

OECD work on environmental indicators Ongoing developments

- A. Information for a resource efficient and circular economy
- B. Measurement of fossil fuel subsidies
- B. International Programme for Action on Climate

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Eighteenth session of the Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators, Geneva, 18-19 October 2021





INFORMATION FOR A RESOURCE EFFICIENT AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Objective:

Improving the information base for monitoring progress towards a resource efficient and circular economy

Building on experience with:

- Data, indicators and accounts
- Policy work on waste, materials, resource productivity and the circular economy

Working Party on Environmental Information Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste





Information for a resource efficient and circular economy (2021-2022) Two pillars

Harmonised framework

for monitoring progress and supporting policy development and evaluation

Stocktaking

Conceptual monitoring framework quantitative, qualitative aspects

Harmonised set of indicators

Guidance

on how to produce, use and communicate CE information

Good practices

How to mobilise underlying data

How to link datasets (SEEA)

How to use, interpret and communicate CE information and indicators

OECD Expert group on a New Generation of Information for a Resource Efficient and Circular Economy (RECE-XG)



UNECE Task Force on Measuring the Circular Economy

→ Guide on measuring the circular economy



DATA AND INDICATORS ON FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES

Objective:

Help advance the measurement of fossil fuel subsidies and ensure international coherence in reporting

Building on experience with:

- OECD Inventory
- SDG indicator 12.c.1

Working Party on Environmental Information
Joint Meeting of Tax and Environment Experts
Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment





Measuring fossil fuel subsidies – Tasks and objectives

Advise on the measurement of national FFS data

building on: SDG methodological guide, OECD Inventory, the SEEA

- Take stock of data sources, measurement methods, institutional arrangements, good practices.
- Compare national and international data; review differences.
- Propose ways to co-operate in measurement
- Develop guidance on measurement and reporting

Facilitate the international harmonisation of FFS data

- Review terms & definitions
- Advise on measurement methods
- Advise on the communication and interpretation of FFS indicators.
- Advise on the use of international benchmarks (e.g. a reference carbon price) to estimate tax expenditure

OECD Informal Task Team on Measuring Fossil Fuel Subsidies (ITT-FFS)

UN Environment work on SDG indicator 12.c.1

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ACTION ON CLIMATE

IPAC

Launched at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in May 2021 Objective

- Support countries' efforts to progress towards net-zero GHG emissions and a more resilient economy by 2050
- Help countries strengthen and coordinate their climate action through regular monitoring, policy evaluation and feedback on results and good practices
- Complement and support the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement

Provides fact-based operational tools with policy advice, and indicators as a cornerstone





IPAC Technical Expert Group

Advising on:

- Conceptual framework
- Selection of indicators
- Use & interpretation of indicators
- Measurement priorities





IPAC indicators – Foundations and architecture



OECD data repository for climate action: OECD, IEA, ITF, NEA statistical databases, accounts, indicators



Core Set of Environmental Indicators

Key Environmental Indicators

Sectoral Environmental indicators

Green Growth indicators

Headline Indicators

UN climate indicators UNECE, UNSD, SDG

Other international indicators and monitoring processes: IMF, UNFCCC, ...

Information on policies, objectives, good practices

Country specific indicators



Core indicators

Complementary indicators









Pressure State

Drivers & emissions

Impacts & risks



Policy responses, actions, opportunities



Impacts on environmental conditions

- Land, water, biodiversity
 - Carbon stocks
- Temperature change, seal level

Climate-related risks

- Extreme weather events & related losses
 - · Heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, ...

Impacts on health & well-being

- Exposure to air pollution& welfare costs
- Heat-related mortality
- Distributional impacts of climate change

Mitigation

- Innovation, technology
- Forestry, agriculture
- Taxes, subsidies, tariffs
- Expenditure, budgets, finance
- Climate action

Adaptation

- Forestry, agriculture, settlements
- Taxes, subsidies
- Expenditure, budgets, finance

Opportunities

- Innovation, markets & jobs
- Education & awareness
- Distributional impacts of climate policies

Coherent with UN frameworks for

- Climate change related statistics and indicators (UNECE)
- Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (UNSD)

Note: selected examples

Drivers

- Energy consumption
- Material consumption
- Transport & mobility
- Land cover and use

Emissions

(production-based, demand-based)

- GHG emissions
 - Trends and trajectories
 - Structure and intensities
- SLCP emissions





Preliminary IPAC Dashbord (launched on 6 October)



>> Emissions

- GHG emissions trends & trajectories
 - General trends
 - Distance to targets & Net-zero trajectories
- GHG emission structure & intensities
 - GHG emission structure
 - GHG emission intensities
 - Energy-related CO2 emission intensities (production-based, demand-based)

> Impacts and risks

- Weather related impacts
- Extreme events
- Inequalities in exposure to climate risks

» Actions and opportunities

- Move towards non-fossil energy sources: energy mix
- Use of carbon pricing and climate related taxation: Effective carbon rates; climate-related tax revenue
- Climate policy action index
- <u>Placeholder for</u>: adaptation measures; labour markets; budgets, expenditure & finance

Around 10-15 key indicators derived from broader set

- Provide an overview of countries' progress and trajectories towards carbon neutrality
- Inform the annual Climate Action Monitor
- Linked to benchmarks and targets when possible (Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDCs); Long-term Strategies (LTS) for emissions)



Thank you!

