UN environment programme

Global Framework on Chemicals

7th meeting of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators

19 November 2025

Online

2:00 pm to 4:00 pm (CET)

1. Opening and welcome

1. Opening and welcome

House keeping rules

- Meeting is being held in **English only**.
- Do not hesitate to use the **"Chat" to ask questions** or share your views.
- **"Raise your hand"** if you wish to take the floor.
- The meeting will be recorded for internal purposes only.
- **AI transcription** is not allowed
- **Documents for the meeting** are available on the meeting webpage including the overview tables with the indicators that will be proposed today.

2. Organizational matters

2. Adoption of agenda

1. Opening and welcome
2. **Organizational matters**: Adoption of the agenda and previous meeting report
3. Reporting of **workstream 1** regarding the completion of the indicator factsheets for the 22 indicators

4. Presentation of indicators proposed, and questions raised by:
    a. **Small group of experts** focusing on strategic objective **A**
    b. **Small group of experts** focusing on strategic objective **B**
    c. **Small group of experts** focusing on strategic objective **D**
    d. **Small group of experts** focusing on strategic objective **E**

5. Update on work of the **task forces**:
    a. Task force on the global environmental burden
    b. Task force on the global burden of disease

6. **Next steps**:
    a. Proposed **way forward** for small groups of experts and task forces
    b. Next meetings and milestones: Hybrid **expert meeting in February** 2026
7. **Any other business**
8. **Closure of the meeting**

2. Adoption of previous meeting report

The meeting report of the 6th OEAHGMI held on 27 August was made available to all participants through the meeting website

3. Reporting of workstream 1

3. Workstream 1 – indicator factsheets

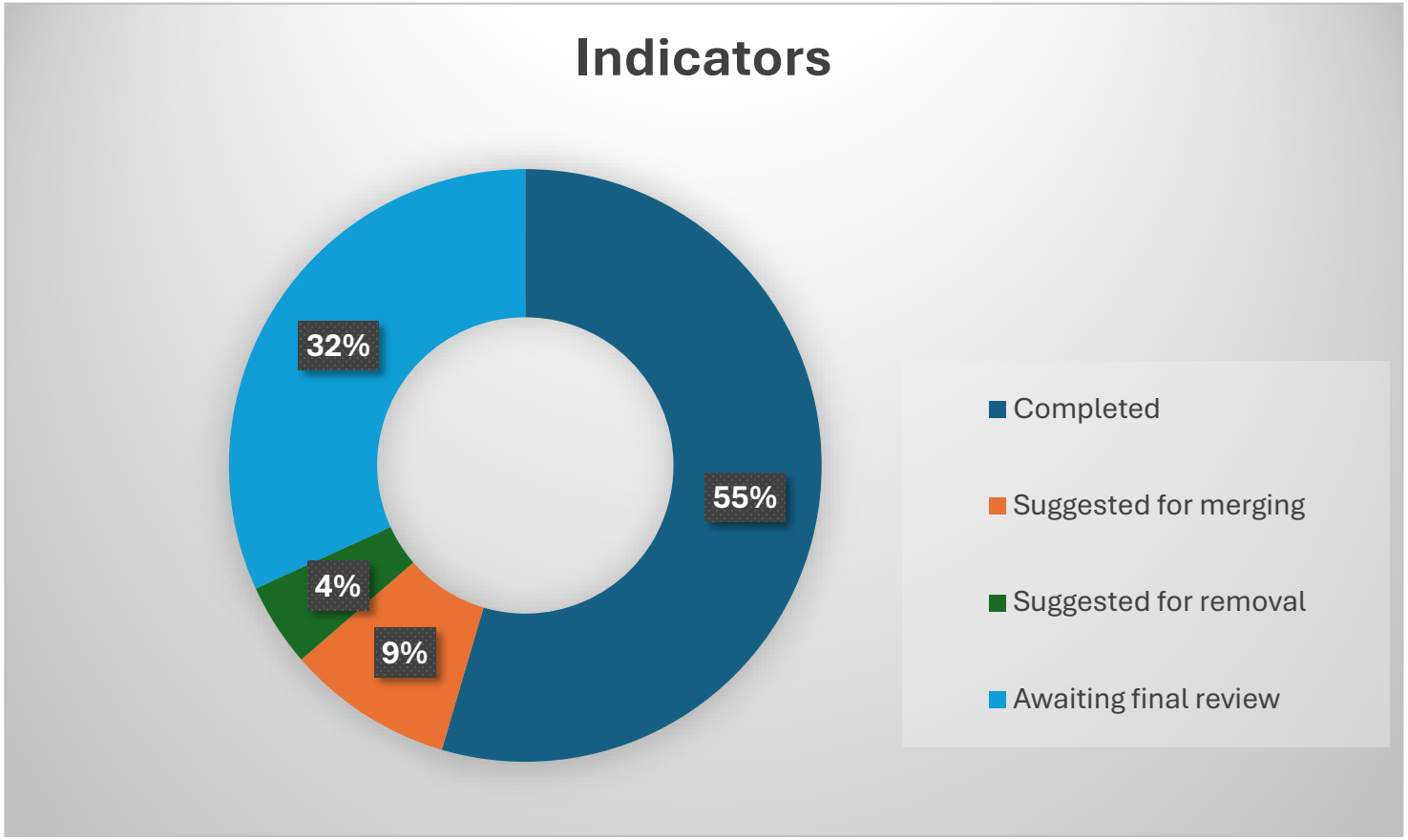
Request to test the factsheets (IOMC)

- **A "final" stage of workstream 1 tasks**
- **UNITAR offered to do a first run through of the factsheets**
- **These were sent out to custodian agencies to review, revise and confirm**

3. Workstream 1 – indicator factsheets

Progress on indicator factsheets

- 22 Indicators
- 12 completed factsheets
- 2 indicators suggested for merging
- 1 indicator suggested for removal
- 7 awaiting review from custodians

