UNITED NATIONS

UNEP

UNEP/GFC/IC.1/4

Global Framework on Chemicals – for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste

Distr.: General
27 August 2026

Original: English

ADVANCE

International Conference
Global Framework on Chemicals – for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste
First session
Geneva, 16–20 November 2026
Item 4 (c) of the provisional agenda*

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

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

Note by the secretariat

I Introduction

1. The Global Framework on Chemicals – for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste includes a measurability structure that provides for several categories of indicators, specifically high-level, headline, process and other indicators (section XI and annex III of the Framework), to support monitoring of and reporting on implementation progress and impact and contribute to assessing progress towards the achievement of the Framework vision.

2. At its fifth session, the International Conference on Chemicals Management decided to establish an open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators to prepare recommendations for finalizing the measurability structure and a proposal for a set of indicators for consideration at the first session of the International Conference of the Framework (resolution V/9).

3. The present note summarizes the work conducted by the open-ended ad hoc group and its outcomes, including with respect to the high-level indicators and the proposed indicators for measuring progress under each target of the strategic objectives. It includes a list of the proposed target indicators (annex I), a list of indicator selection criteria (annex II), a proposed template for indicator fact sheets (annex III) and a draft resolution (annex IV).

II Process for the development of the measurability structure and indicators

4. The open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators, co-led initially by Itsuki Kuroda (Japan) and Keima Gardiner (Trinidad and Tobago) and then by Kateřina Šebková (Czechia) and Ms. Gardiner, was established and a series of meetings were convened, open to all stakeholders across sectors.[1]

* UNEP/GFC/IC.1/1.

[1] Since April 2024, the group has met regularly, including a first meeting held in two segments, for a total of nine meetings. Further information on the work of the open-ended ad hoc group can be found at https://www.unep.org/global-framework-chemicals/open-ended-ad-hoc-group-measurability-and-indicators.

5. In its initial phase, the open-ended ad hoc group organized its work through three workstreams, covering the assessment of existing indicators (workstream 1), the development of additional indicators (workstream 2) and the identification of thematic and sector-specific indicators (workstream 3). Progress was reported on at the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Framework, held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in June 2025.[2]

6. Following the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the open-ended ad hoc group decided, at its sixth meeting, in August 2025, to reorganize its work under four small expert groups and two dedicated task forces. Those groups were tasked with advancing the development and refinement of indicators under specific strategic objectives, as well as further developing the high-level indicators on the global burden of disease and global environmental burden attributable to chemicals and waste. A hybrid expert meeting held in Geneva in February 2026 facilitated in-depth technical discussions and consolidation of progress across all workstreams. The process was supported by regular coordination and reporting to the open-ended ad hoc group.

III. Approaches for measuring the high-level indicators

7. The measurability structure of the Framework includes two high-level indicators for measuring progress towards its vision: one on the global burden of disease attributable to chemicals and waste, and the other on the global environmental burden attributable to chemicals and waste. This section provides an overview of approaches for assessing those indicators. Further information is available in document UNEP/GFC/IC.1/INF/4.

A. Global burden of disease high-level indicator

8. Existing global burden of disease estimates for chemicals are based on comparative risk assessment methods and are currently only available for selected chemicals and diseases, reflecting the specific type, volume and quality of data required to develop such estimates. As estimation methods and estimates for chemical-, pollution- and waste-related health impacts are limited or completely lacking, health-based proxy indicators are proposed for consideration in parallel with global burden of disease estimates.

9. Areas of future work include operationalizing basic data collection, reporting for the indicators and custodianship arrangements. The underlying data set can be strengthened progressively as reporting capacities improve, information flows are clarified and additional data become available through agreed reporting arrangements.

B. Global environmental burden high-level indicator

10. The proposed approach for measuring the global environmental burden of chemicals and waste throughout their life cycle is based on a pressure-state-impact model, derived from the Driving Forces-Pressure-State-Impact-Response framework. The structure of the high-level indicator comprises core and supplementary indicators, context signals and other relevant information such as case studies and regional reports. Its methodology is designed to provide flexibility and transparency to accommodate improvements in data, to display gaps and the level of completeness in terms of its constituting indicators' coverage (e.g. geographical) and to present results as scores, values, percentages or trends.

