work under the new Global Framework for Chemicals" with proposed relevant GFC targets.

Ind. no.	GFC target	Existing/proposed indicator - <i>Alternative or add-on by the project team or TWG: Technical Working Group</i>	Source
1	D1, D3, (D4)	Share of large/medium/small chemical enterprises of the region (Africa, Asia, Europe ...) that report on their sustainability performance using GRI SRS (current status: 93 % of the largest 250 corporations worldwide covering all sectors)	GRI
2	D1, (D4)	Number of new supplier assessments carried out in the year under review, by region, and change compared with the previous year.	Together for Sustainability (Tfs)
3	D2	<i>Number of Inspections (by authorities or independent auditors) undertaken to prove compliance with existing regulation in the relevant industries</i>	TWG, based on ILO
4	D2	<i>Share of product categories (in relation to all product categories) for which extended producer responsibility applies</i>	TWG
5	D2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and per GDP	SDG Ind. 12.2.2
6	D2, A4, A2	<i>Proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (12.4.2) e.g. recovered, recycled, incinerated</i>	SDG Ind. 12.4.2 Basel Conv.
7	D2	Number of countries which have adopted...regulations aiming at disclosing chemicals of concern (CoC) in consumer products.	IPEN (indicator A.2-5)
8	D2	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) <i>Add "per unit of GDP related to Chemical Industry's energy consumption"</i>	SDG Ind. 12.c.1
9	D2	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial – <i>Add "related to chemical products and waste" measured per unit of product detected used for unintended application and volume of illegally disposed waste</i>	SDG Ind. 16.4.1
10	D3	Number of companies certified for Environmental Management or Health, Safety, Environment Management System <i>... (within sector)...by an independent auditor</i>	TWG
11	D5, A4, B1	Share of companies belonging to National Associations (having implemented RC) in the global turnover of the chemical industry or in the number of employees in the chemical industry worldwide	Responsible Care
12	D5, A4, B1	Share of the world's largest chemical companies having signed on to 2014 RC Global Charter	Responsible Care
13	B1	Number or share of parties that have ensured that the public has appropriate access to information on chemical handling and accident	Rotterdam Convention

¹⁰ <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/indicators-for-sustainable-management-of-chemicals>

		management and on alternatives that are safer for human health or the environment than the chemicals listed in Annex III	
14	B1	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP <i>"...chemical disasters"; UNISDR definition of accidents should be used</i>	SDG Ind. 1.5.2
15	A1	<i>Number of countries that have implemented a legal framework to reduce adverse impacts from chemicals throughout their lifecycle and waste.</i>	TWG
16	D1, (D4)	CO ₂ eq. Scope 1 & 2 per unit of value added (e.g. gross output [Mg yr ⁻¹]) of the chemical industry	SDG Ind. 9.4.1
17	D1, (D4)	Number of companies publicly reporting their chemical footprint.	IPEN (indicator D.5-7)
18	D1, (D4)	<i>Number of progress or improvements documented in the year under review for suppliers already assessed in an audit follow-up / re-audit or reassessment, by region, and change compared to the previous year</i>	Tfs / TWG
19	D1, (D4)	<i>Share of chemical production based on renewable materials in relation to the global production which is based on renewable materials ... [%]</i>	TWG
20	D1, (D4)	<i>Reduction of the amount of hazardous chemicals used in design and manufacturing related to the mass of chemical production by xx%</i>	Modification of IPEN (indicator D.5-2)
21	D2	Amount of household waste generated / recycled (type...) / incinerated / landfilled per country	TWG (similar: IPEN Ind. D.2-15)
22	D2	Amount of post-consumer plastic waste generated / recycled / incinerated / landfilled / not collected per country	Team & participants to workshop
23	D2	Number of countries using sustainable chemistry principles <i>in their legal framework</i>	TWG
24	D2	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and per GDP	SDG Ind. 12.2.1
25	D2	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning ... <i>caused by chemicals</i>	SDG Ind. 3.9.1
26	D2	<i>Number of relevant instruments and collective agreements (e.g. between companies and trade unions) on occupational safety and health including the prevention of chemical risks</i>	TWG
27	D2	<i>Number of member states whose laws and regulations and any other relevant instruments on occupational safety and health include the prevention of chemical risks</i>	TWG
28	D2	Number of countries that adopt policies and instruments that implement agroecological strategies and practices that reduce synthetic input such as pesticides and fertilizers and are based on biodiversity and integrated soil nutrition...	IPEN (Ind. D 5-2)
29	D2	Number of countries that implement Circular Economy / cradle to cradle systems without toxic chemicals recycling.	IPEN (Ind. D.2-4)/TWG
30	D2	Number of countries with EPR policies... so that the pharmaceutical industry is accountable for all pharmaceutical waste throughout the life cycle of their products	IPEN Ind. A.8-2
31	D2, B1, A1	Number of PRTRs with publicly accessible data established.	IPEN (Ind. A5-1)
32	B4	Participation in educational, training and awareness programmes on chemical safety and sustainability, including # graduated, # participants, # people receiving awareness programme	TWG
33	D3	The number and percentage of companies with human rights (HR) due diligence procedures for toxic substances used, produced and released in their activities.	IPEN Ind. D.6-2
34	A4	<i>Change in water-use efficiency (SDG 6.4.1) in the chemical industry (water footprint)</i>	SDG Ind. 6.4.1
35	A4	Renewable energy share in the... final energy consumption. <i>... of the chemical industry</i>	SDG Ind. 7.2.1
36	B4	Number of countries which have implemented pesticide legislation based on the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct	TWG (IOMC indicator)
37	A2	Number/percentage of countries where the legal framework demands risk assessment and registration / authorization of new chemicals before putting them on the market	IOMC Toolbox
38	A3	Number of (share of) countries reducing the emission of reactive N compounds (waste water, exhaust air, agriculture) by legislation	OSPAR-COM, HELCOM, see also Berlin Decl.
39	E2	Number of countries subsidising the use of synthetic fertilizers (Or: not subsidising)	Berlin Decl.