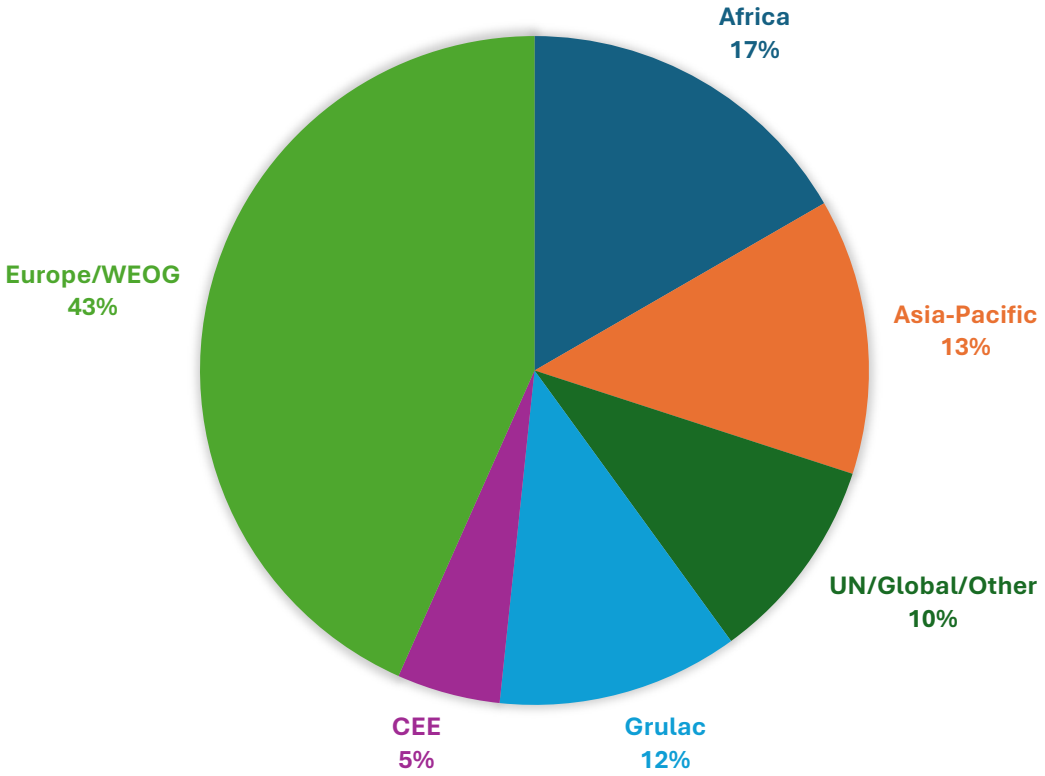


4. Work of small groups of experts

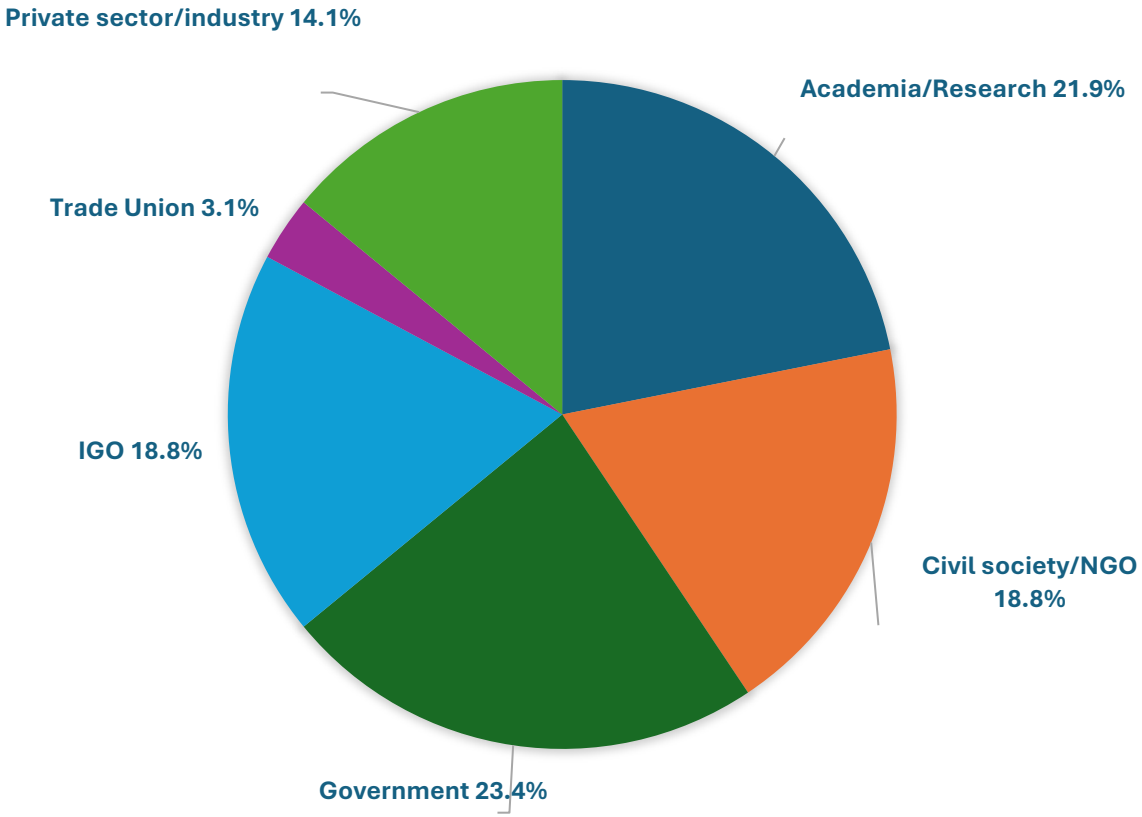
4. Overview composition of small group experts

In total, 64 members were selected from the pool of experts to create four small groups of experts.

