

Chemical Footprint Approaches

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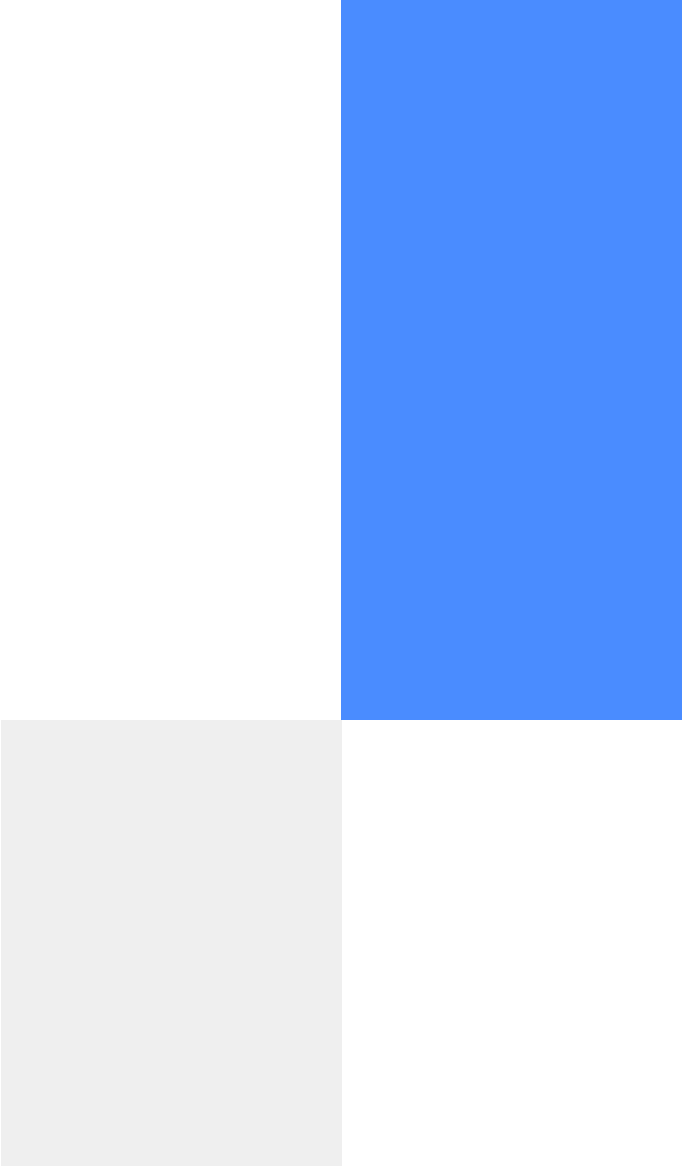


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26 June 2025
11:30-12:45 (Uruguay time, UYT), Hybrid

Agenda

Time	Program
11:30 – 11:35	Welcome & Objectives Moderator: Llorenç Milà i Canals, UNEP
11:35 – 11:45	Recap Chemical Footprint Approaches Chemical Footprint Project; Cradle to Cradle; EPDs / LCA USEtox; WBCSD PSA Speaker: Llorenç Milà i Canals, UNEP
11:45 – 11:55	Reflections from Industry Representatives Speakers: Myriam Tryjefaczka, Tarkett; Marcia Frieze, Case Medical; Bettina Sigglekaw, Clariant; Thaddeus (Teddy) Anim-Somuah, Philips.
11:55 – 12:05	Q&A on Approaches presented Speaker: Representatives from each of the approaches
12:05 – 12:40	Group Discussion with guided questions: Opportunities & next steps Moderator: Llorenç Milà i Canals, UNEP
12:40 – 12:45	Wrap-up & Closing Speaker: Llorenç Milà i Canals, UNEP



Recap Chemical Footprint Approaches

Overview of Chemical Footprint Approaches

Approaches	Object of Analysis	Use Case Focus	Method Type	Metrics
Chemical Footprint Project	Company, Sector, Product, Manufacturing, Packaging	Risk Reduction, CoHC Tracking	Hazard-based, Quantitative	Mass of CoHC
Cradle-to-Cradle	Product, corporations	Product Design, Safer Substitution	Hazard & Risk-based	Impact
USEtox / LCA / EPD	Chemical substances; Products	LCA Toxicity Impacts	Impact-based, Quantitative	Impact potential in Comparative Toxic Units (CTU)
WBCSD's PSA	Product Portfolio	Business Risk, Strategic Decisions	Multi-criteria, Risk-based	8 criteria called "Signal Categories"
PRTR	National-level data of chemical use/ emissions across sectors			Mass of chemical use or chemicals emitted

CoHC = Chemicals of High Concern

For full descriptions, refer to session [pre-reading document](#)



Reflections from Industry Representatives

Tarkett's use of chemical footprinting approaches

For our future, every step matters.
So does every surface.