11. Areas of ongoing and future work include piloting models and aggregation methods, defining visualization, refining indicator groupings and contextual signals, addressing data gaps, producing user-friendly results and establishing clear custodianship responsibilities for data collection, analysis and communication.

IV. Proposals for strategic objective indicators

12. A total of 63 draft indicators are proposed for consideration by the International Conference (annex I). They include established indicators with confirmed custodians, new indicators for which the Framework secretariat or another organization is proposed as custodian or co-custodian and new indicators for which no custodian has been confirmed or on which views diverged. It should be noted that some indicators are proposed under more than one target. Indicators for strategic objective C, on issues of concern, have yet to be proposed, pending the discussions at the first session of the International Conference.

[2] See documents UNEP/GFC/OEWG.1/9 and UNEP/GFC/OEWG.1/INF/12 for more information.

ADVANCE

13. The expert groups or the confirmed custodians were invited to develop fact sheets for the proposed indicators using the interim template proposed in the context of the open-ended ad hoc group (see annex III). The fact sheets provided an assessment against the indicator selection criteria set out in annex III to the Framework and further elaborated in annex II to the present note, together with information on methodology and data sources. The secretariat has been proposed as custodian or co-custodian for some of the indicators and has undertaken an assessment of the proposed methodology as well as the feasibility of fulfilling such a role. The assessment is available in document UNEP/GFC/IC.1/INF/4. Indicator fact sheets will be posted online,[3] with links provided in document UNEP/GFC/IC.1/INF/4.

14. It should be noted that the draft indicators forwarded by the open-ended ad hoc group to the International Conference do not necessarily constitute approval of the indicators and/or their formulation by all members of the group.

15. The International Conference may wish to consider, for possible adoption, the set of proposed indicators in annex I, section A, which meet the indicator selection criteria and for which a custodian has been identified. These indicators would assist the International Conference in assessing, at its second session, the progress made in implementing the Framework. Draft indicators that do not meet the indicator selection criteria are presented in annex I, section B, for consideration by the International Conference. The International Conference may also wish to consult the indicator fact sheets, as well as, where relevant, the feasibility assessment prepared by the secretariat (UNEP/GFC/IC.1/INF/4).

V. Suggested actions by the International Conference

16. The International Conference may wish to consider the recommendations for finalizing the measurability structure and proposals for indicators presented in this note and adopt a resolution along the lines of the text contained in annex IV.

ADVANCE

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

Annex I

A. Proposed indicators that meet the criteria in annex III to the Global Framework on Chemicals

Target	*Proposed indicator*[a]	*Custodian*	*Criteria met*[b]	*Divergent views*[c]
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	A1.2 Number of countries with controls for lead in paint [existing indicator]	WHO	☒	☐
	A1.3 Number of countries that have achieved core capacities for chemical events under the International Health Regulations (2005) [existing indicator]	WHO	☒	☐
	A1.4 | B6.1 Number of countries that have partially or fully implemented the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals [existing indicator]	UNITAR	☒	☐
	A1.5 Number of countries with legislation in place to manage industrial and consumer chemicals [existing indicator]	OECD	☒	☐
	A1.6 Number of countries (parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants)[d] 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]	BRS and GFC[e]	☒	☐
	A1.7 Number of countries (parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal)[d] 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]	BRS and GFC[e]	☒	☐
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.	A2.1 Number of users and views of the IOMC toolbox for decision-making in chemicals management [existing indicator]	IOMC	☒	☐
	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]	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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.	The proposed indicators can be found in section B as they do not meet the criteria set out in annex III to the Framework.			

