Industry Self-Assessment Tool and Pilot to Implement the GFC

IOMC Global Webinar, 5 November 2026

Where have we come from? What has been done to date?

- GFC industry implementation building blocks and self-assessment originate from global IOMC multi-stakeholder workshops in advance of ICCM 5 and OEWG in 2025
- Building blocks and checklist questions developed with multi-stakeholder input
- 2025 IOMC/GFC stakeholder survey outcomes supported:
  - Developing benchmarking and maturity levels
  - Developing an electronic self assessment platform
  - Piloting the self-assessment tool
- Draft pilot concept developed recently (in October 2026)
- Global Webinar, 5 Nov 2026

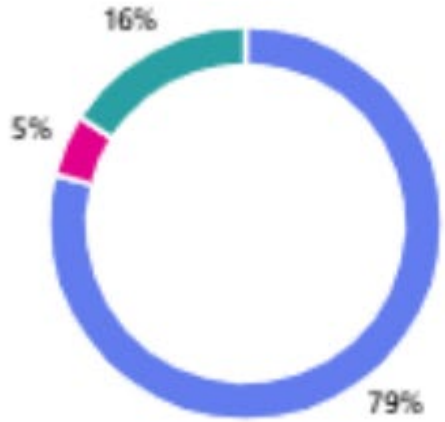
Alignment between IP1 and IP2 approaches and methodologies

- IP 1 and IP 2 both include building blocks and self-assessment methodologies
- Helps establish a baseline and identify actions
- IP2 is challenging: how do we reach all relevant companies and associations?
- Engaging industry associations and sectors essential

IOMC/GFC SURVEY -2025

Benchmarking GFC implementation levels: Would it be valuable to introduce a simple benchmarking system (e.g. Level 1 – 3) to help companies assess their level of alignment with GFC expectations for each building block?

Yes	124
No	8
Not Sure	25



Purpose and potential value of the industry self-assessment tool

- Help companies understand the GFC, and assess their current level of implementation
- Connect existing information across sustainability, EHS, product stewardship and supply-chain functions
- Identify gaps, priorities and opportunities for action, including Target D6 strategies
- Complement existing corporate sustainability assessment and reporting
- Generate lessons and aggregate insights on progress and challenges
- Help provide information and analysis to mobilize private sector investment

BUILDING BLOCKS TO SUPPORT GFC IMPLEMENTATION AND STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT BY INDUSTRY (D6)

1. Corporate governance and enabling conditions

i. GFC implementation
ii. Corporate chemicals policy and governance
iii. Sustainability reporting and performance assessment
iv. Other corporate measures

2. Information, Transparency and Traceability

i. Identifying hazardous chemicals in supply chains, production, and products
ii. Fostering transparency, traceability, and disclosure along value chains

3. Risk Management and Operational Control in Facilities

i. Occupational safety and health
ii. Emergency prevention, preparedness and response

4. Assessment, Footprinting and Target Setting

i. Identifying and assessing priority chemicals of concern
ii. Assessing the chemical footprint and impact of priority chemicals along value chains
iii. Reduction or phase out targets for priority chemicals of concern

5. Prevention, Innovation and Market Transformation

i. Implementing sustainable procurement and supply chain management
ii. Green and sustainable chemistry innovation
iii. Fostering sustainable business models and product design
iv. Advancing the sustainability of production processes

Important links with Target D 3 and and industry sector programmes

➢ Sustainability Reporting (D3)

- Complement existing frameworks (e.g. IFRS and GRI) with GFC-related information
- Integrate GFC considerations into company sustainability reporting

➢ Private Sector Investment (D3)

- Use in-depth analysis to inform and meet information needs of private sector investors

➢ Industry Sector Programmes

- Connect with IP2 sector programmes (textiles, electronics, health care, buildings and construction)
- Help demonstrate industry progress, strengthen transparency and trust, and reduce impact

EXAMPLE OF CHECKLIST QUESTIONS

Identifying hazardous chemicals in supply chains, production, and products

- ✓ Does a list of suppliers exist who provide chemicals or products containing chemicals?
- ✓ Are chemicals purchased, used and produced on site known and listed in an inventory?
- ✓ Are all chemicals classified and labelled in accordance with the GHS?
- ✓ Are chemicals regulated by international agreements, standards or initiatives purchased, used, or produced? Relevant examples include:
  - Stockholm Convention
  - Rotterdam Convention
  - Basel Convention
  - Montreal Protocol
  - Minamata Convention
  - Chemical Weapons Convention
  - GFC Target A 7 on highly hazardous pesticides
  - PFOAs/PFCs addressed as a SAICM Emerging Policy Issue
  - Other chemicals included under SAICM Emerging Policy Issues
  - Other agreements and conventions in health, workplace, agriculture, and other key sectors (e.g. relevant International Labour Standards)

DRAFT

Proposed 2027 pilot: scope and participation

CORE COMPANY TESTERS

Approximately 10–15 operating companies

- Different sectors, sizes and regions
- Chemical-intensive and pollution-relevant value chains
- Different positions along value chains
- Willingness to nominate a company focal point and provide structured feedback

SUPPORTING STAKEHOLDERS

- Industry associations: convene members and advise on sector relevance
- Technical and research organisations: provide methodological and technical input
- ESG, EHS and product-stewardship experts: test fit with existing systems
- Selected investors, customers, assurance experts, civil society and academia: provide focused feedback

➢ **Encourage organizations which offer relevant guidance, assessment methods, and reporting guidelines to undertake the self assessment?**

The pilot will test the building blocks, questions, maturity criteria, value-chain applicability and added value beyond existing reporting.

