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Global Framework on Chemicals – tracking progress: measurability structure and indicators

Tracking progress: measurability structure and indicators of the Global Framework on Chemicals – supplementary information

Note by the secretariat

1. The annexes to the present note provide supplementary information in support of document UNEP/GFC/IC.1/4 entitled "Tracking progress: measurability structure and indicators of the Global Framework on Chemicals". Annexes I and II present information on the approaches for assessing the high-level indicators on the global burden of disease and the global environmental burden attributable to chemicals and waste, respectively. Annex III relates to the target indicators proposed by the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators. It includes, for those indicators where the secretariat has been assigned custodianship or co-custodianship, a feasibility assessment.

2. The present note, including its annexes, has not been formally edited.

* UNEP/GFC/IC.1/1.

Annex I

High-level indicator on the global burden of disease attributable to chemicals and waste

Complementary approaches to monitoring health impacts of chemicals

1. This note accompanies the global burden of disease factsheet from selected chemicals and provides additional context on the interpretation, strengths, limitations and potential complementary approaches relevant to the indicator.

2. Current global burden of disease estimates provide important information on the health impacts attributable to selected chemical exposures and are highly relevant for informing policy development and priority setting. However, their coverage remains limited. Among environmental chemical risk factors affecting the general population, lead and radon are currently the only single-chemical exposures for which a comprehensive burden of disease assessment is available. Other chemical-related estimates are largely restricted to broader groups of occupational exposures. These include occupational carcinogens such as arsenic, asbestos, benzene, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, diesel engine exhaust, formaldehyde, nickel, silica, sulphuric acid and trichloroethylene, as well as occupational exposure to particulates including dusts, fumes and gases. Indicators based on unintentional poisonings primarily capture acute health impacts arising from high-level exposures. Together, these estimates provide valuable but incomplete information on the overall burden of disease associated with chemicals.

3. The development of burden of disease estimates relies on comparative risk assessment methodologies. These require sufficient epidemiological evidence linking exposures to specific health outcomes, robust exposure-response relationships, and population-level exposure data. Where these inputs are lacking, burden of disease estimates cannot be generated. Consequently, many chemicals and health outcomes of public health concern are not currently represented in existing global burden of disease assessments, despite evidence of their potential contribution to disease and disability. Existing estimates should therefore be considered as providing a partial rather than comprehensive picture of the health burden associated with chemicals, pollution and waste.

4. For this reason, complementary approaches may be useful when considering progress under the Global Framework on Chemicals. While burden of disease estimates remain the most direct measure of health impact, progress in chemicals management may also be reflected through changes in exposure levels, implementation of risk-management measures, institutional capacities, and other actions designed to protect human health. Such information can provide valuable context in areas where burden of disease estimates are not yet available.

5. One example is the WHO Health and Environment Country Scorecard1 approach. These scorecards are designed to provide a concise snapshot of where countries stand in addressing major environmental threats to health and to help identify priorities, gaps and areas requiring further attention. They bring together information across three dimensions: exposure, health impact, and policy response, to provide a practical and policy-relevant overview of progress that can support decision-making and resource allocation.

6. Applied to chemicals, this approach illustrates how burden of disease estimates can be considered alongside complementary information on:

- exposure to chemicals or hazardous agents;
- health impacts and health events; and
- policies, programmes, capacities, and risk-management measures intended to reduce exposure and prevent disease.

7. Such information is intended to complement burden of disease estimates. Considered together, these dimensions may provide a broader understanding of progress towards protecting human health from the harmful effects of chemicals, pollution and waste than can be obtained from burden of disease estimates alone.

8. At the same time, important challenges remain. Many potential exposure, health impact and policy-response indicators are not yet supported by harmonized reporting systems, internationally

[1] https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/monitoring/scorecards

agreed methodologies, or clearly defined custodianship arrangements. Reporting capacities also vary considerably across countries, affecting data availability and comparability. Further technical work will therefore be required to strengthen monitoring systems, improve data collection and reporting, identify appropriate custodians, and build consensus on practical and scientifically robust indicators.

