

IPEN Intervention – Measurability & Indicators of the Global Framework on Chemicals

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Thank you, Mister Co-Chair.

I am speaking on behalf of IPEN, and Center for Environmental Solutions (Lithuania).

First, we would like to commend the co-facilitators and participants of the ad hoc open-ended working group for the progress made in developing the measurability structure for the Global Framework on Chemicals.

As the process advances toward finalizing the framework for adoption at the International conference, we want to underscore several key points.

The proposed set of indicators must be thoroughly reviewed and refined to ensure it effectively measures progress toward the GFC's objectives — not only in outcomes but also in inputs, including the resources allocated to achieve them. Financial and technical investments are essential levers of implementation, and indicators must capture their scale and impact. We want to stress that the resources currently available for GFC implementation fall far short of what is needed. This makes it all the more critical that the measurability structure includes indicators that track progress in resource mobilization — both in terms of scale and effectiveness. Without such indicators, it will be very difficult to assess whether the ambition of the Framework is being matched by the necessary support.

Equally critical is that the measurability framework supports publicly accessible, transparent data systems. Standardized tools and methodologies for data collection are needed to ensure consistency across regions and sectors. But more than that, data must be shared openly, in formats that are accessible and usable by the interested public, academia, and impacted communities. For example, public reporting of chemical footprints, using a precautionary and hazard-based approach, is an effective way to demonstrate that companies are actively identifying and removing chemical risks.

The framework must also enable participatory monitoring, including through community-based and civil society-led initiatives, such as citizens-science. This means building local capacity, especially in low- and middle-income countries — including training, technical support, and access to tools for biomonitoring and data analysis.

Measurability should drive not only continuous improvement, but also accountability. It must be linked to mechanisms that respond meaningfully when progress is lacking.

Finally, we urge the integration of gender-disaggregated data to better understand how chemical exposures and health outcomes differ across populations — enabling more targeted and gender-responsive chemical management policies. We also emphasize the need to strengthen laboratory networks through investment in infrastructure, training, and quality systems, to ensure accurate and science-based data that underpin effective monitoring and decision-making.

We would also welcome the opportunity to continue discussions on measurability during this OEWG, including through participation in any informal group that may be established.

Thank you, Mister Co-Chair.