COMBINED REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION



COMBINED STAKEHOLDER DISTRIBUTION



4. Work of small group of experts focusing on strategic objective A – Legal Frameworks

Suggestions in summary

1. One Available indicator be provisionally added under **A5**

2. Changes in the indicators proposed by workstream 1 under **A1, A4, A6**

3. Delete the two indicators proposed by workstream 1 under **A7** and initiate work

4. The proposals for **A3** indicators be transferred to the work of SOD expert group

Suggestion on Available Indicator

Current wording	Comments
A5: Number of countries providing export notifications in line with Article 12 of the Rotterdam Convention. *Alt to spell out Art 12: Number of countries that, when a chemical is banned or severely restricted is exported, provide an export notification to the importing country.*	*Custodian and fact* sheet: BRS Secretariat. *Article 12 states that "when a chemical that is banned or severely restricted by a Party is exported from its territory, that Party shall provide an export notification to the importing Party. The export notification shall include the information set out in Annex V Through annual Questionnaire Parties to the RC inform of the export notifications submitted to other Parties.* *Data availability if rewritten to include Article 12 would need to be clarified. Interpretation of progress unclear.*

Suggestions on Existing IOMC indicators

Current wording	Suggested change	Comments
A1:The number of Parties (Stockholm) with regulatory and assessment schemes for new pesticides and/or new industrial chemicals	Consider deleting "new" in both places.	*Why restrict to "new"? Data availability?* Focus on Stockholm is narrow.
A4: Parties to the Basel Convention have reached an adequate level of administrative and technical capacity (….) to prevent and combat illegal traffic and judicial capacity to deal with cases of illegal traffic	*Consider deleting* "reached to an adequate level of"	*How to measure adequate?* Target is limited when only scoped to parties to Basel.
A6: Number of countries with poisons centers	*Consider inserting* "access to" poisons centers.	*To better reflect the Target - if WHO has the data. WG should consult further with including on possible indicators e.g. linked to capacities of centers.*
A7: The number of Parties (SC) with regulatory and assessment schemes for new pesticides and/or new industrial chemicals	*Consider deletion*	*Most HHPs have been on the market for years, and the pesticides under SC are limited.*
A7: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.	*Consider deletion*	*Insufficient under A7 as not designed to measure any phase out of any individual HHP at a national level.*

Possible New indicators (1)

No		Comments
A1	The number of countries with regulatory and assessment schemes for pesticides in place.	*Custodian/fact sheet would be FAO.* *Could complement the OECD indicator on industrial chemicals.* *FAO baseline data likely available. Will it show any change over time?*
A1	Number of countries with controls for lead in paint **and in XXX**	*Custodian/ fact sheet would be WHO.* *What other uses of lead than decorative paint to include would need to be agreed including access to Global data.* Pending IC1 decisions on Issues of Concern.
A2	*A2 is partially captured.* *How to capture the availability of guidance that is utilized to support the achievement of SMC was discussed*	*Would data come from national reporting or from IOMCs?* *Ideas :* -Number of guidelines, Codes of Conduct and online training developed by UN IGOs for GFC implementation. -Number of countries accessed documents and training per IGO or integrated the guidelines into law, strategies or action plans.

Possible New Indicators (2)

#		Comments
A3	Percentage of Countries or Sub-regions with national legislation requiring companies to conduct chemical risk assessments for hazardous substances to minimize adverse effects, covering the workplace, market entry, and environmental release.	*IOMC data or Data from national reporting?* Custodian unclear Discussed as better fit under SO-D group
A3	Percentage of *risk assessments* (human health and environment) undertaken at sites where chemical substances are handled Percentage-of *risk management* measures implemented at sites where chemical substances are handled Percentage of *risk management* measures implemented *based on risk assessment results* - for chemicals - of raw materials and products Number of policies formulated based on the risk assessment results of raw materials and products.	Custodian: Governments, chemical industrial associations in each country or individual company Drafts of fact sheets developed. Clarification/verification for logical flow needed. Alignment with D-targets
A6	*Lacking indicator for the part of target not covered* e.g. Number *of country level training programs*	*Measurement within GFC enough needed? What data possible to be collected from all countries*
A7	Initiating work related to indicator(s) for Highly Hazardous Pesticides. Several HHP elements in A7 i.e. phase out, risk management, and availability of/transition to alternatives.	*Perhaps based on number of countries applying the three steps in the "HHP risk reduction process". Indicators should be integrated to consider the elements together.*
A7	GFC Total Applied Toxicity *A set of indicators feeding into GFC TAT proposed by PAN*	*Possible future elaboration only when the 'Aggregated Total Applied Toxicity' (ATAT), Indicator 7.2 for global biodiversity framework, is well established. Likely operational within 2 years. FAO is ATAT custodian.*

Questions to OEAHGMI

1) **Should the proposed Available indicator under A5 be provisionally added to the Measurability structure?**
   - ✓ **If so, can the BRS Secretariat be tasked to develop the factsheet?**

2) **Does the proposed changes in the indicators A1, A4, A6 merit that the custodians be asked to look into them including implications regarding data/reporting?**

3) **Is there support to delete the two indicators from workstream 1 under A7?**
   - ✓ **Does the OEAHGMI want to look into possibilities of initiating work related to indicator(s) for HHP?**

     [There is a proposal in the same direction from SOD to jointly work and propose indicators for A7 and D5.]

4) **Currently A3 has no indicator, and targets companies. Should the proposals from the SOA group be transferred to the work of SOD given the alignment to several SOD targets ?**

4. Work of small group of experts focusing on strategic objective B – Knowledge and information

Small Groups of Expert on Strategic Objective B

In line with the suggestions of the OEWG in Punta del Este and the sixth meeting of the OEAHGMI, the small group of experts on Strategic Objective B focused on:

- ✓ Examining and discussing ideas on relevant information concerning elements that significantly contribute to achieving the SOB and measuring the progress of specific targets; and

- ✓ Exploring alternatives and formulating recommendations where **no indicator** had yet been identified for a selected target.

Proposed Indicators

Targets	Workstream 1 Indicators	Proposed indicators from Small Group of Experts for SOB
B1 - By 2035, comprehensive data and information on the properties of chemicals are generated and made available and accessible.	None Found	1. Number [Percentage] of **chemical substances** with available data and information on the characteristics (physico-chemical, hazard, exposure data) from recognized chemical information platforms (e.g., eChemPortal, QSAR Toolbox, IUCLID, or equivalent) 2. Number of **countries** actively using and/or contributing to **globally recognized chemical information platforms** (e.g., eChemPortal, QSAR Toolbox, IUCLID, or equivalent)
B2 - By 2030, stakeholders make available, to the extent possible, reliable information on chemicals in materials and products throughout the value chain.	None Found	Number of **countries with legislation** mandating **globally harmonized digital products and materials information systems across sectors**. Number of **stakeholders**, including industry and the private sector, that use/implement a **globally harmonised standard/tool/platform for sharing information** about chemicals in materials and products along the full value chain (e.g., Digital Product Information System).