9. As indicators are considered for adoption at IC1, this document highlights the value of viewing burden of disease estimates as one component of a broader monitoring framework. Over time, improvements in data availability, reporting systems and scientific evidence may support the development of complementary indicators that, together with GBD estimates, provide a more comprehensive assessment of the health impacts of chemicals and progress under the Global Framework on Chemicals.

10. The factsheet of the global burden of disease is available on the Global Framework on Chemicals website[2].

[2] https://www.unep.org/global-framework-chemicals/international-conference-1/pre-session-meeting-documents

Annex II

High-level indicator on the global environmental burden attributable to chemicals and waste

I. Introduction

1. This annex summarizes the proposed approach for measuring the high-level indicator on the global environmental burden attributable to chemicals and waste. It provides an overview of the overall approach, structure, composition, and methodology, as well as areas of ongoing and future work. The factsheet of the high-level indicator is available online.[1] Additional information is also available on the website of the Global Framework on Chemicals. [2]

II. Overall approach

2. As laid out in annex III to the Global Framework on Chemicals on the measurability structure, the overall aim of the indicator on the global environmental burden, alongside the indicator on the global burden of disease, is to measure progress towards the vision of the Framework. For measuring purposes, the "environmental burden" is understood as the degradation of the environment and its services that results from activities involving chemicals and waste throughout their life cycle.

3. The proposed approach for measuring the global environmental burden is based on a pressure-state-impact model, derived from the driving forces-pressure-state-impact-response framework. This model links the life cycle of chemicals, including extraction, production, consumption and disposal (drivers), to emissions and releases to the environment (pressure), their presence in environmental media (state), and impacts on areas such as ecosystem services, biodiversity and climate (impact). While the direct environmental burden is found at the downstream end of chemical and waste pollution (state/impact), upstream (drivers/pressure) and midstream (pressure/state) factors provide context and can help anticipate trends of this burden.

III. Structure and composition

4. Building on the overall approach above, the global environmental burden indicator comprises a suite of indicators across these dimensions that are assessed against the indicator criteria set out in annex III to the Framework. The global environmental burden indicator consists of different types of information, including core and supplementary indicators, context signals and other relevant information as follows:

a) Core indicators that define the pressure, state, and impact dimensions of the high-level indicator. These indicators are quantitative, meet the indicator criteria and satisfy methodological requirements for aggregation and inclusion in the high-level indicator results.

b) Supplementary indicators that provide additional quantitative information. These indicators meet the indicator criteria and satisfy methodological requirements for aggregation but are not directly included in the high-level indicator results.

c) Context signals that provide contextual information to support the interpretation of the global environmental burden results. These may not qualify as standard indicators, as they may not be available at the country level, updated regularly, or linked to a formal custodian. However, they enhance transparency by providing insights into the broader system context, data availability, and assessment coverage, either across dimensions or for a specific one.

d) Additional information from relevant resources linked to the high-level indicator structure, such as global case studies or reports, and regional coverage of relevant indicators related to the environmental burden.

5. The different elements of the high-level indicator are represented in Figure 1 below.

[1] https://www.unep.org/global-framework-chemicals/international-conference-1/pre-session-meeting-documents
[2] https://www.unep.org/global-framework-chemicals/open-ended-ad-hoc-group-measurability-and-indicators