ADVANCE

Target	*Proposed indicator*[a]	*Custodian*	*Criteria met*[b]	*Divergent views*[c]
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)[d] 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]	BRS and GFC[e]	☒	☒
	A4.2 Number of closed cases of illegal traffic of hazardous waste and other wastes reported by countries (parties to the Basel Convention) [existing indicator]	BRS	☒	☒
Target A5 By 2030, Governments work towards notifying, regulating or prohibiting the export of chemicals they have prohibited nationally, in line with their international obligations.	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)[d] sharing information on export notifications provided for banned or severely restricted chemicals [existing indicator, complemented by additional information from non-parties collected by the secretariat]	BRS and GFC[e]	☒	☐
	A5.2 Number of countries prohibiting the export of chemicals prohibited nationally [new indicator]	GFC[e]	☒	☒
	A5.3 Number of countries regulating the export of chemicals prohibited nationally [new indicator]	GFC[e]	☒	☒
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.	A6.1 Number of countries with poison centres [existing indicator]	WHO	☒	☐
	A6.2 Number of countries with access to poison centres established in line with internationally recognized guidance for essential capabilities and training [new indicator]	GFC[e]	☒	☐
Target A7 By 2035, stakeholders have taken effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available, and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives.	The proposed indicators can be found in section B as they do not meet the criteria set out in annex III to the Framework.			
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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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]*	GFC[e] and UNEP[e]	☒	☐
	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	GFC[e]	☒	☐

ADVANCE

	materials and products along the full value chain (e.g. digital products and materials information system) *[new indicator]*			
	B2.3 | B3.4 Number of countries that make [globally] harmonized data on chemicals in materials and products publicly accessible *[new indicator]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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.	B3.1 Number of countries with a PRTR (implementing international standards for PRTRs, including parties to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers, countries implementing OECD standards for PRTRs or equivalent standards) *[existing indicator]*	UNITAR, ECE and OECD	☒	☐
	B3.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment *[existing indicator]*	Statistics Division and UNEP	☒	☐
	B3.3 Number of parties to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters or the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean *[existing indicator]*	ECE	☒	☐
	B3.4 | B2.3 Number of countries that make [globally] harmonized data on chemicals in materials and products publicly accessible *[new indicator]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
Target B4 By 2035, stakeholders apply appropriate guidelines, best available practices and standardized tools for hazard and risk assessment and chemical and waste management.	B4.1 Number of countries adhering to the Mutual Acceptance of Data system *[existing indicator]*	OECD	☒	☐
	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]*	BRS and GFC[e]	☒	☒
	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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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]*	GFC[e] and UNITAR[e]	☒	☒
	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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
Target B6 By 2030, all Governments have implemented the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals in all relevant sectors as appropriate for their national circumstances.	B6.1 | A1.4 Number of countries that have partially or fully implemented the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals *[existing indicator]*	UNITAR	☒	☐

ADVANCE

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)[d] 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]*	BRS and GFC[e]	☒	☐
	B7.2 Number of stakeholders generating accessible data and information on human biomonitoring and/or surveillance of chemical exposures and health impacts[f] *[new indicator]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
	B7.3 Number of countries conducting environmental monitoring of levels of chemicals and waste releases and/or impacts *[new indicator]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
	B7.5 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning *[existing indicator]*	WHO	☒	☐
	B7.6 Number of countries (parties to the Basel Convention)[d] 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]*	BRS and GFC[e]	☒	☒
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.	The proposed indicator can be found in section B as it does not meet the criteria set out in annex III to the Framework.			
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]* The proposed indicator can be found in section B as it does not meet the criteria set out in annex III to the Framework.	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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.	The proposed indicators can be found in section B as they do not meet the criteria set out in annex III to the Framework.			
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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
	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	GFC[e]	☒	☐

ADVANCE

	alternatives, documented through corporate policies, reporting or regulatory submissions *[new indicator]*			
	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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
	D5.2 Extent of organic agriculture by area, percentage of total farming area and, where available, the number of farms *[new indicator]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
	D5.3 Number of countries (parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity)[d] 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]*	GFC[e] and CBD[e]	☒	☐
Target 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.	D6.1 Number of companies and their percentage share of major economic and industry sectors implementing sustainable chemistry and waste management strategies aligned with Framework implementation programmes, including the adoption of approaches such as chemical footprint *[new indicator]*	IOMC[e]	☒	☐
Target 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.	D7.1 Number of ratifications of up-to-date International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions related to chemical risks *[existing indicator]*	ILO	☒	☐
	D7.2 Number of member States with national occupational safety and health profiles *[existing indicator]*	ILO	☒	☐
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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
	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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
	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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐

ADVANCE

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]* The proposed indicator can be found in section B as it does not meet the criteria set out in annex III to the Framework.	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
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]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐
	E6.3 Number of stakeholders that integrate human rights considerations into chemicals and waste management approaches *[new indicator]*	GFC[e]	☒	☒
	E6.4 Number of stakeholders that integrate chemicals and waste management into key environmental, health and labour policies *[new indicator]*	GFC[e]	☒	☐

Abbreviations: BRS – Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions; CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity; ECE – Economic Commission for Europe; GFC – Global Framework on Chemicals; ILO – International Labour Organization; IOMC – Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals; OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; PRTR – pollutant release and transfer register; UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme; UNITAR – United Nations Institute for Training and Research; WHO – World Health Organization.

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

[c] One or more members of the open-ended ad hoc group indicated they did not support the indicator as proposed.

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

[e] The organization has been proposed as custodian or co-custodian of this indicator.

[f] 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.

ADVANCE

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

Target	*Proposed indicator*	*Custodian*	*Criteria not met*[a]	*Divergent views*[b]
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]*	GFC[c]	d, e, f	☐
	A3.2 | D3.3 Number of financial institutions that include chemicals and waste in risk assessment, decision-making, policies, practices or disclosures *[new indicator]*	GFC[c] and UNEP[c]	b, d, e, f	☐
Target A7 By 2035, stakeholders have taken effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where the risks have not been managed and where safer and affordable alternatives are available, and to promote transition to and make available those alternatives.	Identification: A7.1 Number of countries that have made publicly available [including to the secretariat] a list of pesticides determined by regulatory authorities to meet the criteria established by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management on highly hazardous pesticides *[new indicator]*	N/A	b, c, d, e, f	☒
	Identification: A7.2 Number of countries that have made publicly available [use and exposure] information related to pesticides, including any that have been determined/identified by the national regulatory authorities in that country to be highly hazardous pesticides *[new indicator]*	N/A	b, c, d, e, f	☒
	Assessment: A7.3 Number of countries that have made accessible and promoted safer and affordable alternatives to pesticides that have been determined by the national regulatory authorities in that country to be highly hazardous pesticides *[new indicator]*	N/A	b, c, d, e, f	☒
	Assessment: A7.4 Use and trade of registered or authorized biopesticides *[new indicator]*	N/A	b, c, d, e, f	☒
	Phase-out (mitigation): A7.5 Number and volume of sales of highly hazardous pesticide active ingredients and formulations in portfolios of industry, by country *[new indicator]*	N/A	b, c, d, e, f	☒
	Phase-out (mitigation): A7.6 Number of countries that have implemented a regulation or risk reduction plan that encompasses phasing out highly hazardous pesticides *[new indicator]*	N/A	b, c, d, e, f	☒
	Phase-out (mitigation): A7.7 Total applied toxicity of highly hazardous pesticides *[new indicator]*	N/A	b, c, d, e, f	☒
	Phase-out (mitigation): A7.8 Number of countries [where risks have not been managed and] where safer and affordable alternatives are available and that have taken administrative, legal or regulatory measures to phase out pesticides that have been identified or determined by [the national regulatory authorities in] that country to be highly hazardous pesticides *[new indicator]*	N/A	b, c, d, e, f	☒

ADVANCE

Target	*Proposed indicator*	*Custodian*	*Criteria not met*[a]	*Divergent views*[b]
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]*	GFC[c]	b, d, e, f	☐
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]*	GFC[c] and UNEP[c]	b, f	☒
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]*	GFC[c]	d, e, f	☐
	D3.3 | A3.2 Number of financial institutions that include chemicals and waste in risk assessment, decision-making, policies, practices or disclosures *[new indicator]*	GFC[c] and UNEP[c]	b, d, e, f	☐
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]*	GFC[c] and UNEP[c]	b, f	☒

Abbreviations: FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; GFC – Global Framework on Chemicals; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; WHO – World Health Organization.