40	E4	Number of countries that have implemented the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (UN SEEA, cf. https://seea.un.org/ecosystem-accounting)	SDG 15.9.1.b Aichi Target No.3
41	B2	Number of countries that phased out the manufacture, import, sale and use of HHP.	IPEN indicator A1.5
42	D3, E4	Increase of the Environmental Protection Expenditures [%] in COFOG Reporting	Team
43	E4	<i>Decrease of Carbon Certificates in ETS. (Better to replace "number" with) Amount of money earned from Carbon Taxation and / or ETS</i>	Project team
44	D6	Number of companies conducting an Environmental cost-benefit Analysis	Project team
45	D3	Sum of Resource Taxes on non-renewable natural resources and their extraction collected by countries	Project team

Within the NGO group, a respondent proposed a list of actions to be taken by financial institutions that would facilitate the implementation of the GFC. These recommended actions are given in Table 4.

Table 4: List of recommended actions to be taken by financial institutions that would facilitate the implementation of the GFC

Relevant actions to be taken by financial institutions in the implementation of the GFC	
-	Integrate climate, biodiversity and health impacts of chemical production, use and disposal in due diligence, investment research and investment decisions and seek opportunities to invest in companies that produce safe and sustainable alternatives.
-	Develop investment screening policies to exclude chemical companies that are high greenhouse gas emitters and/or produce the most hazardous chemicals that do not have policies or practices to sufficiently mitigate their impacts.
-	Engage with the boards and management of chemical producers and users to encourage them to adopt appropriate policies, practices and disclosure in relation to managing the climate, environmental and health impacts of chemicals.
-	Exercise your voting rights at companies' annual or extraordinary general meetings to press for appropriate policies, practices and disclosure regarding the impacts, or phasing out, of hazardous chemicals.
-	Engage with policymakers and regulators to help develop regulations to accelerate the transition to safe and sustainable chemistry, especially those facilitating implementation of the GFC.
-	Join investor or multistakeholder initiatives driving progress, such as the Investor Initiative on Hazardous Chemicals, Share Action's Decarbonisation Programme, Climate Action100+ engagement with chemical companies, the Investor Environment Health Network or the Chemical Footprint Project.