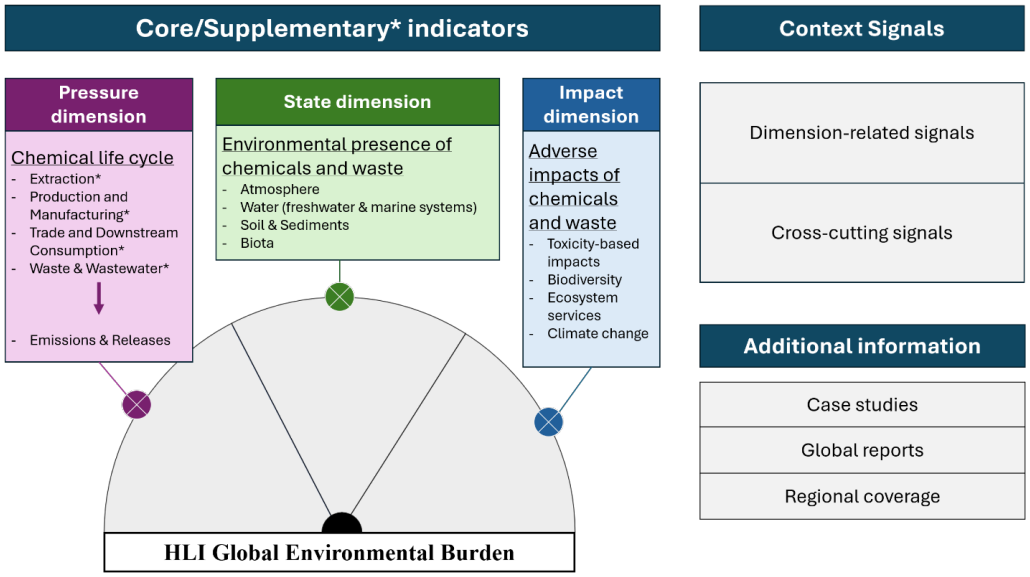


Figure 1. Illustration of the three dimensions of the global environmental burden and their constituent groups. *Core indicators are included in the aggregation and form the basis of the high-level indicator result, while supplementary indicators may be aggregated but do not contribute directly to the result. Context signals support interpretation of result. Additional information provides illustrative and narrative context.*

IV. Methodological approach

6. A framework has been developed to operationalize the three dimensions of the global environmental burden. This framework serves as the foundation for weighing and aggregating the indicators that inform the high-level indicator and support the construction of results. The methodology is designed to provide flexibility and transparency, accommodate improvements in data, assess and display gaps and the completeness of its constituting indicators' coverage (e.g. geographical). Results may be presented as scores, values, percentages or trends.

7. To complement existing indicators, datasets and address gaps, particularly for the assessment of the state and impact dimensions, modelling approaches are considered. While the limitations associated with modelling are acknowledged, these approaches can support the estimation of predicted environmental concentrations under the state dimension and potential toxicity impacts under the impact dimension.

8. To test the proposed methodology, piloting is conducted on selected components of the high-level indicator. This process includes assessing indicators completeness and geographic coverage, modelling potential toxicity impacts using USEtox, and evaluating context signals. Aggregation methods and other modelling approaches are being tested as the work advances.

9. Visualization of the global environmental burden results is another important aspect. Different approaches may be considered, potentially in parallel, including sectoral and chemical-grouping visualization "layers".

V. Areas for future work

10. Areas of ongoing and future work include further testing, validation and implementation of the methodological approach that has been developed. This includes piloting selected models, testing methods for indicator harmonization, weighting and aggregation, as well as applying the framework to generate and assess global environmental burden results. Additional priorities include addressing data gaps, refining indicator groupings, context signals, and visualization methods, and further improving approaches for assessing and communicating the environmental burden within the established framework. This includes, among others, considering distance-to-target approaches and, if applicable, identifying reference points, targets and metrics to support interpretation of the results. Further efforts will focus on translation of results into clear, user-friendly outputs and establishing custodianship arrangements for data collection, analysis, updating and communication.

Annex III

Proposed indicators for measuring progress under targets of the strategic objectives

I. Introduction

1. The open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators recommended a total of 63 target-level indicators for further consideration by the International Conference. These include established indicators with confirmed custodians, established indicators complemented by additional information to be collected by the Global Framework on Chemicals secretariat, new indicators for which the secretariat or another organization is proposed as custodian or co-custodian and new indicators for which no custodian has been confirmed.