Proposed Indicators

Targets	Workstream 1 Indicators	Proposed indicators from Small Group of Experts for SOB
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.	None Found	Number of **stakeholders participating** in the GFC capacity building strategy [including the Gender Action Plan] Number of **people trained** under the GFC capacity building materials for educational training, public awareness programme on chemical safety sustainability, safer alternatives and benefits of reducing chemical and waste risks e.g. IOMC Tool Box and others. Number of **capacity building materials developed** under the GFC for educational training, public awareness programme on chemical safety, sustainability, safer alternatives and benefits of reducing chemical and waste risks e.g. IOMC Tool Box and others.

Feedback from OEAHGMI

What is the general feedback on the indicators proposed by the group?

The group proposes:

For **indicators endorsed**: begin completing the indicator factsheet templates and testing the proposed indicators.

For **proposals requiring further refinement**: continue developing and improving the proposals based on the feedback received.

4. Work of small group of experts focusing on strategic objective D – Safer alternatives

Strategy of small group D

- Focus on (eco-) toxicology, safety etc;
  - ➢ not on other sustainability aspects linked to chemicals like resource efficiency (e.g. raw materials, energy, water) and materials, emissions to air (e.g. N-compounds; CO2 equiv.), (plastic) waste, and the circularity aspects of these, …
- Green and Sustainable Chemistry Objectives and Guiding Considerations of the UNEP GSC Framework manuals as description of GSC
- Impact-related indicators to track the development towards a target "state"; difficult to capture on a global scale. Process-related indicators track measures, e.g., the number of states/companies etc.
- >40 indicator proposals for targets D1-D7: narrowed down to the present proposal with 16 indicator proposals

IOMC indicators for targets D2 and D7

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.	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	No proposal by the group
	(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	
	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (i.e. reduce waste)	

D7 – By 2030, stakeholders implement measures and strive to ensure effective occupational health and safety practices as well as environmental protection measures in all relevant sectors and throughout the supply chain.	Number of member States with national Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) profiles	No proposal by the group
	Number of ratifications of up-to-date ILO Conventions related to chemical risks	

Proposed indicators for targets D1 and D4

D1 - By 2030, companies consistently invest in and achieve innovations towards advancing sustainable chemistry and resource efficiency throughout the life cycle of chemicals.

- Percentage of revenue or R&D expenditure (of top 100 chemical polluters?) invested in Green and Sustainable Chemistry practices
- Annual number of patent applications related to Green and Sustainable Chemistry practices
- Number of documented and verified case studies demonstrating transformative innovations in sustainable chemistry or safer chemical substitutes, compiled at national or global level.

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.

- Assessment capacity and methods in place adopted by companies to evaluate alternatives to chemicals of concern [to be further developed]
- Number of companies, government or other organizations, that start agreeing on procurement programmes

Proposed indicators for targets D3

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.

- Number of companies with safer chemical products based on an international and widely accepted standard. [e.g. GHS, C2C certified]
- Number of companies reporting the weight of their hazardous waste directed to landfill, incineration, other disposal operations, recycling, preparation for reuse, other recovery operations
- Number of companies applying recognized reporting standards in the field of chemicals and waste management – (as basis for annual reporting) [e.g. with reference to GFC guidance on using Chemical Footprint approaches or reference to SBTNi, ESRS, GRI and TNFD, etc.]

Proposed indicators for targets D6

D6 – By 2030, sustainable chemical and waste management strategies have been developed and implemented for major economic and industry sectors that identify priority chemicals of concern and standards and measures, such as the chemical footprint approach, to reduce their impact and, where feasible, their input along the value chain.

- Number of companies and, where possible, their % share of major economic and industry sectors that adopt Chemical Footprint approaches to inform about the reduction of their (1) chemical inputs and (2) related toxicity impacts on human and environmental health.
  - Indicator to be included later in the framework when foundation for an international standard is ready

- Number of companies and, where possible, their % share of major economic and industry sectors that have developed and are implementing sustainable chemical and waste management strategies aligned with sector-specific GFC Implementation Programmes.

- Number of companies that have assessed their portfolios for chemical hazards and have prioritized developed safer chemicals or chemicals management plans.

Open Tasks, Observations and Questions to OEAHGMI

1) For targets **D1, D3, D4 and D6** the group is still discussing the different options of indicators that can align most to the interim selection criteria.

2) Challenges on practical implementation:
   - Who will report What, Where and When?
   - technical and organizational challenges in monitoring, gathering, consolidation and reporting of data.

3) Is the OEAHGMI supporting to create a FAO led group to identify indicator(s) for targets **A7 and D5**?

4) Should SOD lead on the joint coordination to identify indicators for targets **A7 and D5**?

4. Work of small group of experts focusing on strategic objective E – Partnerships and finance

Suggestions

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.

Proposal to replace this indicator ~~Number of ratifications of up-to-date ILO Conventions related to chemical risks~~	→	**Policy integration** – number of countries with multisectoral chemicals management systems and approaches in place to protect health and environment
Proposal to replace this indicator ~~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~~	→	**Budget integration** – number of countries with funding allocated for chemicals management in national budgets
Proposal to replace this indicator with proposal of small group of experts ~~Number of parties to the Basel Convention that have developed and implemented national strategies, plans or programmes for hazardous waste minimization~~	→	**Institutional coordination** – number of countries with mechanisms in place to facilitate inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination

Suggestions

Target E2

By 2030, partnerships and networks among sectors and stakeholders are strengthened to achieve the sound management of chemicals and waste.

Proposal to replace this indicator ~~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~~	Number of countries with multistakeholder/multi-sectoral **network**s **or arrangements** embedded in national chemicals management systems
Proposal to replace this indicator ~~Number of countries with a PRTR (implement international standards for PRTRs, including parties to the Kyiv Protocol on PRTRs, countries that implement OECD standards for PRTRs, or equivalent.)~~	

Suggestions

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.