GFC-OEWDG Multi-stakeholders day
Punta del Este June 26th 2025



Our customers care for people and the planet



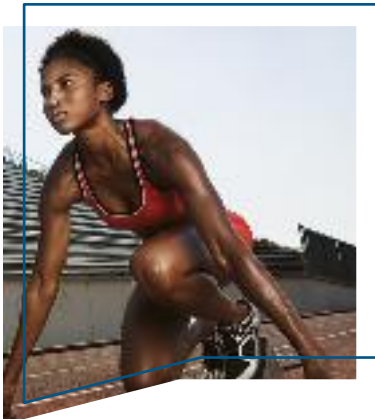
Workplace



Health care



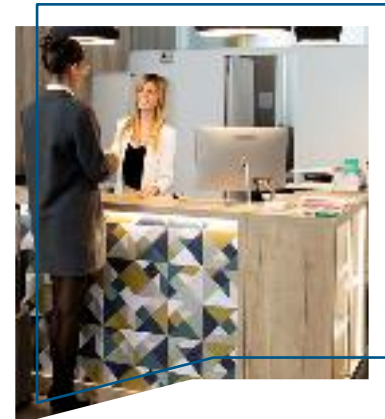
Education



Sport



Home



Hospitality

We offer them a wide portfolio of innovative solutions



**Vinyl &
Linoleum**



Carpet



Wood & laminate



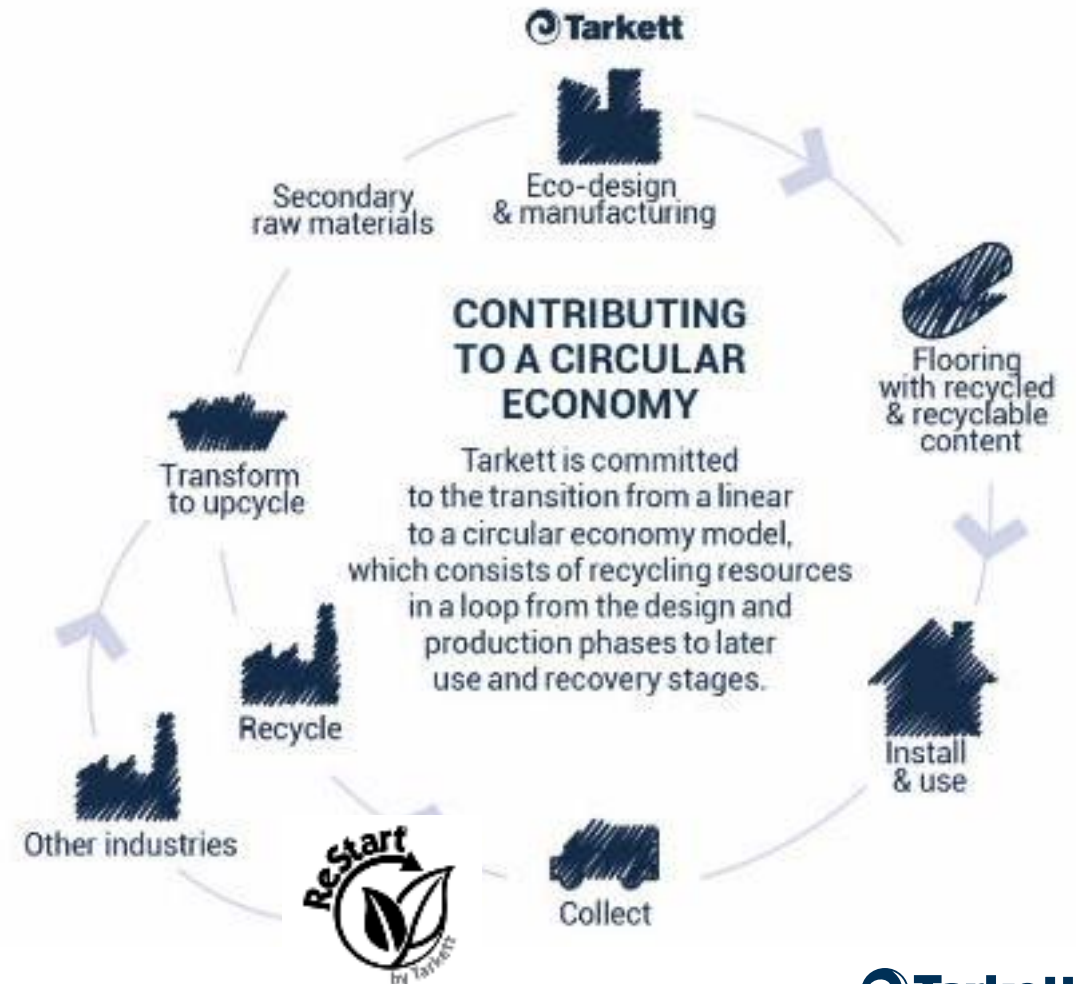
**Accessories &
Rubber**



**Indoor and outdoor sport
surfaces**

- Founded in **1884**, marking over a century of innovation.
- Close to **12,000** employees across **46** countries, driving progress worldwide.
- **€3.3** billion in revenue, reflecting global leadership.
- **35** production sites across **21** countries, mapping a global footprint, with products sold in over **100** countries.
- **24** R&D centers leading innovation to transform our industry.
- **8** recycling centers pioneering circularity.
- **10.4** years on average. Employees stay with us for over a decade—testifying to their dedication and our shared values.