2. For those indicators where it has been assigned custodianship or co-custodianship, the secretariat was tasked to assess the feasibility of serving in such capacity. This assessment is provided in section II.

3. The expert groups or the confirmed custodians were invited to develop factsheets for each proposed indicators using the interim template proposed in the context of the open-ended ad hoc group (available in annex III to document UNEP/GFC/IC.1/4). The secretariat was also tasked to review the proposed methodology and/or factsheets for those indicators where it has been assigned custodianship or co-custodianship. Factsheets for all proposed indicators are available on the additional resources section of the International Conference documents webpage. [3]

II. Indicative assessment of proposed indicators for secretariat custodianship /co-custodianship

4. At its ninth meeting, the open-ended ad hoc group requested the secretariat to assess the feasibility of serving as a custodian or co-custodian for a total of 40 proposed indicators. Of these proposed indicators, the secretariat was suggested as custodian for 28 and co-custodian for 12 indicators. Among the proposed indicators, 33 are new indicators and 7 are existing indicators under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions. The complete list of the proposed indicators is contained in annex I to document UNEP/GFC/IC.1/4.

5. The feasibility of serving as custodian or co-custodian depends on several factors, including the availability of financial, human and technical resources; the availability, accessibility and quality of information; the willingness and capacity of relevant stakeholders to report on a regular basis; the existence of sustainable reporting arrangements; and the completion, testing and validation of the proposed methodologies.

6. The secretariat based its assessment on information provided in the indicator factsheets prepared initially by the expert groups. Additional sources of information considered were (i) reporting mechanisms under global instruments, (ii) relevant international databases and information systems, (iii) publicly available data sources, and (iv) consultations with partner organizations and experts. The assessment was first conducted against the indicator criteria set out in annex III to the Framework[4]. As a result, some proposed indicators were identified as not meeting the selection criteria. These are listed in document UNEP/GFC/IC.1/4, section B of annex I, and relate to targets A3, A7, D1, D2, D3 and E3. Limitations for effective custodianship included data availability, regular updating, data accessibility and stakeholder participation in data collection and data comparability through standardized methodologies.

7. The secretariat reviewed all 40 proposed indicators, including 36 that meet the established criteria and four that do not. The assessment included considerations of the measurement methodologies for each indicator, the suggested data sources and collection methods, verification requirements and other relevant technical, legal and operational aspects. On this basis, the secretariat

[3] https://www.unep.org/global-framework-chemicals/international-conference-1/pre-session-meeting-documents

[4] Indicator criteria: (a) relevance and/or meaningfulness to the Framework; (b) availability of data to create a baseline and to assess progress; (c) have a designated custodian; (d) allow for regular updating to help ensure sustainability of the measurement; (e) allow for easy access to data and enable stakeholder participation in data collection; and (f) data comparability through standardized methodologies.

estimated the degree of complexity and resources required to operationalize and manage the proposed indicators.

8. The degree of complexity is primarily determined by the type and volume of data to be collected and processed, the availability and accessibility of information, and the need for specific arrangements, including with data holders or partner organizations. The proposed indicators vary in complexity. Some are relatively straightforward to measure through readily accessible data sources, whilst others potentially require the establishment of new reporting mechanisms, the collection, review and analysis of a large volume of data from multiple sources or require further methodological development. Certain proposed indicators are also conditional upon the establishment of formal arrangements with data holders or procurement of licences to ensure ongoing data access. As a result, proposed indicators may be categorized into three levels of complexity:

a) **Low**: indicators rely primarily on existing reporting systems or readily accessible publicly available information, require limited work for data processing and analysis, with limited coordination necessary on each reporting cycle.

b) **Moderate**: indicators require substantial effort for data collection, processing, review, harmonization and analysis. This could involve obtaining information from multiple stakeholders or datasets, and following up on submissions, addressing inconsistencies and coordinating with data holders.

c) **High:** indicators that require extensive initial, and in some cases recurring, work. This could involve establishing and maintaining new reporting mechanisms or complex data access arrangements, collecting and validating large or heterogeneous datasets, and undertaking advanced methodological development or complex analysis. These activities may require sustained coordination and specialised technical expertise.