Proposal to replace this indicator ~~Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies~~	**International level** Number of **multilateral and international development banks/development agencies** that have incorporated criteria on chemicals management in their policies, safeguards, or lending frameworks.
	National level Proportion of GDP / national budget allocated to chemicals-related international assistance (e.g. see Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) reporting for SDGs)

Suggestions

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.

None found	Recommendation to have small group of experts focusing Strategic Objective B to work on this target since target B5 also focuses on capacity building. Important to tap into the funding gaps which are already identified.

Suggestions

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.

None found	Number of countries with extended producer responsibility measures in place to address health and environmental impacts of chemicals, products and waste.

Suggestions

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 health care.

Number of countries that have achieved core capacities for chemicals under the International Health Regulations	Given the scope of this target group suggest the possibility to explore 2-3 indicators

Questions to OEAHGMI

1. **Target E1, E2 and E3:** Does the OEAHGMI support the suggestion to explore the new proposed indicators instead of the indicators proposed by workstream 1?

2. **Target E4** on capacity building overlaps with target B5.
   - Should target E4 be added to the SOB group?

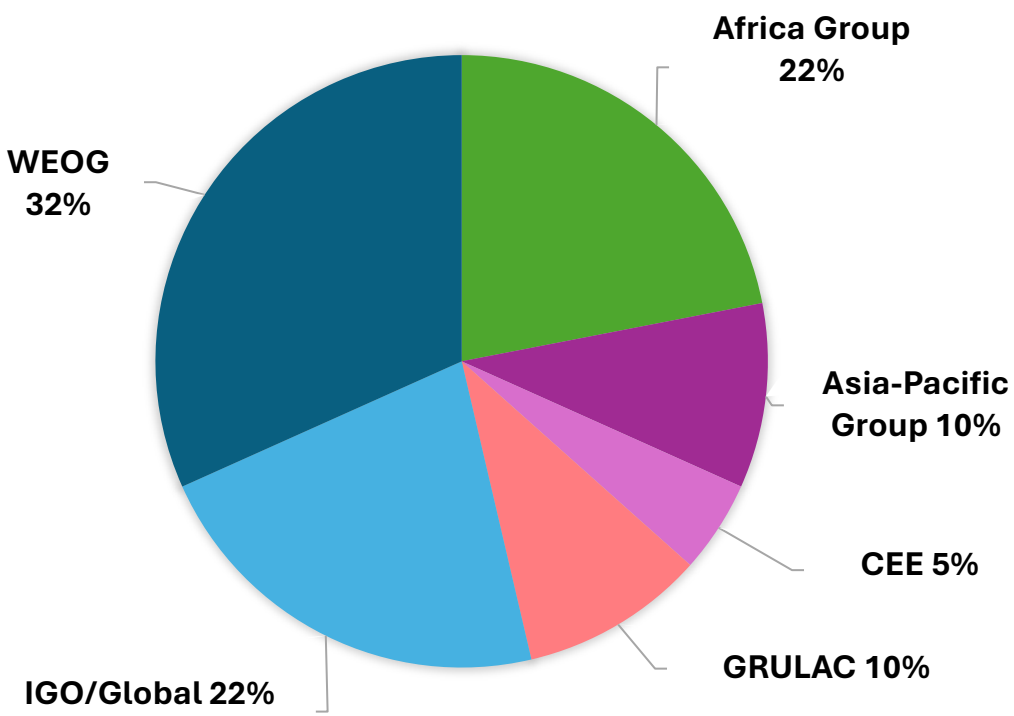
3. **Target E5**. Does the OEAHGMI support the indicator proposed?

4. **Target E6**. Would the OEAHGMI welcome to explore further indicators?

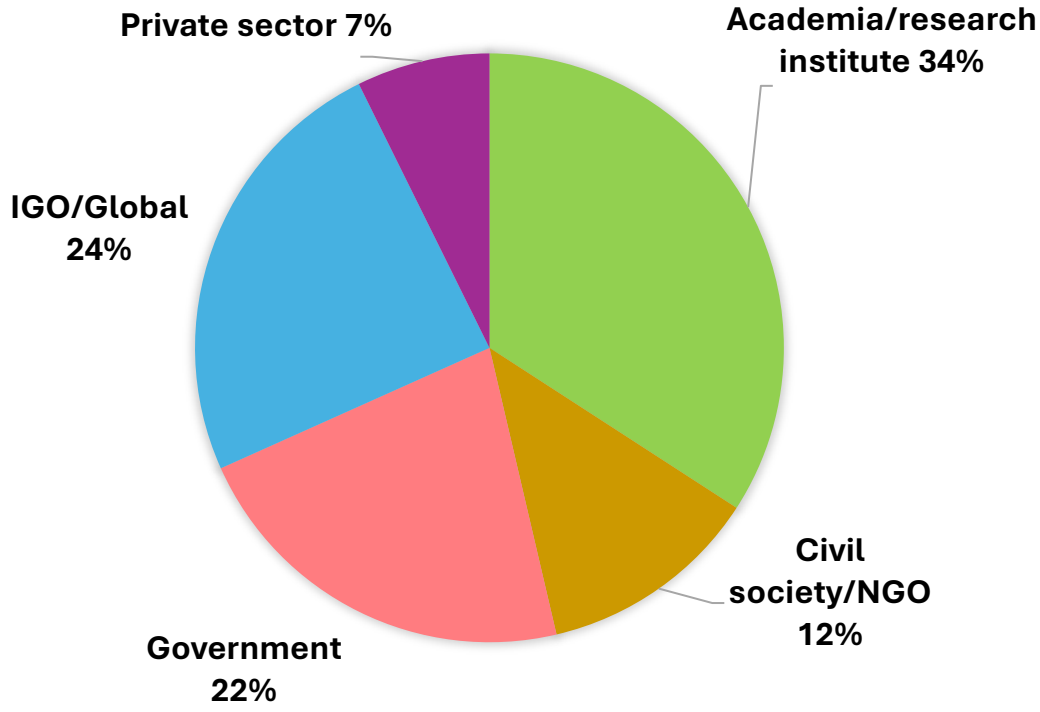
5. Update on the work of the task forces