Circular economy is at the heart of Tarkett's business strategy



Ecodesigning for products' circularity

Keeping materials in cycles implies first sound chemicals' management and combined approach

- Ecodesigning products according to Cradle to Cradle principles
 - Chemicals assessments and systematic proactive substitution of problematic substances for health, environmental and circularity reasons
 - Recyclable products
 - Renewable energies and water quality and close loop management
- Developing own collection and recycling scheme of flooring at end of use through ReStart programme
- Addressing Climate change through GHG emissions reduction on Scopes 1, 2 and 3.
- Reducing products' environmental footprint on standard environmental indicators including chemicals' ecotoxicity supported by USETOX

TOOLS



Market wants transparent communication on chemicals risks and impacts in use phase and life cycle impact, especially GWP.

Tarkett radical transparency goes beyond existing standards and business practices



- **Material Health Statement**
- **discloses down to 0,01% all chemicals entering into Tarkett products formulations** (Beyond Reach requirements)
- **Risk assessment** of chemicals in production and use phase
- Readable ranking of chemicals provided connecting **C2C chemicals assessment standard, REACH compliance and GS-LT classification**
- Third party verified  **EPEA**
PART OF DREES & SOMMER
- Based on **collaboration with suppliers** – In case of IP protection, Third party deals directly with our suppliers to ensure confidentiality of data behind the ranking.



- **Individual Environmental Product Déclarations**
- Ruled by international ISO and CEN standards on LCA And EPD development verification and publication
- Mandatory in Europe for complying with energy performance of building directive, for assessing Building construction and use impact.
- Required by Green building certifications
- Ecotoxicity indicators are complex and unclear for non experts.

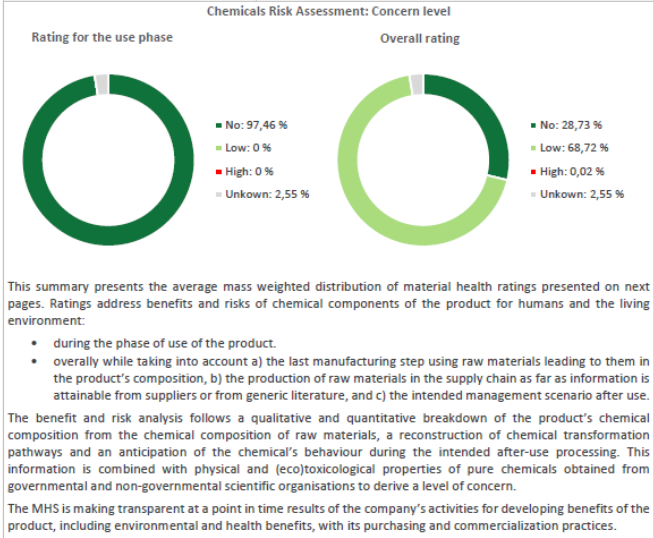
MHS New layout

Example of the iD Square



iD Square

Company:	TARKETT
Product specifications	iD Square; Even Plane
Issue date:	October 15., 2023
Expiration date:	October 14., 2025
Evaluation and declaration threshold:	At least 100 ppm of the final product
After-use scenario:	Tarkett proposes to take back your installation residues and your products after use, thanks to the TARKETT ReStart® Program . Check Tarkett national websites for Restart program availability
EPEA Registry No:	40507.2
MHS Version:	3.0



iD Square

FUNCTION	CHEMICAL	CAS	CONTENT	EPEA RATING		GS-LT GS-BM ^(H)	REACH
				Use phase	Overall		
PVC	Polyvinylchloride	9002-86-2	40.3%			LT-P1	✓
	PVC polymerization additives ^(H)	Proprietary ^(H)	1.5%			N.I.	-
	Transitional use of PVC is tolerated in durable applications designed with good materials and a collection and recycling program in place ^(H) . Vinyl chloride content is below 1 ppm in purchased products. The PVC resin products are produced with chlorine originating from membrane-based chloralkali processes according to today best available technologies. Suppliers of the PVC resin products do not disclose the identity of polymerization auxiliaries. Mentioned amounts are estimate maxima based on scientific literature and the knowledge of the polymerization process type. VOC tests performed on comparable products do not indicate immediate emissions that could be traced back to polymerization additives. Nanomaterials: No.						
Fillers	Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	33.8%			LT-UNK	✓
	Aluminium trihydrate	1333-84-2				LT-UNK	✓
	Crystalline silica - Quartz type ^(H)	14808-60-7				LT-1	✓
	Glass fibres ^(H)	65997-17-3				LT-UNK	✓
Fillers consist of pulverized calcium carbonate of virgin with particles with a mean size of 20 and 40 µm respectively and the flame retardant aluminium trihydrate. Calcium carbonate and glass fibres originating from recycled flooring recover a function as filler. Low levels of quartz contained in virgin calcium carbonate raw materials. Nanomaterials: No.							
Plasticizers	1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,2-diisononyl ester (DINCH)	166412-78-8	19.5%			LT-UNK	✓
	Terephthalic acid, dioctyl ester (DEHT)	6422-86-2				LT-UNK	✓
	Dibutyl terephthalate (DBT)	1962-75-0				None	✓
	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (DEHA)	103-23-1				LT-P1	✓
	1,2-Cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1-methyl, 2-isononyl ester (MINCH) ^(H)	Not available	52382-55-9			N.I.	✓
	Terephthalic acid, butyl methyl ester (MBT) ^(H)	52382-55-9				N.I.	✓
	Alternative to phthalate plasticizers approved for food contact application with high migration limit reflecting a much better safety profile. DINCH is produced by hydrogenation of DINP with thus modified properties. No toxicity identifiable, especially no mutagenicity, carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity observed in animal tests. DBT is an equivalent sensitizer. No concern with synthesis impurities MBT and MINCH irrespective of their amount < 0.1% in the total composition. Nanomaterials: No.						
Heat stabilizers	Soybean oil, epoxidized (ESBO)	8013-07-8	1.9%			LT-P1	✓
	Tris(isodecyl) phosphite	77745-66-5				LT-P1	✓
	Tris(isodecyl) phosphite	25448-25-3				LT-P1	✓
	Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, zinc salt, basic	85203-81-2				LT-UNK	✓
	Neodecanoic acid, zinc salt, basic	84418-68-8				None	✓
	2-Ethylhexanoic acid, potassium salt	3164-85-0				LT-UNK	✓
	Dibenzoylmethane	120-46-7				LT-UNK	✓
	2-[2-n-Butoxyethoxy]ethanol	112-34-5				LT-P1	✓
	Benzene, C10-13-Alkyl derivatives	67774-74-7				LT-UNK	✓
	Other heat stabilizer components	Proprietary				LT-UNK	✓
ESBO is a scavenger of hydrochloric acid that may be formed during the production and the flooring use period. It has additionally a plasticizing effect. The migration potential of hazardous components of the heat stabilization system is expected low if not even absent due to absence of volatility. Conditions for restrictions of the volatile 2-[2-n-Butoxyethoxy]ethanol defined in EU legislation do not apply to occurrences in flooring productions recipes. Nanomaterials: No.							