9. Appendix I, sections A and B, provide an indicative assessment of how the proposed indicators fall under each of these categories.

10. The complexity of each indicator impacts the resources needed as a custodian/co-custodian. These resources support the development, operationalization, monitoring and reporting of indicators and would enable the secretariat to efficiently process large volumes of data into usable information for stakeholders. The type of resources needed ranges from expertise in project management, specialized subject matter areas, legal agreements, data analysis and management, coding, and information technologies (IT). Additionally, there may need to be expert consultations, stakeholder engagement and outreach, communications, capacity-building and provision of guidance and support for reporting. Digital tools and IT infrastructure, including data management and reporting platforms, hosting services, software licenses, data security solutions, translation services and artificial intelligence-assisted tools are additional considerations.

11. Although not all parameters are currently known to determine with certainty the costs that may be associated with serving as custodian or co-custodian, the secretariat has estimated resource requirements for personnel, meetings and consultations, digital and IT tools as well as communication, with a total estimated cost for the period 2027-2029 of ***up to*** approximately USD 2.2 million.

12. The above categorizations and costs are indicative. The degree of complexity assigned to each indicator may evolve over time as methodologies are refined, tested, and operationalized. Resource estimates should be regarded as preliminary and may be subject to adjustments once methodologies and data accessibility are confirmed and necessary arrangements are clarified and established.

Appendix I

Indicative level of complexity for proposed indicators where the secretariat has been assigned custodianship or co-custodianship

A. Proposed indicators that meet the criteria in annex III to the Framework[1]

Target	*Proposed indicator*[a]	*Level of complexity*
Strategic objective A – Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities are in place to support and achieve the safe and sustainable management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.		
Target A1 By 2030, Governments have adopted and are implementing and enforcing legal frameworks, and have established appropriate institutional capacity to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals and waste as appropriate for their national circumstances	A1.6 Number of countries (parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants)[b] with regulatory and assessment schemes for new pesticides and/or new industrial chemicals *[existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the secretariat]*	Low
	A1.7 Number of countries (parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal)[b] that have adopted legislation to implement provisions for the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes and their environmentally sound management *[existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the secretariat]*	Low
Target A2 By 2030, intergovernmental stakeholders develop guidelines to support the needs of interested Governments and relevant stakeholders to implement effective chemicals and waste management strategies, building on, among other things, updates of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals toolbox for decision-making in chemicals management.	A2.2 | B4.3 Number of new or updated guidelines developed by intergovernmental organizations that support identified needs of Governments and stakeholders to implement effective chemicals and waste management strategies *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Target A4 By 2030, stakeholders have effectively prevented all illegal trade and traffic of chemicals and waste.	A4.1 Number of countries (parties to the Basel Convention)[b] that have adopted legislation to prevent illegal traffic of hazardous waste and other wastes and criminalize illegal traffic *[existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the secretariat]*	Low
Target A5	A5.1 Number of countries (parties to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade)[b] sharing information on export notifications	Low

[1] Indicator criteria: (a) relevance and/or meaningfulness to the Framework; (b) availability of data to create a baseline and to assess progress; (c) have a designated custodian; (d) allow for regular updating to [help] ensure sustainability of the measurement; (e) allow for easy access to data and enable stakeholder participation in data collection; and (f) data comparability through standardized methodologies.