[a] Indicator selection 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.

[b] One or more members of the open-ended ad hoc group indicated that they did not support the indicator as proposed.

[c] The organization has been proposed as custodian or co-custodian of this indicator.

ADVANCE

Annex II

Criteria for the selection of indicators under the Global Framework on Chemicals

The indicator selection criteria are set out in annex III to the Framework, which outlines the measurability structure. They are reproduced below, along with a proposed additional criterion, together with additional explanations and guidance:

(a) **Relevance and/or meaningfulness to the Framework**. Relevant indicators are actionable and produced in a timely manner. An indicator should be clearly linked to one or more targets and provide robust measures of progress towards the target(s). The indicator should be relevant to policy formulation and provide enough information for policymaking. It should also be sensitive and responsive to policy interventions and other underlying causes of change at the appropriate level (global, regional, national or local). For global monitoring, the indicator should be relevant to all countries;

(b) **Availability of data to create a baseline and to assess progress**. To ensure the effectiveness of indicators, historical data, where available, are needed to establish a baseline. Reliable and verifiable data sources are essential to ensure the accuracy and credibility of the indicators. The baseline data will allow the measurement of progress over time and facilitate the assessment of the Framework's implementation;

(c) **Have a designated custodian**. Each indicator should have a designated custodian responsible for data collection and maintenance. The custodian should have the necessary resources and expertise to manage the indicator effectively. There should be one or more designated lead agencies responsible for timely and high-quality reporting of the indicator and for conducting the related analysis. At the international level, there should be an agency or agencies responsible for aggregating national or regional data, developing and disseminating the concepts, methods and analysis used and describing the assessment of progress made globally and by region. In addition, the agency or agencies should provide guidance and/or assistance to countries to strengthen their capacity to produce the data needed for the indicators;

(d) **Allow for regular updating to help ensure sustainability of the measurement**. Indicators should be updated regularly to ensure that they reflect current conditions and trends. To the greatest extent possible, indicators should be constructed from well-established sources of public and private data. The capacity for data collection and analysis to support the indicator should exist at the national and international levels;

(e) **Allow for easy access to data and enable stakeholder participation in data collection**. Data for indicators should be publicly available and accessible to ensure transparency. Stakeholders should be actively involved in the development and maintenance of the indicators, ensuring that the data collected is relevant and has wide stakeholder acceptance. In addition, the indicators should be clear and easy to understand for policymakers, the general public and other stakeholders, and unambiguous, to avoid misinterpretation. The language and terminology used and the presentation of information should be carefully considered;

(f) **Data comparability through standardized methodologies**. Standardized data collection and processing allows data comparability and accurate analysis.

The following additional criterion is proposed:

(g) **Demonstration of progress**. The indicator should show change over time. It is recommended that indicators that do not evolve over time or are not expected to further evolve over time in the future not be included in the priority group.