iD Square

FUNCTION	CHEMICAL	CAS	CONTENT	EPEA RATING		GS-LT GS-BM ^(M)	REACH	
				Use phase	Overall			
Reinforcement	Glass veil	65997-17-3	1.4%			LT-UNK	✓	
	Polyethyleneterephthalate	25038-59-9				LT-UNK	✓	
	Binder chemicals	Proprietary				N.I.	-	
	A glass fibre veil and a polyester veil are two alternatives for enhancing the dimension stability of iD Square. They are encapsulated in the flooring matrix. The glass fibre based veil consists of fibres with a diameter exceeding 10 µm and a length of 12 mm. No information on the specific binder composition (About 25% of the reinforcement system) but no concern seen. Nanomaterials: No.							
Coloration agents	Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	0.5%			LT-1	✓	
	Carbon Black	61512-59-2				BM1	✓	
	Pigment Yellow 93	5580-57-4				LT-P1	✓	
	Pigment Blue 15:1	12238-87-1				LT-UNK	✓	
	Other pigments	Proprietary				LT-UNK	✓	
					LT-UNK	✓		
					N.I.	-		
	The globally non-consensual labelling of titanium dioxide with the H351 (Suspected of causing cancer via inhalation) applies to titanium dioxide in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm. This does not apply to titanium dioxide products used for the production of iD Square. Potential health issue related to dust inhalation during mining/production of titanium dioxide raw materials not excluded, though. No concern in the finished product due to encapsulation in the polymer matrix. Copper containing pigments are not recommended in the context of PVC for prevention of the formation of dioxins in case of accidental fire. No issue under normal conditions of use and in the target ReStart® recycling scenario. Chlorinated pigments are seen problematic because their demand contributes to stabilizing the general market offer of chemicals not supported by the charter for a responsible use of PVC and chlorine management ^(H) . Nanomaterials: No.							
	Other additives, processing aids and impurities	Azodicarbonamide	123-77-3	1.0%			LT-UNK	✓
		Sodium oxide	12401-86-4				LT-UNK	✓
Other additives		Proprietary				N.I.	-	
Azodicarbonamide has mutagenic potential and is classified as substance of very high concern (SVHC) in the EU for its strong sensitization potential. It is decomposed to benign chemicals during the blowing reaction and present at most as traces in the finished product. At most 0.2% of the total product composition, originating from both virgin and recycled content, are not defined in this functional category. For the other identified components, no significant hazards and no risk expectable. Nanomaterials: No.								
Surface Treatment	Pentaerythritol tetracrylate	4986-89-4	0.1%			LT-UNK	✓	
	Other precursors of the surface treatment	Proprietary				LT-P1	✓	
Complex coating macropolymer based on polyurethane acrylate that is UV cured during application. It fulfils a double function as protection of the flooring against abrasion during use and barrier against migration of mobile chemicals to the indoor environment. Chemicals listed in this section are not present as such in the finished product anymore and have lost properties that lead to specification for hazard labelling of raw materials. While recycling within the ReStart® process, surface treatment lose their function and contribute as a filler without detrimental impacts to the safety properties of flooring products of the next generation. Nanomaterials: No.								
THEREOF								
Content sourced from abundant minerals		50%	Calcium carbonate and the chlorine of PVC originate from abundant mineral resource.					
Recycled content	- Internal post-industrial source (Reprocessed own production output)	1.9%	The recycled content used to produce iD Square is originating from Tarkett own production. Its composition is currently chemically defined for 95% of its mass.					
	- Post-installation / Pre-use source	-						
	- Post-use source	-						
Biologically renewable content	- Animal	-	No chemical with a possible animal origin is identified.					
	- Vegetal	1.0%						
			Epoxylized soybean oil is of vegetal origin.					