By 2030, Governments work towards notifying, regulating or prohibiting the export of chemicals they have prohibited nationally, in line with their international obligations.	provided for banned or severely restricted chemicals *[existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the secretariat]*	
	A5.2 Number of countries prohibiting the export of chemicals prohibited nationally *[new indicator]*	Low
	A5.3 Number of countries regulating the export of chemicals prohibited nationally *[new indicator]*	Low
Target A6 By 2030, all countries have access to poison centres equipped with essential capabilities to prevent and respond to poisonings, as well as access to training in chemical risk prevention and clinical toxicology.	A6.2 Number of countries with access to poison centres established in line with internationally recognized guidance for essential capabilities and training *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Strategic objective B – Comprehensive and sufficient knowledge, data and information are generated, available and accessible to all to enable informed decisions and actions.		
Target B1 By 2035, comprehensive data and information on the properties of chemicals are generated and made available and accessible.	B1.1 Number of chemical substances with publicly accessible data and information (physico-chemical, hazard, exposure data) from recognized chemical information platforms *[new indicator]*	High
Target B2 By 2030, stakeholders make available, to the extent possible, reliable information on chemicals in materials and products throughout the value chain.	B2.1 Number of countries with measures on [globally] harmonized digital products and materials information systems across sectors *[new indicator]*	Moderate
	B2.2 Number of stakeholders, including in industry and the private sector, that use/implement a [globally] harmonized standard/tool/platform for sharing information about chemicals in materials and products along the full value chain (e.g. digital products and materials information system) *[new indicator]*	High
	B2.3 | B3.4 Number of countries that make [globally] harmonized data on chemicals in materials and products publicly accessible *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Target B3 By 2035, stakeholders generate data on the production of chemicals, including the use of chemicals in materials and products, in addition to data on emissions and releases of chemicals and waste to the environment, making these data available and publicly accessible.	B3.4 | B2.3 Number of countries that make [globally] harmonized data on chemicals in materials and products publicly accessible *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Target B4 By 2035, stakeholders apply appropriate guidelines, best available practices and standardized tools for hazard and risk assessment and chemical and waste management.	B4.2 Number of final regulatory actions for which the Chemical Review Committee has established that they have been taken as a consequence of a risk evaluation *[existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the secretariat]*	Low
	B4.3 | A2.2 Number of new or updated guidelines developed by intergovernmental organizations that support identified needs of Governments and stakeholders to implement effective chemicals and waste management strategies *[new indicator]*	Moderate

Target B5 By 2030, educational, training and public awareness programmes on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives and the benefits of reducing chemicals and waste risks have been developed and implemented, taking into consideration a gender-responsive approach.	B5.2 Number and diversity of the people trained in support of the Framework objectives and targets on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives and benefits of reducing chemical and waste risks, disaggregated by gender, region and Framework stakeholder type *[new indicator]*	Low
	B5.3 Number of training materials on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives and benefits of reducing chemical and waste risks developed that are relevant to the Framework *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Target B7 By 2030, stakeholders generate, to the extent possible, and make available comprehensive and accessible monitoring and surveillance data and information on concentrations and potential exposure sources of chemicals in humans (disaggregated by sex, age, region, other demographic factors, and other relevant health determinants as feasible), other biota and environmental media.	B7.1 Number of countries (parties to the Stockholm Convention)[b] providing information on levels and trends of persistent organic pollutants in humans and the environment *[existing indicator, to be complemented by additional information collected by the secretariat]*	Low
	B7.2 Number of stakeholders generating accessible data and information on human biomonitoring and/or surveillance of chemical exposures and health impacts[c] *[new indicator]*	Moderate
	B7.3 Number of countries conducting environmental monitoring of levels of chemicals and waste releases and/or impacts *[new indicator]*	Moderate
	B7.6 Number of countries (parties to the Basel Convention)[b] compiling available statistics (e.g. studies, reports) on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment *[existing indicator, to be complemented by additional information collected by the secretariat]*	Low
Strategic objective D – Safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions in product value chains are in place so that benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and risks are prevented or, where prevention is not feasible, minimized.		
Target D2 By 2035, Governments implement policies that encourage production using safer alternatives and sustainable approaches throughout the life cycle, including best available techniques, green procurement and circular economy approaches.	D2.1 Number of countries with policies to encourage production using safer alternatives and sustainability approaches throughout the life cycle, including best available techniques, green procurement and circular economy approaches *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Target D4 By 2030, relevant stakeholders give priority to sustainable solutions and safer alternatives to harmful substances in products and mixtures, including in consumer products, in their research and innovation programmes.	D4.1 Number of companies that have formal methods to identify, assess and introduce safer and more sustainable alternatives [to harmful substances] used in their products or processes, including through their research and innovation programmes *[new indicator]*	High
	D4.3 Number of companies (and, where relevant, industrial sectors or clusters of companies) that have formally committed to and implemented the substitution of at least one priority [harmful substance] in major product lines or high-volume uses with safer and more sustainable alternatives, documented through corporate policies, reporting or regulatory submissions *[new indicator]*	High
	D4.4 Number of stakeholders that are implementing green and sustainable procurement programmes that explicitly prioritize safer and more sustainable chemical alternatives in products *[new indicator]*	High