5a. Task force on the global environmental burden

Task Force composed of 41 members



Regional distribution

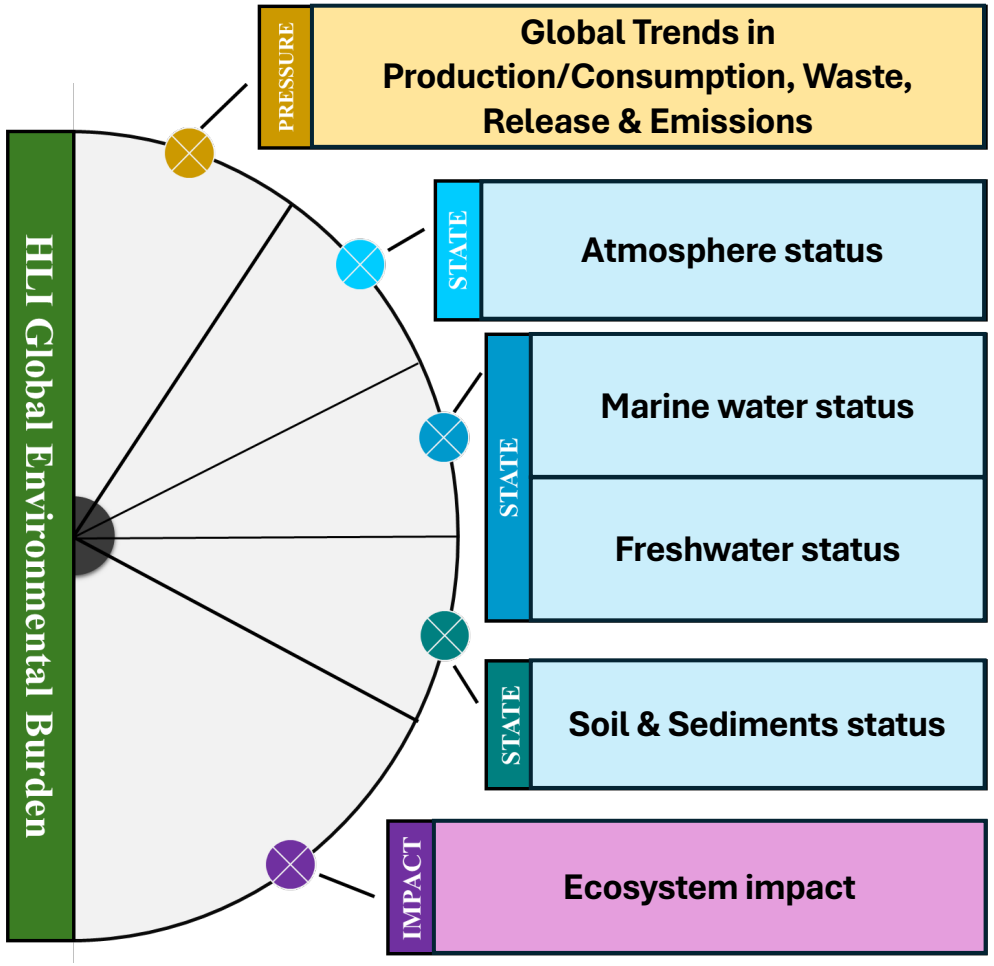


Stakeholder distribution

5a. Task force on the global environmental burden

Conceptual visualization of HLI

Core Information



Complementary Information

Planetary Boundaries
Novel Entities (Chemical Pollution)
Biogeochemical Flows (N & P)
Atmospheric Aerosol Loading
Stratospheric Ozone Depletion

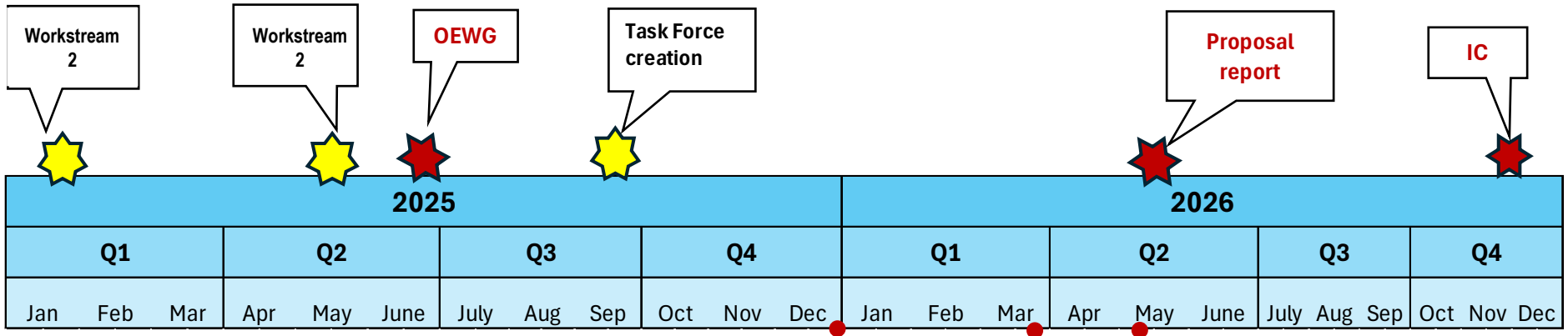
Risk Impact Score *
Terrestrial system impact
Freshwater system impact
Marine system impact

* Determined based on Global trends in emissions and releases + each environmental matrix.