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What's inside?

First page

iD Square

Company:	TARKETT
Product specifications	iD Square; Even Plane
Issue date:	October 15., 2023
Expiration date:	October 14., 2025
Evaluation and declaration threshold:	At least 100 ppm of the final product
After-use scenario:	Tarkett proposes to take back your installation residues and your products after use, thanks to the TARKETT ReStart® Program . Check Tarkett national websites for Restart program availability
EPEA Registry No:	40507.2
MHS Version:	3.0

List of product covered

2 year validity document



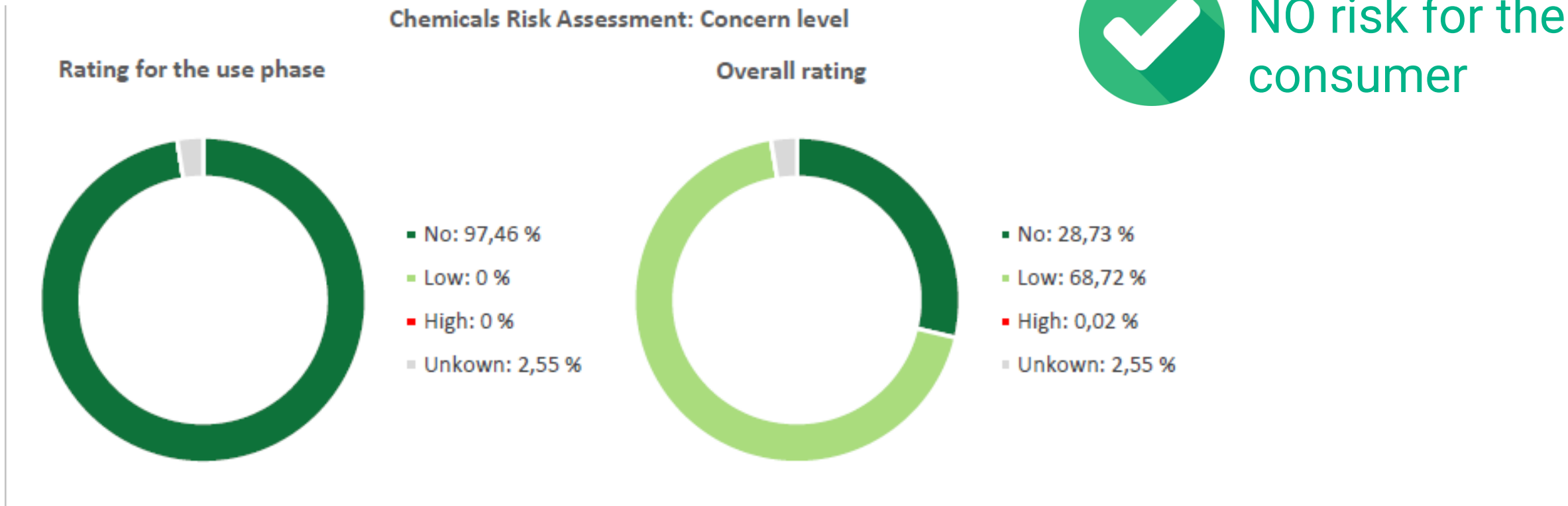
Proof of recycled content

Second-time MHS for this product

Extract from iD Square MHS

What's inside?

Overview of the rating



Extract from iD Square MHS

What's inside?

Formula of the product

Unique numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) to every chemical substance described in the open scientific literature

% (weight) of the component in the formula

Colour-coded rating given by the EPEA

GreenScreen List Translator Score and GreenScreen Benchmark Score according to Toxnot classification, an American classification of chemicals (<https://toxnot.com/>)

REACH is the European Community Regulation on chemicals and their safe use.

Comment of the EPEA on the use or the exposure to this component

FUNCTION	CHEMICAL	CAS	CONTENT	EPEA RATING		GS-LT GS-BM ^(a)	REACH
				Use phase	Overall		
PVC	Polyvinylchloride	9002-86-2	40.3%	No concern	Moderate concern	LT-P1	✓
	PVC polymerization additives ^(b)	Proprietary ^(c)	1.5%	Unknown concern - Task for knowledge development	Unknown concern - Task for knowledge development	N.I.	-
	Transitional use of PVC is tolerated in durable applications designed with good materials and a collection and recycling program in place ^(d) . Vinyl chloride content is below 1 ppm in purchased products. The PVC resin products are produced with chlorine originating from membrane-based chloralkali processes according to today best available technologies. Suppliers of the PVC resin products do not disclose the identity of polymerization auxiliaries. Mentioned amounts are estimate maxima based on scientific literature and the knowledge of the polymerization process type. VOC tests performed on comparable products do not indicate immediate emissions that could be traced back to polymerization additives. Nanomaterials: No.						
Fillers	Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	33.8%	No concern	No concern	LT-UNK	✓
	Aluminium trihydrate	1333-84-2		No concern	Moderate concern	LT-UNK	✓
	Crystalline silica - Quartz type ^(b)	14808-60-7		No concern	Moderate concern	LT-1	✓
	Glass fibers ^(b)	65997-17-3		No concern	Moderate concern	LT-UNK	✓

Extract from iD Square MHS

Transparency

Our Achievements



95%

of our raw materials – covering 5000 materials – are third-party assessed based on Cradle to Cradle® criteria

69%

of raw materials are now abundant, rapidly renewable, or recycled.