Target D5 By 2030, Governments implement policies and programmes to increase support to safer and more sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecology, integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical alternatives, as appropriate.	D5.1 Number of Governments providing information describing the policies and programmes they are implementing to increase support for agroecology, integrated pest management [and] [/or] non-chemical alternatives in agriculture, including any financial support *[new indicator]*	Moderate
	D5.2 Extent of organic agriculture by area, percentage of total farming area and, where available, the number of farms *[new indicator]*	Low
	D5.3 Number of countries (parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity)[b] integrating increased support for agroecology, integrated pest management and the use of non-chemical alternatives, as appropriate, into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Strategic objective E – Enhanced implementation occurs through increased and effective resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacity-building, and integration into all relevant decision-making processes.		
Target E1 By 2035, Governments have mainstreamed the sound management of chemicals and waste through implementation in all relevant sectoral plans, budgets and development plans and development assistance policies and programmes.	E1.1 Number of countries with annual budget allocated for programmes, projects and activities aimed at the sound management of chemicals and waste *[new indicator]*	Moderate
	E1.2 Number of countries with operational mechanisms in place to facilitate coordination for the development of interministerial, multi-stakeholder and multisectoral development assistance policies and programmes *[new indicator]*	Low
Target E2 By 2030, partnerships and networks among sectors and stakeholders are strengthened to achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste.	E2.1 Number of countries with multi-stakeholder/multisectoral partnerships, networks or arrangements integrated into their national chemicals management systems *[new indicator]*	Low
	E2.2 Number of partnerships and networks, their members and outcomes developed under the intergovernmental organizations jointly with other partners and stakeholders aimed at the sound management of chemicals and waste *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Target E3 Adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources from all sources needed to support achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste are identified and mobilized in alignment with the vision, strategic objectives and targets of the Framework in all sectors by and for all stakeholders, including by leveraging private finance and promoting innovative and blended-finance schemes.	E3.2 National level: number of countries with national budget allocated to chemicals-related international assistance *[new indicator]*	Low
Target E4 Funding gaps for the implementation of sound management of chemicals and waste are identified and considered for capacity-building, including through the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund.	E4.1 Number of capacity-building projects funded by the Global Framework on Chemicals Fund and/or other funding mechanisms that explicitly address identified gaps *[new indicator]*	Moderate