5. IOMC Survey on the development of a GFC Implementation Programme

In July 2024 IOMC launched a "Global survey to support development of a GFC implementation programme on industry engagement and action along value chains" to engage economic and industry sector stakeholders. Two questions were relevant to the development of the GFC indicators and focused on investigating the interest of stakeholders from different industry sectors in participating and contributing to the identification of industry related indicators. Results of these questions are presented in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

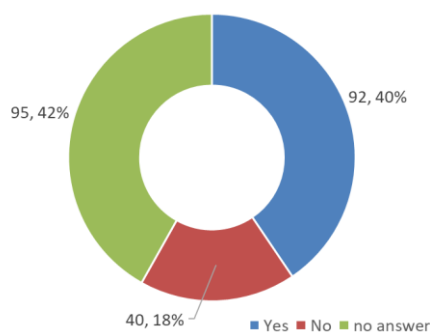


Figure 5: Level of interest of stakeholders who responded to the question: "Under the GFC an "Open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators" has been established. My company/association/organization would be interested in sharing additional details to help develop meaningful industry indicators."

Stakeholders that responded to the question related to the GFC indicators revealed great interest in contributing to the development of industry-related indicators (Figure 5), and, in particular, a strong commitment from the chemical industry in this regard (Figure 6).

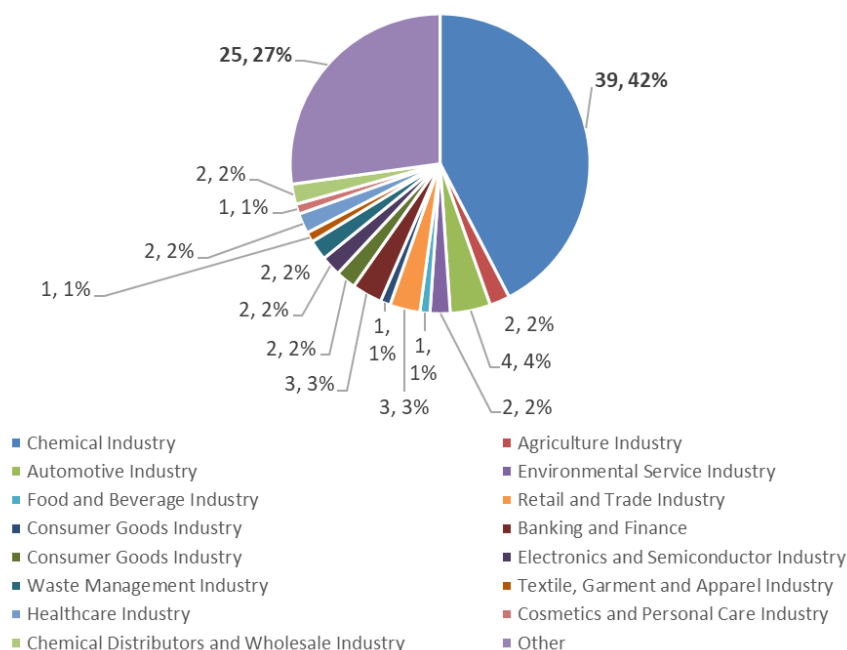


Figure 6: Industry sectors that expressed interest in sharing additional details to contribute to the development of industry indicators for the GFC implementation.

Within the Banking and Finance sector, a respondent indicated that within their engagement with portfolio companies on chemical management, on impacts of pesticides, and on biodiversity loss they use indicators from TNFD, SBTN, Global Biodiversity Framework, Nature Action 100, GRI, SASB, Chemical Footprint Project Survey Report. They also informed that evaluation of companies' progress is done through external benchmarks such as World Benchmarking Alliance, the Mind the Store Retailer Report Card, Friends of the Earth's Bee-Friendly Retailer Scorecard, ChemScore. Another respondent informed of an in-house methodology that was developed on topics relevant to the GFC to help evaluate if companies qualify for Sustainable Investment funds¹¹. A list of actions that investors are currently engaging companies on in terms of transparency, safer products, climate change and biodiversity was also given. These actions with a list of indicators (KPIs) to measure progress and relevant GFC targets is given in (Table 5).

Within Chemical industry sector, a number of respondents¹² informed that work is being carried out towards meeting the SDGs, and SDG 12 in particular, through the ICCA Responsible Care Key Performance Indicators (see Table 1).