What is Cradle to Cradle®?

Cradle to Cradle® sets global standards for products that are safe, circular and made responsibly.

26

Cradle to Cradle® certifications covering a wide range of product categories: 4 Gold, 9 Silver, 6 Bronze.

Material Health Statements (MHS) on demand



Disclosing exact composition of our products, right down to 0.01%

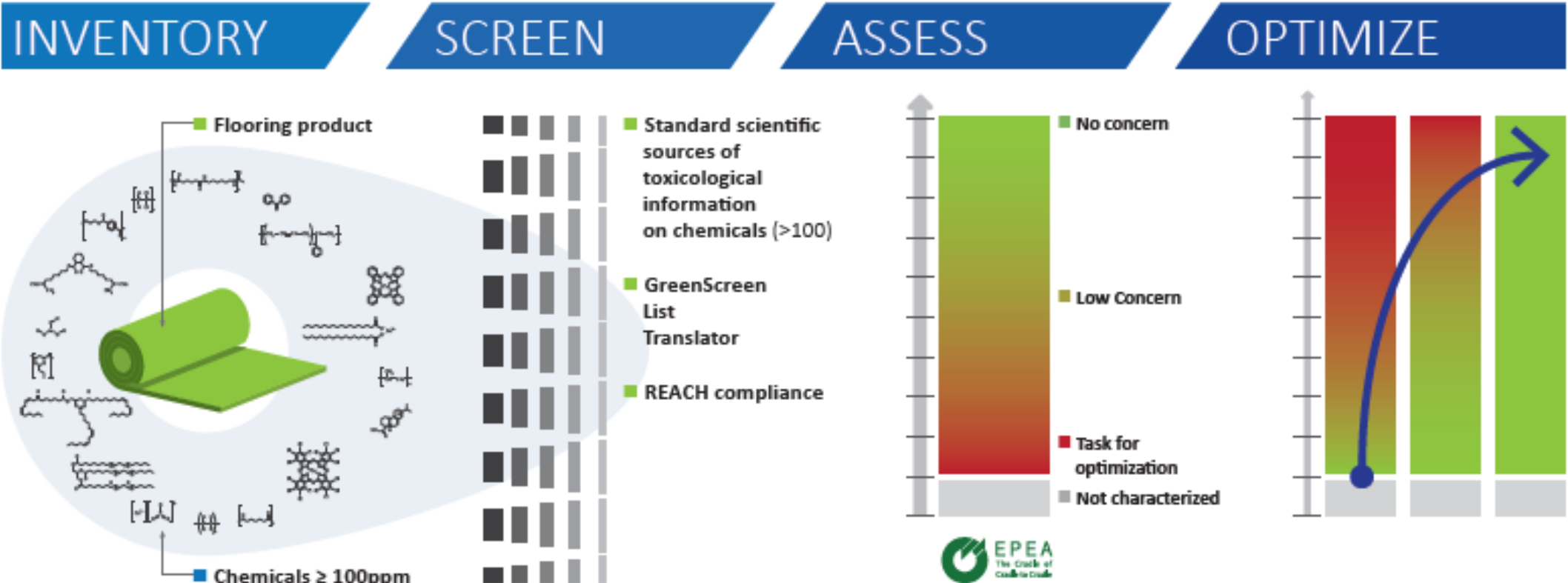
75% of our collections in Europe have an MHS.

Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)



65% of our collections in Europe have an EPD disclosing the climate impact throughout the product life cycle.

Tarkett's Path for product optimisation



100 ppm = 0,01%



Third party verification

CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE



- SBTi: Approval of our 2030 climate targets in January 2023.



- EcoVadis: Platinum in 2024, i.e. top 1% of all 130,000 rated companies in 180 countries.



- CDP Climate Rating: A score, top 2% of 24 800 rated companies in February 2025.



- Global Compact: First flooring manufacturer to join the United Nations Global Compact in 2010.



- Cradle to Cradle® certification for products applied since 2010.



- Europe's Climate Leaders: Achieved ranking by Financial Times UK and Statista since 2022.

Thank you.