Guiding principles for the 2027 pilot

VOLUNTARY AND INCLUSIVE

Participation should be voluntary and based on informed engagement, involving companies across sectors, regions, sizes and value-chain positions.

LEARNING, NOT RANKING

The purpose is to support learning, identify opportunities for improvement and refine the methodology—not to judge, rank or certify companies.

PROPORTIONATE AND PRACTICAL

Use existing company information wherever possible. Keep the assessment flexible and proportionate to company size, sector and complexity.

VALUE-CHAIN ORIENTED

Recognise impacts and opportunities beyond individual facilities, including suppliers, products, customers and end-of-life.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND ACTION | Protect company-specific information and focus on practical opportunities for improvement.

Part 2: Additional Information

Stakeholder engagement and pilot governance

A small, diverse pilot group should combine company testing with targeted stakeholder support.

CORE COMPANY TESTERS

Approximately 10–15 operating companies, selected to provide diversity across sectors, regions, company sizes and value-chain positions.

Companies complete the assessment and provide structured feedback.

SUPPORTING STAKEHOLDERS

Industry associations; technical and research organisations; ESG, EHS and product-stewardship experts; and selected investors, customers, assurance experts, civil society and academia.

Their role is to convene, advise and provide focused feedback.

EXPERT WORKING GROUP

A small group of selected IOMC organisations and GFC stakeholder experts, including industry representatives, to support transparency, stakeholder engagement, technical refinement and resource mobilisation.

ROLE OF THE IOMC

Provide overall coordination, technical support, facilitate stakeholder engagement and consolidate lessons. The IOMC would not audit or verify individual company assessments.

Governance should support a credible, practical and inclusive pilot—while keeping participation voluntary and the assessment company-led.

Building on information companies already have

The assessment should make use of existing company information wherever possible.

POTENTIAL SOURCES

- ESG and sustainability reports
- Environmental, health and safety systems
- Chemical inventories and product stewardship
- Supplier questionnaires and supply-chain due diligence
- Life-cycle and environmental assessments
- Emissions, waste and pollution reporting

WHAT THE PILOT COULD TEST

Can the assessment distinguish between information that:

1. Is already readily available;
2. Exists but needs to be brought together; or
3. Is not currently collected?

This will help identify genuine added value, information gaps and any risk of duplicate reporting.

The aim is to connect existing systems and information—not create a separate reporting burden.

Benchmarking and maturity: a three-level approach

Companies could assess progress at both the building-block and individual component levels.

LEVEL 1 | INITIAL

Initial awareness, commitment and actions. Policies, processes and measures are absent, limited or under development.

LEVEL 2 | ESTABLISHED

Relevant policies, systems and measures are in place and are being implemented across the company and, where relevant, its value chains.

LEVEL 3 | ADVANCED

Integrated implementation, measurable progress, innovation and continuous improvement are demonstrated.

Possible alternatives : Initiator, Accelerator, Front Runner, Beginner, Adaptive, Frontrunner, Basic, Established, Advanced

Terminology and rating format (e.g. descriptive categories or a traffic-light system) can be refined during tool development and pilot testing. Ratings are intended to support learning and prioritisation—not compliance, certification or company ranking.

IT platform: potential functions and requirements

In response to stakeholder interest expressed in the 2025 survey, options for developing or adapting an electronic platform will be explored.

USER-FRIENDLY ACCESS

Provide an accessible interface for companies to complete the assessment and, where appropriate, reference supporting information.

STRUCTURED DATA MANAGEMENT

Enable structured collection, storage and analysis of assessment results, with appropriate protection of company-level information.

USEFUL COMPANY OUTPUTS

Generate feedback and summaries highlighting progress, gaps and opportunities for action at building-block and component levels.

AGGREGATE INSIGHTS

Support consolidation of non-identifying findings to explore common patterns, implementation gaps and support needs across participating companies.

FUTURE FEASIBILITY AND ACCESS

Explore technology options, hosting, access and longer-term arrangements for a common voluntary GFC industry self-assessment platform.

The pilot should help define the required specifications and assess whether a widely accessible platform is feasible. Technical support and any service-provider engagement would be considered as part of pilot design.

Suggestions for moving forward

- Include industry self-assessment in the IC1 IP Dialogue Session
- Consider a dedicated session at the IOMC booth
- Possible follow-up after IC1:
  - Establish a small expert working group representing different stakeholder perspectives
  - Refine the methodology and develop maturity criteria
  - Develop specifications for an IT platform
  - Mobilise additional resources for the pilot
  - Engage associations to recruit companies and promote uptake

Key message

The industry self-assessment tool could significantly advance IP2 and Target D6 implementation

Help companies establish a baseline and identify priorities for action

Enable associations to support their members

Generate aggregated insights into implementation progress

Inform discussions on D6 indicators