Table 5: List of actions, indicators and relevant GFC targets indicated by a respondent from Banking and Finance sector

[Action #1] Conduct a full inventory of ingredients and/ or chemicals used in products and supply chain
Relevant GFC targets: D3, D6, and B4

¹¹ <https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63>

¹² E.g. <https://www.lyondellbasell.com/>

-
- Conduct a full inventory of ingredients and/or chemicals used in the value chain, including products (chemical composition of portfolio), supply chain, and production (if applicable). For example, ChemFORWARD conducts and reviews chemical hazard assessments to identify chemicals of concern.
 - Quantify the ingredients and/or chemicals that have sufficient data to be categorized from low risk to high risk from a hazard perspective.
 - Conduct hazard assessments to fill data gaps for chemicals with insufficient data.
 - Assess and measure the company's chemical footprint (dependency on chemicals of concern ex. PBTs, CMRs, endocrine disruptors in value chain) using authoritative lists, and hazard-based assessment and benchmarking tools. For example, the Chemical Footprint Project provides definition to measure a "chemical footprint" by assessing total mass of chemicals of concern used in a product, supply chain, packaging and or the holistic value chain
-

[Action #2] Establish a management plan, covering operations and supply chains and integrated into business strategy, that evaluates chemical risks, prioritizes safer chemical innovation and preparedness, and adopts a hazard-based approach

Relevant GFC targets: D3, D6, and B4

-
- Disclose a public facing hazard-based safer chemical policy that includes a statement of intent to guide internal decision making and execution.
 - Develop a timebound implementation plan that:
 - Discloses revenue dependence on ingredients and or chemicals of concern.
 - Prioritizes reduction of ingredients and/or chemicals of concern.
 - Creates clear guidance on how the company will transition to safer, less hazardous ingredients through research and development (R&D) programs, procurement guidance and supply chain management.
 - Integrates safer chemical management priorities into corporate programs on circularity, tier 3 carbon reductions and protection of biodiversity.
 - Establishes supply chain policies to optimize full ingredient and/or chemical ingredient disclosure and establishes protocols to test and verify for compliance with RSL, MRSL.
 - Ensures policy and goals are fully integrated into business operations with dedicated staffing and board-level accountability.
 - Relevant staff has the authority and support necessary to execute the plan.
 - Expressly states senior management is accountable for its implementation.
 - Clarifies the board receives regular updates from relevant staff and draws on external experts as necessary to oversee implementation.
 - Incorporates best practice on environmental justice and human rights.
-

[Action #3] Reduce chemicals of concern that pose the greatest risk to the business

Relevant GFC targets: A3, B5, and A7

-
- Develop a Restricted Substances List (RSL), Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) that defines chemicals banned from intentional use in its products or processes.
 - Establish and disclose time-bound goals to phase out chemicals of concern that pose the greatest potential harm to human and environmental health, and therefor material risk to the company.
 - Track and publicly disclose progress towards reduction goals.
 - Set and disclose protocols to ensure compliance with RSL and MRSL that include supply chain testing.
 - Disclose the use of chemical safety certifications that ban chemicals of concern. Examples include, Oeko-TEX (textiles), EPEAT Bronze (electronics), Green Screen Bronze (all products), and ChemFORWARD SAFER™ trade name assessments.
-

[Action #4] Advocate for and invest in safer solutions that improve chemical safety and add value to the brand

Relevant GFC targets: D1 and D4

-
- Define how hazard screens are conducted and criteria for safer chemicals.
 - Guidance for best-in-class hazard screens is being developed. For example, Washington State uses the Green Screen for Safer Chemicals to benchmark chemicals and provide recommendations on safer alternatives. ChemFORWARD also has a hazard assessment tool widely used by companies.
 - Commit to using safer alternatives when available.
 - Establish inclusion and or preferred lists of safer chemicals. References for this approach include the Environmental Protection Agency's "Safer Chemical Ingredient List (SCIL)", CleanGredients, Green Screen for Safer Chemicals benchmark 3&4 chemicals, ChemFORWARD chemical hazard assessments (CHAs) and ChemFORWARD SAFER™ trade name registry.
 - Invest in Research and Development programs to advance safer, more sustainable chemistry solutions. Ex. Apple, Google and Lululemon provide seed funding for Safer Chemistry Impact Fund to fund hazard assessments and drive forward safer chemistry solutions.
 - Prioritize and disclose participation in pre-competitive industry collaborations to lower the costs of scaling safer chemical innovations in supply chains. Examples include Clean Electronics Production Network's Toward Zero Pledge (safer solvents for electronics), Change Chemistry's Retail Leadership Council, ChemFORWARD's shared data platform and ChemWorks program, Green Screen standard development for certification.
-