Myriam Tryjefaczka

Tarkett Sustainability and public affairs EMEA

Myriam.tryjefaczka@tarkett.com

Reflections from Industry Representatives



Marcia Frieze, CEO

Reflections from Industry Representatives



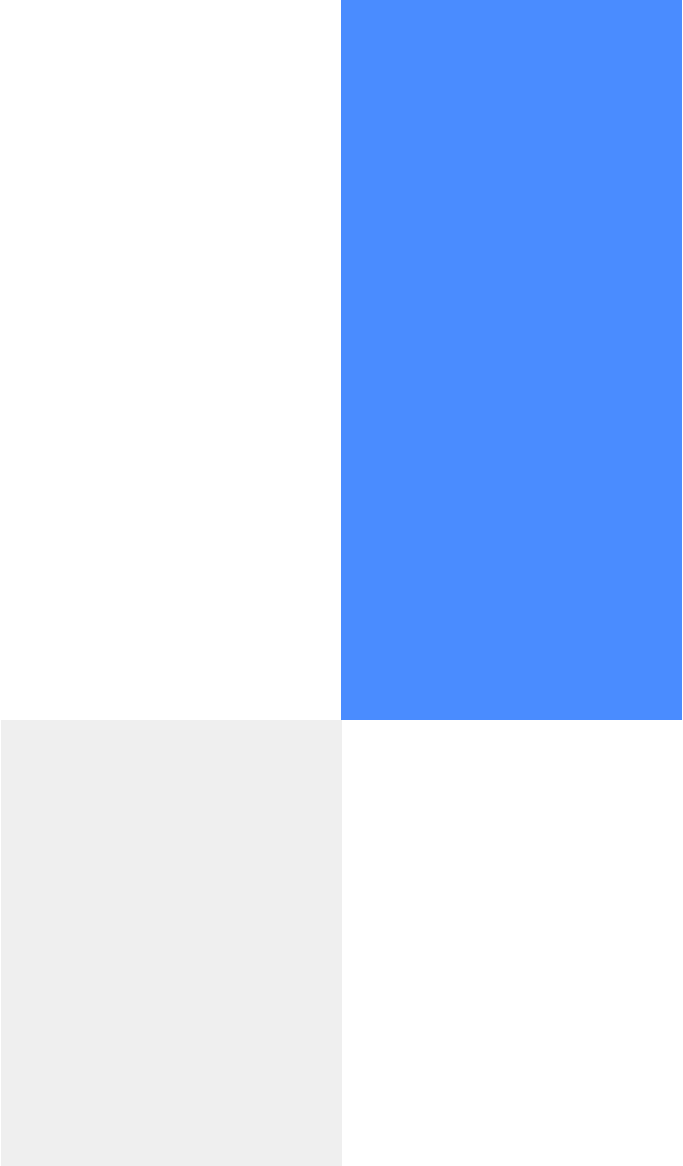
Bettina Sigglekaw

Reflections from Industry Representatives

PHILIPS

Thaddeus (Teddy) Anim-Somuah

Questions & Answers



Group Discussion with guided questions



What are the overlaps, gaps or complementarities between chemical footprint approaches?

Chemical 6

Overlap 4

Supplier 3

Approaches 3

products/chemicals into account, e.g. what impact chemicals have for waste handling, recycling, circular economy... Thank you!

S

Siggelkow

Transparency, getting supplier info, identify risks and transform to more sustainable solutions

TA

Thaddeus Anim-Somuah

Overlap : targets on chemical reduction

Identifying what is hazardous

LCA methodology

Engagement of stakeholders such as suppliers

A

Azeb

Not sure

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What are the overlaps, gaps or complementarities between chemical footprint approaches?

Chemical 6

Overlap 4

Supplier 3

Approaches 3



Anonymous

Some overlap, but also different list of chemicals addressed.

WS

Wondwossen Sintayehu

I see that the approaches are working for their specific members. So jurisdictional overlap seems rare unless members use several approaches.

BM

Benjamyn Marks

In supplier facilities' CFs, is there double counted and redundancy in customer requests?

NB

Nathalie Buijs

I don't know, I'm here to learn more about them 😊 I wanted to know to what extent the different approaches take the waste phase of products/chemicals into account, e.g. what impact chemicals have for waste handling, recycling, circular economy... Thank you!



What are the overlaps, gaps or complementarities between chemical footprint approaches?

Chemical 6

Overlap 4

Supplier 3

Approaches 3

AH

Afsaneh Hassani
Database

MH

Md Kamrul Hassan
Other chemical rather than CoHC

KT

Koki Takaki
Are there different chemical footprint approaches?



Anonymous
Methods for protecting confidential business information

EH

Emiko Hase
criteria of risk-based/hazard-based priority chemical

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What are the overlaps, gaps or complementarities between chemical footprint approaches?

Chemical 6

Overlap 4

Supplier 3

Approaches 3

DK

Deepti Kapil

Overlap in Use of chemicals across the different sectors



Anonymous

Different levels of product complexities

MR

Mark Rossi

Overlaps: all require comprehensive chemical ingredient inventory

AH

Afsaneh Hassani

Database

MH

Md Kamrul Hassan

Other chemical rather than CoHC

KT

Koki Takaki

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Are there other approaches to be considered? How would they contribute?

- **Machine Learning** can enhance / approach human anatomical and physiological traces to the NCDS
- BM** **Benjamyn Marks**
Differentiation between CiP and manufacturing process chemicals at facility-level in production supply chain
- EH** **Emiko Hase**
should be aligned with D1G S C, D3reporting standards
- Anonymous**
SSbD approach and associated tools
- MR** **Mark Rossi**
Countries could track CoCs by total imports of CoCs as a chemical footprint metric
- NB** **Nathalie Buijs**
Ecodesign? I saw it mentioned in one of the approaches listed...



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Are there other approaches to be considered? How would they contribute?

TA

Thaddeus Anim-Somuah

Ecodesign and safety by design

Also consider identifying chemicals based on their GHS categories (Hazard Symbols on SDS)

MH

Md Kamrul Hassan

ZDHC

SW

Sherika Whitelocke-Ballingsingh

Public Health Surveillance Approach: Human anatomical and physiological traces to the NCDS

BM

Benjamyn Marks

Differentiation between CiP and manufacturing process chemicals at facility-level in production supply chain

EH

Emiko Hase

should be aligned with D1G S C, D3reporting standards



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Which chemical footprint approaches support identifying chemicals of concern?