Target E5 By 2030, Governments have taken measures to put in place policies to internalize the costs of the sound management of chemicals and waste through different approaches.	E5.1 Number of countries with systems, approaches and/or instruments, such as extended producer responsibility, in place for the private sector addressing the health, remediation and/or other costs associated with chemicals throughout the life cycle *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Target E6 By 2030, stakeholders identify and strengthen, as appropriate, synergies and linkages between chemicals and waste management and other key environmental, health and labour policies, such as those related to climate change solutions, biodiversity conservation, human rights protection, universal health coverage or primary healthcare.	E6.1 Number of countries that integrate chemicals risk prevention and environmental health considerations into strategies, policies and programmes to advance universal health coverage or primary healthcare *[new indicator]*	Moderate
	E6.3 Number of stakeholders that integrate human rights considerations into chemicals and waste management approaches *[new indicator]*	Moderate
	E6.4 Number of stakeholders that integrate chemicals and waste management into key environmental, health and labour policies *[new indicator]*	Moderate

B. Proposed indicators that do not meet the criteria in annex III to the Framework[2]

Target	*Proposed indicator*[a]	*Level of complexity*
Strategic objective A – Legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms and capacities are in place to support and achieve the safe and sustainable management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.		
Target A3 By 2030, companies implement measures identified to prevent or, where prevention is not feasible, minimize adverse effects from chemicals throughout their life cycle**.**	A3.1 | D3.1 Number of companies reporting on dependencies, impacts, risks, opportunities and the environment *[new indicator]*	High
	A3.2 | D3.3 Number of financial institutions that include chemicals and waste in risk assessment, decision-making, policies, practices or disclosures *[new indicator]*	High
Strategic objective D – Safer alternatives and innovative and sustainable solutions in product value chains are in place so that benefits to human health and the environment are maximized and risks are prevented or, where prevention is not feasible, minimized.		
Target D1 By 2030, companies consistently invest in and achieve innovations towards advancing sustainable chemistry and resource efficiency throughout the life cycle of chemicals.	D1.1 Percentage of revenue or research and development expenditure that contributes to advancing sustainable chemistry *[new indicator]*	High

[2] Indicator criteria: (a) relevance and/or meaningfulness to the Framework; (b) availability of data to create a baseline and to assess progress; (c) have a designated custodian; (d) allow for regular updating to help ensure sustainability of the measurement; (e) allow for easy access to data and enable stakeholder participation in data collection; and (f) data comparability through standardized methodologies.

Target D2 By 2035, Governments implement policies that encourage production using safer alternatives and sustainable approaches throughout the life cycle, including best available techniques, green procurement and circular economy approaches.	D2.2 | E3.3 Private sector: number of countries that have taxonomies for activities recognized under the Framework *[new indicator]*	Moderate
Target D3 By 2030, the private sector, including the finance sector, incorporates strategies and policies to implement the sound management of chemicals and waste in its finance approaches and business models and applies internationally recognized or equivalent reporting standards.	D3.1 | A3.1 Number of companies reporting on dependencies, impacts, risks, opportunities and the environment *[new indicator]*	High
	D3.3 | A3.2 Number of financial institutions that include chemicals and waste in risk assessment, decision-making, policies, practices or disclosures *[new indicator]*	High
Strategic objective E – Enhanced implementation occurs through increased and effective resource mobilization, partnerships, cooperation, capacity-building, and integration into all relevant decision-making processes.		
Target E3 Adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources from all sources needed to support achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste are identified and mobilized in alignment with the vision, strategic objectives and targets of the Framework in all sectors by and for all stakeholders, including by leveraging private finance and promoting innovative and blended-finance schemes.	E3.3 | D2.2 Private sector: number of countries that have taxonomies for activities recognized under the Framework *[new indicator]*	Moderate

[a] The numbering of the draft indicators (i.e. A1.1, A1.2, etc.) agreed during the intersessional process has been retained to ensure consistency, traceability and transparency. This has resulted in non-sequential numbering.

[b] Non-parties may also provide data through the secretariat.

[c] Proposed indicator B7.4 was removed and replaced by proposed indicator B7.2 following the ninth meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group, based on the recommendation of the small group of experts, subject to acknowledging the importance behind biomonitoring as a part of surveillance and noting that stakeholders are able to share information available for their population/country of interest, according to their national and security situation.