-
- Disclose revenue dependent on safer, sustainable chemistries. For example, disclose percentage of products certified for “safer” chemical use through program such as the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safer Choice certification (cleaning products), TCO Certified (green solvents for consumer electronics), Green Screen Silver or Gold certification and Cradle to Cradle certification.
 - Support public policies that encourage the transition to a safer economy and increase disclosure. Regularly evaluate for alignment between a company’s stated goals and commitments regarding safer chemical management and their lobbying and political activities.
-

[Action# 5] Provide comprehensive public transparency and validate results through independent assessments

- Provide annual reporting on relevant policies and progress in corporate social responsibility reports.
 - Disclose results to key performance indicators on chemical management and safety in alignment with relevant SASB standards.
 - Report on progress towards 2030 targets focused on safer chemical use in United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals, and relevant frameworks and treaties, including the Global Framework on Chemicals, the Plastics Pollution Treaty, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
 - Use external frameworks (the Chemical Footprint Project Survey, Mind the Store Retail report, ChemScore, and ChemFORWARD’s Intelligence Reports) and specialized consultants to conduct thorough, independent assessments.
-

Responses also revealed on-going cooperation between the industry sector and NGO groups. For example, Retail and Trade Industry contributing to the 2030 goals of the Roadmap to Zero Programme⁹, Electronics and Semiconductor Industry working with Clean Production Action’s Chemicals Management Work Group⁷, and industry participating in initiatives such as Textile, Garment and Apparel Industry adhering to the Better Cotton International¹³, and industry contributing to civil society networks such as Healthcare Industry collaborating with IPEN.

Responses from Industry sector (Chemical Industry, Consumer Goods Industry, etc.) also highlighted interest and commitment of this sector to develop indicators that measure progress in the sound management of chemicals and waste in alignment with the GFC objectives and relevant to the GFC targets¹⁴.

Relevant work, carried out by an NGO, toward the development and use of indicators for chemicals management in commercial value chains and the formulation of pesticides policies and tools to monitor delivery was mentioned. Within this work an innovative pesticide poisoning survey tool was developed to monitor HHPs. Such tool is relevant to the implementation activities under GFC target A7 and to the IOMC coordinated implementation programme (e.g. on textiles and on agriculture). In this regard, a tool relevant to measure progress toward sustainable agriculture was also developed with a guidance on systems for monitoring and measuring the implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) techniques on farms.

Within the NGO group, a respondent indicated the actions taken with a list of key indicators that are measured by the same Organization or that are in development. It was noted that these indicators measure progress in the sound management of chemicals and waste and may be aligned with the objectives of the GFC (see Table 6). Another response also pointed out that chemicals and waste indicators should address the uses of chemicals in the mining industry (e.g. cyanide and heavy metals in the mining industry in Mongolia), monitoring the use and disposal of these substances is critical to ensure their alignment with environmental regulations and GFC targets.

¹³ <https://bettercotton.org/field-level-results-impact/demonstrating-results-and-impact/>

¹⁴ BASF annual report 2023, p. 101, <https://report.basf.com/2023/en/assets/downloads/entire-basf-ar23.pdf?h=t15JyxIJ>; Syensqo, <https://www.syensqo.com/sites/g/files/alw1xe161/files/2024-05/SPM-Guide-2024.pdf>