Chemical Footprint Project



WBCSD's PSA



USEtox / LCA / EPD



PRTR



Cradle-to-Cradle



Others





Which approaches are suitable for quantifying INPUTS of chemicals of concern along the value chain?

USEtox / LCA / EPD



Chemical Footprint Project



WBCSD's PSA



PRTR



Cradle-to-Cradle



Others



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Which approaches are suitable for quantifying IMPACTS from chemicals of concern along the value chain?

Chemical Footprint Project



WBCSD's PSA



USEtox / LCA / EPD



Cradle-to-Cradle



PRTR



Others



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Opportunities &
next steps



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What key opportunities for synergies / alignment in applications do you see for chemical footprint approaches?

Data 5

Product 3

Chemical 3

MR

Mark Rossi

They can be seen as a menu of approaches, with end users selecting which tool(s) are most appropriate to them based on data availability, costs and desired outcomes

BM

Benjamyn Marks

Measured chemical inputs at facility-level vs product-level, perhaps with UNTP conformance criteria

MH

Md Kamrul Hassan

Legal application

IN

Iman fadhil nassar

Opportunities include: harmonizing methods, integrating chemical footprinting into supply chains, data sharing, and aligning with regulatory and voluntary initiatives.



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What key opportunities for synergies / alignment in applications do you see for chemical footprint approaches?

Data 5

Product 3

Chemical 3

SW

Sherika Whitelocke-Ballingsingh

Data: Qualitative, along with comparative quantitative (health disaggregated data, OSHA OSHA-related, ethnic-specific data, regional)

S

Siggelkow

Integrating frameworks into each other is important. E.g. with our PVP /PSA approach, we can leverage detailed data based on the priorities and on the same time creating a holistic overview, which also is looking forward anticipating potential enhanced requirements

EH

Emiko Hase

again, align and collaboration with WS D1 and D3

KT

Koki Takaki

Other Disclosure and reporting standards



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What key opportunities for synergies / alignment in applications do you see for chemical footprint approaches?

Data 5

Product 3

Chemical 3

MF

Marcia Frieze

Increase awareness of transparency in identifying hazardous ingredients in products and also consider how the the chemicals to produce the products can be safer

NB

Nathalie Buijs

Alignment with sustainability reporting and due diligence frameworks (EU: CSRD / CSDDD)

TA

Thaddeus Anim-Somuah

Harmonising lists/ definitions, data required and measurement methods
Harmonising what a “good” target is (inspiration from SBTi)
Finding ways in which they can complement each other: for instance one one feed into the other
Creating different overview per product, per factory, per company



What kind of support or guidance would help implementation to deliver GFC targets? Please enter maximum 3 words

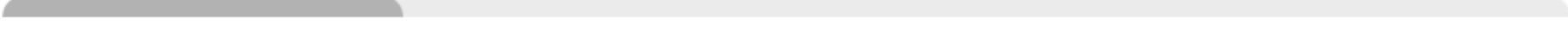
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What would you suggest are the 3 main priorities as next steps for the Implementation Programme? (you can suggest others in the next question)

1. Develop guidance to apply chemical footprint approaches in sector programmes
A horizontal progress bar with a green segment on the left, indicating approximately 65% of the vote.
2. Industry sectors commit to using chemical footprint approaches connected to specific GFC targets
A horizontal progress bar with a green segment on the left, indicating approximately 40% of the vote.
3. Harmonisation chemical footprint nomenclature and initiate work towards an international standard
A horizontal progress bar with a green segment on the left, indicating approximately 45% of the vote.
4. Launch chemical footprint community of practice to enhance knowledge sharing
A horizontal progress bar with a grey segment on the left, indicating approximately 20% of the vote.
5. Acknowledge frontrunners in application of chemical footprint approaches
A horizontal progress bar with a grey segment on the left, indicating approximately 10% of the vote.



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What are other main priorities as next steps for the Implementation Programme?

SW

Sherika Whitelocke-Ballingsingh

Training content specific to the health sector for a comprehensive understanding and dialogue.



Anonymous

design road map, time line

AL

Anne laure

Integration chemo Hal

Footprint with other sustainabilities drivers to ensure broader reach

EH

Emiko Hase

be aligned with D1 and D3

NB

Nathalie Buijs

Truly consider the entire lifecycle of products, including the waste phase, recycling and circular economy.



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What are other main priorities as next steps for the Implementation Programme?

-  Anonymous
Milestones
-  Marcia Frieze
As a manufacturer in the healthcare industry we take a holistic approach focusing on product life cycle as well as safety and sustainability.
-  Mark Rossi
To ensure sufficient resources are available to do the work. which means prioritization is critical. Ambitions are beyond resources
-  Siggelkow
Formulate vision and target
-  Sherika Whitelocke-Ballingsingh
Training content specific to the health sector for a comprehensive understanding and dialogue.

Please fill in the online survey



bit.ly/cfp-oewg-gfc

Survey open until 31 July 2025

Thank you!

Sign up to stay informed



<https://forms.office.com/e/CFQBAcd53p>