5a. Task force on the global environmental burden

Group	*Focus*	*Description*
Task force	Focus on all HLI aspects	Addresses and overviews selection, aggregation and validations of indicators and HLI methodology
- Group 1	Pressure dimension	Trends Production/Consumption, Waste, and Emissions/Releases
- Group 2	State dimension	Air, Water, Soil & Sediments
- Group 3	Impact dimension	Biodiversity loss, climate change & ecosystem services
- Group 4	Risk impact score	Environmental Impact Scoring based on selected indicators
- Group 5	HLI construct	Aggregation of indicators, HLI construct and methodology

5a. Task force on the global environmental burden



Groups 1 – 3	1. **Selection of indicators** under each dimension of the HLI (pressure – state – impact)
Groups 4 -5	2. **Aggregation of selected indicators** into composite indicators and overall **construct & methodology**; & Risk impact score analysis based on the indicators selected
Task force	3. **Final review of proposed** HLI & Report of HLI proposal

Major Milestones

5a. Task force on the global environmental burden

Meetings completed of the Task Force

Task Force	1st meeting	17 Oct	Oct 2025
Gr.1 Pressure indicators	1st meeting	27 Oct	
Gr.2 State indicators	1st meeting	1 Nov	Nov 2025
Gr.3 Impact indicators	1st meeting	6 Nov	
Task Force	2nd meeting	14 Nov	
Gr.3 Impact indicators	2nd meeting	18 Nov	

Upcoming meetings of the Task Force

Gr.1 Pressure indicators	2nd meeting	24 Nov	Nov 2025
Gr.3 Impact indicators	3rd meeting	27 Nov	
Gr.2 State indicators	2nd meeting	28 Nov	
Gr.4 Risk impact	1st meeting	11 Dec	Dec 2025
Gr.5 Aggregation & Building	1st meeting	8 Dec	
Task Force	3rd meeting	12 Dec	

Next Step

- ❑ **Selection of existing indicators t**hat meet existing criteria underway (finalization expected by end Dec 2025/Beginning Jan 2026)
- ❑ **Key missing indicators** (Gaps) identified alongside for future consideration
- ❑ **Risk impact score based on selected indicators**
- ❑ **Data validation, aggregation of indicators and HLI construction**

5b. Task force on the global burden of disease

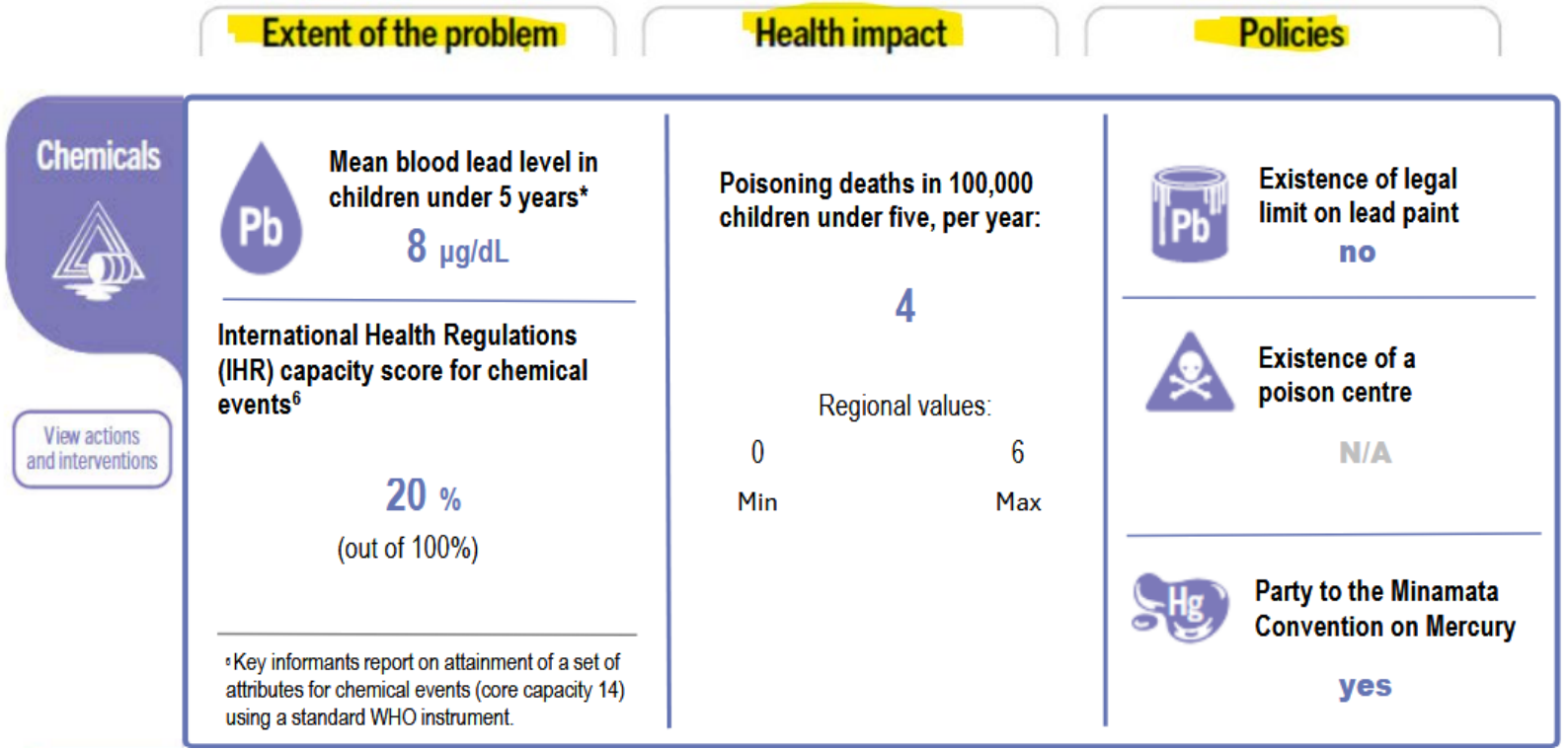
- GBD indicator fact sheet drafted by WHO, under review by partners
  - Combined estimate of separate GBD estimates from:
    1. Unintentional poisonings,
    2. Lead exposure,
    3. Occupational carcinogens, and
    4. Occupational particulates.