Table 6: Actions and key indicators in use and in development indicated, by a respondent from the NGO group, that measure progress in the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Actions	Key indicators
Reduction in hazardous chemical use	Track the reduction of hazardous chemicals such as PFAS, mercury, lead, and EDCs in manufacturing processes, consumer products, and waste streams. Indicator linked to regulatory changes, industry adoption of safer alternatives, and public awareness efforts.
Monitoring human and environmental exposure levels to toxic chemicals	Measure levels of contamination in air, water, soil, and food, particularly in vulnerable communities, including track exposure to heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).
Waste generation and disposal practices	Assess the amount of hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated by industries and municipalities, as well as the methods of disposal and treatment. Indicators include recycling rates, safe disposal of electronic and chemical waste, and the reduction of landfill reliance
Adoption of safer alternatives	Track the adoption of safer chemical alternatives by industries, including the use of bio-based materials and green chemistry practices. Indicator relevant to assessing industry compliance with global chemical safety standards.
Regulatory compliance and enforcement	Measure the effectiveness of national regulations on chemicals and waste management, including compliance rates among industries and the enforcement of bans on hazardous substances.
Public awareness and behavioral change	Measure public awareness of chemical risks and waste management practices through surveys and behavioral studies, including track shifts in consumer preferences toward safer products and increased participation in recycling and waste segregation initiatives.
Industry engagement in value chains	Measures the level of engagement and collaboration along industry value chains to promote transparency, responsible sourcing, and the reduction of hazardous chemicals.

6. Next steps

Based on the level of interest expressed in this first reach-out exercise, further and increased efforts in identifying indicators targeted to specific industry and economic sectors should be considered. All stakeholder groups expressed interest and commitment in contributing to the development of indicators. Responses noted of existing engagements of the private sector in initiatives and NGOs led programmes centred on safe and sustainable management of chemicals and waste that align with the GFC targets. Views were shared on the identification of gaps in the list of indicators proposed by IOMC and they converged toward the need to identify and develop new indicators to assure that all targets are covered. A number of actions and indicators (in use, new and in development) were put forward and constitute a valuable source of information to progress in the work on indicators. There is a strong appreciation expressed and good use of existing indicators such as ESG indicators, SDG indicators (particularly SDG 12) as well as other Conventions and other Agreements indicators, as well as already adopted various reporting standards to evaluate companies' performance. Nevertheless, there is a clear demand from the private sector, and other stakeholder groups, for additional indicators to standardise procedures in the evaluation of companies across different sectors, gender-related indicators, indicators measuring implementation of chemicals risk assessment and management measures, indicators to make chemical identity information for manufactured materials and products available and traceable throughout the value chain, indicators measuring green and sustainable chemistry, and etc.. Based on these considerations, the following steps are recommended to integrate the outcome of this questionnaire in the workplan of the workstreams:

- Evaluate the relevance of the indicators proposed in the responses to the GFC targets: Assess these indicators against the criteria presented in document “Thought starter – On the criteria to select indicators of the Global Framework on Chemicals” (Document GFC/OEAHGMI.3/2) and whether they complement the list of indicators proposed by IOMC addressing targets that are not covered yet;
- Consider organizing technical experts’ workshops with specific economic and industry sectors stakeholders who have manifested interest in sharing their knowledge and experience in contributing to the development of indicators.

7. Conclusions

The responses in this first exercise confirm the need to continue the ongoing efforts toward the development of a set of new indicators necessary for the establishment of a measurability structure satisfying the need for measuring progress by and for all stakeholders involved in the framework implementation. This first exercise indicates a great level of interest from all stakeholders in contributing to the GFC expectations in broadening its reach-out to economic and industry sectors throughout the value chain and in developing specific indicators to monitor progress in this regard. Responses indicate a great number of ongoing and relevant experiences and practices from private sectors and industry in the use of indicators that could be relevant to measure progress in the overall implementation of the Framework. These should be further explored and possibly extended to and focusing on measuring progress on activities and actions needed to both reporting standardisation to evaluate performance of companies within economic and industry sectors along value chains and stimulating innovation and green and sustainable chemistry. In this regard, the GFC, as a policy and technical platform, should be considered as a most relevant tool to facilitate the needed collaboration and coordination among all relevant stakeholders committed in measuring progress in the implementation of the Framework.