ADVANCE

Annex III

Proposed template for indicator fact sheets

Name of indicator	
SPECIFICATIONS *This section provides the technical description of the indicator.*	
Description	Complete description of what the indicator would demonstrate. If relevant, include the reporting/measurement unit. List the target(s) to which the indicator refers.
Group	High-level/headline/target/process/impact
Rationale/relevance to the Framework/target relevance	Description of the relevance of the indicator to the Framework and why it was included in the list of indicators, and an explanation of its importance in achieving specific objectives and targets If applicable, the scientific basis of the indicator should also be provided.
Existing uses and linkages	List potential linkages to Sustainable Development Goal indicators, policies or international conventions. Mention whether the indicator is widely accepted and used in other frameworks, by stakeholders, etc.
Scale of application	Global, regional, national, sectoral
Reporting period	Frequency of updates
Ownership/custodian	Entity responsible for measurement/data collection and monitoring
ASSESSMENT *Evaluation of the indicator*	
Summary of methodology	Brief summary of the methodology used to develop the indicator (further explanations are provided in the methodology section below)
Assessment against criteria	Criteria met by the indicator
Robustness	Description of the degree to which the indicator remains valid over time/statistical validation (if applicable)
Limitations	To be selected from drop-down menu (uncertainties, data gaps, reporting, lack of funding, etc.)
DATA SPECIFICATIONS *This section provides information on data sources (including links to sources or metadata), availability, scale of data collection, etc.*	
Data availability, accessibility and compatibility	Identification of data sources; current availability of data/historical data to establish a baseline. Where applicable, add the baseline (and a link to the baseline, where available). For new indicators, evaluate future data availability. Assess compatibility of information technology systems and databases.
Sustainability of data collection	Where applicable, description of the system in place to guarantee regular data collection, as well as description of resources needed
Reporting mechanism	National/regional/sectoral reporting systems
Data disaggregation/aggregation	Consideration of whether the global/regional indicator can be disaggregated to the national level or a global indicator can be collated from national data
METHODOLOGY	
Methodology for indicator calculation	Description of how the indicator is developed (details of steps needed to reproduce the indicator) Methodology for calculating the indicator Indication of units If applicable, methodological issues (including comparability across countries and over time)
REFERENCES	List of relevant references and sources

Annex IV

Draft resolution GFC-1/[--]: Global Framework on Chemicals measurability structure and indicators

The International Conference,

Recalling section XI of the Global Framework on Chemicals – for a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste and its annex III, on the measurability structure, which facilitates the reporting and monitoring of progress and impact in the implementation of the Framework and contributes to assessing progress towards the vision set out in the Framework,

Welcoming with appreciation the work of the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators in preparing recommendations for the finalization of the measurability structure and a proposal for a set of indicators for annex III to the Framework,

1. *Adopts* the set of indicators contained in [section A of annex I] to the present resolution as part of the measurability structure of the Global Framework on Chemicals;

2. *Welcomes* the further elaboration of the indicator selection criteria contained in [annex II] and the indicator fact sheet template contained in [annex III] to the present resolution, developed by the open-ended ad hoc group on measurability and indicators, and encourages their use in the development of any additional indicators and the review of adopted indicators;

3. *Invites* custodians of adopted indicators to compile and make available data relevant to the indicators under their responsibility, including an analysis of progress achieved, for consideration by the International Conference at the second session;

4. *Requests* the secretariat:

(a) To continue its engagement with and support of experts in taking stock of progress and to finalize the measurability structure of the Global Framework on Chemicals with respect to:

(i) Adopted indicators that need further methodological development or to be made operational;

(ii) Indicators that do not meet the criteria outlined in [section B of annex I to the present resolution];

(iii) Headline indicators under each strategic objective;

(iv) High-level indicators under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation and based on the proposed approach set out in the note by the secretariat entitled "Tracking progress: measurability structure and indicators of the Global Framework on Chemicals";[4]

(b) To report to the Open-ended Working Group of the Framework on progress made, with a view to final consideration by the International Conference at its second session of any additional indicators it has not yet adopted;

5. *Invites* participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and Pollution and other relevant stakeholders to engage in further work on measurability and indicators and to support the implementation of the measurability structure for the Framework;

6. *Invites* stakeholders to report on their efforts to implement the Framework and make progress towards meeting the strategic objectives and associated targets and realize the vision set out in the Framework;

7. *Decides* that stakeholder reporting under the Framework shall take place [every X years] [no later than [X] months prior to each regular session of the International Conference];

8. *Requests* the secretariat to develop and maintain a transparent and accessible online tool to facilitate reporting by stakeholders, subject to the availability of resources;

[4] UNEP/GFC/IC.1/4.

ADVANCE

9. *Also requests* the secretariat to make available, in 2027 and annually thereafter, information on progress against the indicators, to inform Governments and other relevant stakeholders of additional efforts that may be required to meet the targets;

10. *Further requests* the secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the International Conference at its second session, an assessment of progress towards the targets, strategic objectives and vision of the Framework, including, where appropriate, recommendations to address any identified gaps or barriers and to accelerate progress.

ADVANCE