Name of indicator	Global burden of disease from chemicals
SPECIFICATIONS *This section provides the technical description of the indicator.*	
Description	This indicator provides an estimate of the selected health impacts due to selected chemicals in the population. The **global burden of disease from chemicals** proposed here includes burden of disease estimates from a limited number of exposures and health impacts, namely burden of disease from • **Unintentional poisonings,** • **Exposure to lead,** • **Occupational exposure to carcinogens,** • **Occupational exposure to particulates.** These estimates are calculated regularly and are publicly available through the WHO (unintentional poisonings) and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME, disease burden from lead, occupational carcinogens and occupational particulates).
Group	Impact Indicator
Rationale/Relevance to the Framework/ Target relevance	Burden of disease estimates are very relevant for policy and other decision makers, such as for priority setting. Related to monitoring and surveillance data on chemical concentrations and sources of exposure.
Existing Uses and Linkages	Burden of disease estimates from exposure to lead, occupational carcinogens and particulates are part of the Global Burden of Disease estimates that are published annually through the IHME. https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-results/ Mortality from unintentional poisonings is a WHO Global Health Observatory indicator https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/4666
Scale of application	Global, National, and Regional scale of application
Reporting period	Burden of disease from lead, occupational carcinogens and particulates annually. Mortality from unintentional poisonings every 2-3 years.
Ownership/custodian	WHO/IHME
ASSESSMENT *Evaluation of the indicator.*	
Summary of Methodology	Comparative risk assessment; mortality estimates

5b. Task force on the global burden of disease

- Other indicators, of ***exposure – health impact – policy type*** combinations of **selected chemicals of concern** could be used **in parallel with GBD estimates** to track aspects of their use and management > > > progress towards GFC implementation.

- As an example, an expanded set of **Chemicals** indicators in the **WHO Health and Environment Scorecards:**



6. Next Steps

6a. Proposed way forward

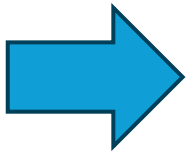
Small groups of experts on the strategic objectives

The coordinators will lead on their own the groups and ensure that:

- ✓ Indicator proposals are further refined
- ✓ Custodians are identified
- ✓ Factsheets are completed
- ✓ Availability of data is verified
- ✓ Indicators are tested

Task forces

Will continue their work on the two high-level indicators and finalize their proposals



Objective

To have robust, well-developed proposals ready for presentation and discussion at the hybrid expert meeting on 19-20 February 2026.

6a. Proposed way forward

Hybrid expert meeting: 19-20 February 2026

Purpose

Building on the work completed by the expert groups/task forces, the meeting will focus on:

- Bringing together the proposals from all small groups of experts and task forces
- Analyzing interlinkages and identify synergies among the proposed indicators
- Ensuring overall coherence and feasibility of the full set of proposed indicators
- Further testing indicators

Participation

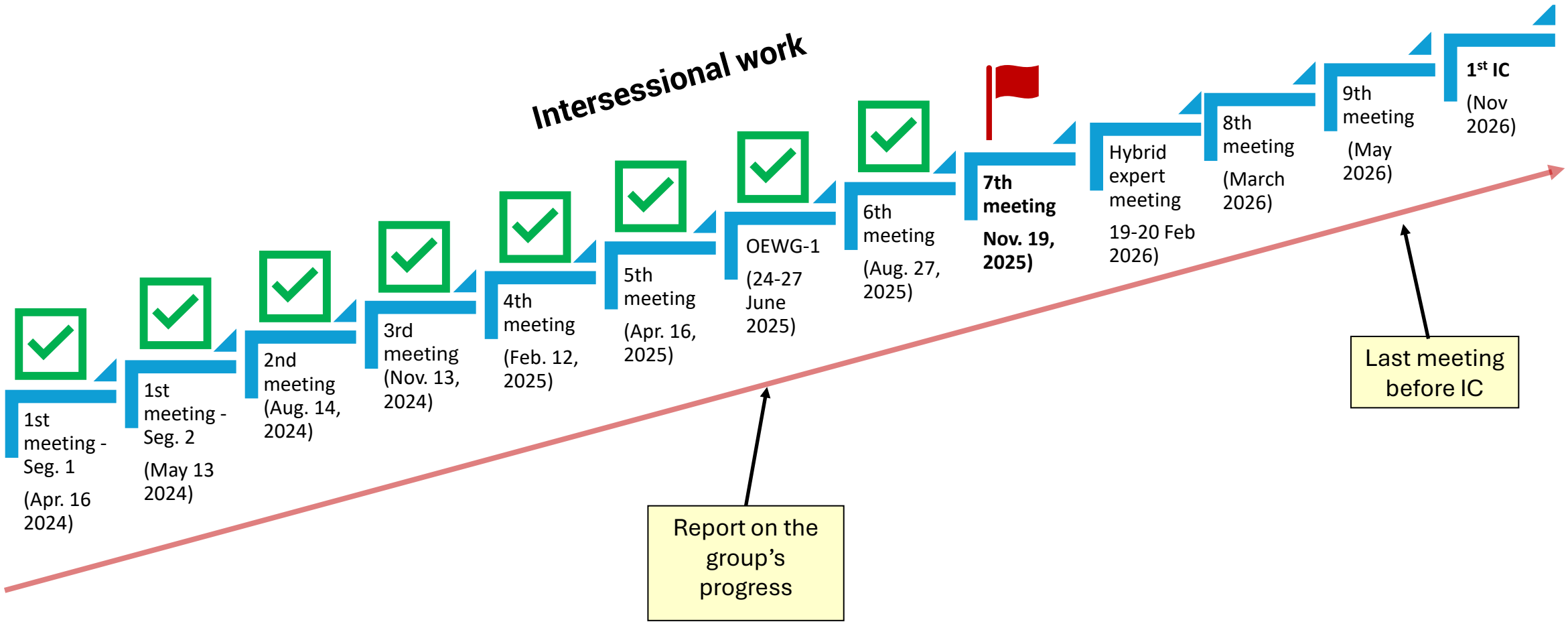
- The meeting will be for the members of the small groups of experts and task forces who have participated to the meetings and have actively contributed to identification of indicators.
- Travel arrangements might be possible for eligible participants i.e from developing countries. The Secretariat will reach out to eligible members.
- Members will also be able to connect online to the meeting.

→ Up until now, not all members selected to participate in the small groups of experts and task forces have engaged in the process. Their absence **negatively affects the regional balance**.

Outcomes

The results of the meeting will be shared at the 8th OEAHGMI in March 2026

6b. Next meeting and milestones



Overview coordinators of small groups of expert

	Expert pool allocation	Support / Coordination	Contact
Small group of experts	Strategic objective A	Maria Devlin	maria.delvin@kemi.se
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7. Any other business

8. Closure of the meeting

UN environment programme

Global Framework on Chemicals

Thank you for your attendance!