8. List of Organizations that participated in the questionnaire and in the IOMC survey

Name of Organizations that responded to the questionnaire launched under workstream 3
Clean Production Action
EcoWaste Coalition
Forum Burundais de la Société Civile du Bassin du Nil (FCBN)
FPS Health
German Environment Agency (UBA)
German NGO Forum on Environment and Development
Health and Environment Justice Support
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)
Kao Corporation
Mercy Investment Services
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Armenia
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Brazil
MSP Institute e.V.
Norwegian Environment Agency
Office of Mercury and International Chemicals Management, Chemical Safety Division, Environmental Health Department, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Pollution Control Association of Liberia
Responsible Consumer Forum
The "Center "Cooperation for Sustainable Development"
Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Foundation

Name of Organizations that participated in the IOMC survey
Alumina doo
AO "Arnest"
BASF
BASF SE
Better Cotton
BNP Paribas Asset management
Bureau Of Standards Jamaica
Cámara de Industrias de Costa Rica
Camara De La Industria Quimica y Petroquimica
CESCCO/SERNA
Chance Enterprise
Chemistry Industry Association of Canada
China Synthetic Resin Association
Clean Electronics Production Network
Clean Production Action
Clinical Centre of Republic of Srpska
Coordinating Informational Center of CIS Member States on approximation of regulatory practices (CIS Center)
CottonConnect
CottonConnect Ltd.

CropLife international
Crystal Crop Protection Limited
Daf Caminhões Brasil Indústria
Decathlon S.E.
Dupont
EcoVadis
Enhim Limited Liability Company
Environment and Social Development Organization- ESDO
Environment Protection Agency of Sierra Leone
Environmental & Public Health Consulting
Evonik Industries AG
federal state-owned enterprise "Perm Powder Factory"
FPS Health
Gazprom Neftekhim Salavat
General Directorate General Chemical State Laboratory (GD GCSL)
General Motors
German NGO Forum on Environment and Development
Gestores SST
Givaudan International S/A
GNIICHTEOS
Ifi waste management & cleaning services.
International Chemical Trade Association
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)
International Sustainable Chemistry Collaborative Centre (ISC3)
International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
Japan Chemical Industry Association
Japan Soap and Detergent Association
Joint Stock Company «APATIT»
JSC "Nefis Cosmetics"
JSC "Roskhimzashchita"
JSC Minudobreniya
JSC Production Association "Altai Tyre Plant"
Kao Corporation
La Grande Puissance de Dieu
Laboratorio Central de Aduanas de México
Limited liability company «Titanium Investments»
Lubrizol
Lyondellbasell
Mercy Investment Services
Metehara sugar factory
Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
National Center for Public Health
National Environmental Guard-Romania
Norwegian Environment Agency

Nuevo Nivel
Orgkhim Biochemical Holding
Pesticide Action Network UK (PAN UK)
Public Joint Stock Company «Ural plant of rubber technical products»
Redkinsky experimental plant JSC
Responsible Business Alliance
Russian Chemists Union
Solvay China
Stupino chemical plant
Syensqo
Target
Tchibo
The Caribbean Poison Information Network, University of Technology, Jamaica
The Dow Chemical Company
Tolyattikauchuk LLC
University Of Kinshasa
Uralchem
Uralkali
VelTox Strategy Consultancy
Water and Sewerage Company Inc
Welfare Togo
中国硫酸工业协会

9. Questionnaire for Workstream 3: Identification and Assessment of Thematic and Sector-Specific Indicators

Section 1 – Stakeholder information

1. Organization name
2. Name / Surname
3. Job title
4. Email
5. Stakeholder group
6. If you are from private sector, which industry and economic sector do you represent (such as but not limited to food and agriculture, textiles, electronics, and building and construction)?

Section 2: First group of indicators

Indicators measuring the integration of safe and sustainable management of chemicals and waste into sustainable development decision making processes

7. Do you use indicators that measure the integration of safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management in sustainable development decision making processes related to Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, biodiversity loss, labour, health, waste management, finance, trade, gender?
8. If Yes, please list indicators (If No, simply confirm):
9. How often do you report on your indicators?

Section 3: Second group of indicators

Indicators measuring the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals in economic and industrial sectors

10. Do you use indicators that are relevant to the Framework in integrating the safe and sustainable chemicals and waste management in economic and industrial sectors along value chains?
11. If yes, are these indicators related to (tick all that are appropriate):
12. If you have ticked Other, please state
13. How often do you report on your indicators?

Section 4: Development of new indicators

14. Do you see the need for identifying new indicators or are you developing new indicators that measure progress in the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals and any other commitment towards the achievement of the objectives and targets of the Framework?
15. If yes, please describe (If No, simply confirm):

Section 5: Additional comments and suggestions

16. Do you have any additional comments, suggestions, or insights that could assist in the design of this workstream?