



An Overview of Recent and Ongoing OECD Work on CLIMATE CHANGE

This document highlights the major OECD work that is being undertaken in the area of climate change. It summarises recent and ongoing work related to climate change across the different Directorates along with deliverables that are expected in the near future. The purpose is to provide an overview of the scope of OECD work that is conducted to address climate change, either directly or indirectly.

The OECD recognises the important role that countries play in addressing the global climate change problem. The OECD's objective is to help its Member Countries prepare for the future by supporting them with sound policy analysis and options to achieve climate change goals in an environmentally-effective and economically-efficient manner. A number of projects are underway to implement this across several OECD Directorates and in the specialised Agencies associated with the OECD, including:

- Environment Directorate (ENV)
- Trade and Agriculture Directorate (TAD)
- Economics Department (ECO)
- Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry (STI)
- Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development (GOV)
- Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD)
- Centre for Tax Policy and Administration (CTP)
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)
- The International Transport Forum (formerly the ECMT)
- Sustainable Development
- Round Table on Sustainable Development
- Sahel and West Africa Club
- Africa Partnership Forum (AFP)
- Advisory Unit to the Secretary-General (SGE/AU)

Environment Directorate

The Environment Directorate (ENV) works on climate change through several Groups. The OECD and the **International Energy Agency (IEA)** together provide the secretariat for the Annex I Expert Group (AIXG) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The AIXG provides a forum where Annex I countries with specific emissions reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol can share experiences with climate change policies and analyse key technical issues on the climate negotiating agenda. Recent AIXG papers are listed below, and those under development for Autumn 2007 include: domestic sectoral approaches and SD policies and measures; implementation of incentives to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries; the role of international processes in adaptation to climate change; policy uncertainty, investment and commitment period length; the role of carbon capture and storage in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); trends and prospects for emissions trading; and international finance for a climate-safe future.

Work is also underway in ENV on climate change for the Working Party on Global and Structural Policies (WPGSP). This includes recent analysis of adaptation to climate change in the winter tourism sector and with respect to natural hazards in the European Alps. New work will focus on the economic aspects of adaptation, including the cost, benefits and distributive effects of adaptation actions. A scoping paper will be developed in Autumn 2007 on the topic, followed by an expert workshop in early 2008.

In the WPGSP work is also undertaken on the benefits of climate change policies. The work has focussed in the past on the development of methodologies and metrics to assess the direct avoided impact benefits of climate change policies in different sectors and across different scales (i.e. agriculture and coastal zones). A 2006 expert workshop focused on estimating the economic benefits of climate change and the challenges of estimating the social costs of carbon. New work for 2007-2008 is focussing on cities and climate change, exploring local scale benefits of climate policies, including global mitigation and local adaptation.

The WPGSP also works closely with the **Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD)** through its Network on Environment and Development Co-operation (Environet) on integrating adaptation to climate change into development co-operation activities. In April 2006, Development and Environment Ministers of the OECD Member countries adopted an OECD Declaration on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation. A Task Team of Delegates from WPGSP and the DAC Environet group are responsible for developing further work in the area, including a report taking stock of the integration of adaptation in bilateral and IFI activities (due out late 2007) and the development of best practice guidance.

The *OECD Environmental Outlook* report for release in early 2008, provides projections of developments in the economic, social and technological forces driving environmental change to 2030, and examines the policies that can be used to address the most pressing environmental problems. It includes chapters on climate change and on energy. Some of the further modelling work for 2007-2008 under the WPGSP will focus on post-2012 climate policies, and will be undertaken jointly with the **Economic Policy Committee's Working Party 1 (WP1)**.

Under the auspices of the Working Party on Environmental Performance (WPEP), peer-reviewed surveys of environmental performance in individual OECD countries and selected non-OECD countries are regularly carried out. These provide specific analysis and recommendations to help countries improve their performance with respect to their national and international environmental commitments, including with regards climate change. Environmental Performance Reviews of Belgium, Switzerland, New Zealand, China, as well as Denmark and Australia are for release in 2007.

Some work under the Working Party on National Environmental Policies (WPNEP) and the Joint Meeting of Tax and Environment Experts (JMTEE) supported by ENV and the **Centre for Tax Policy and Administration (CTP)** also address issues linked to climate change. New work under WPNEP is examining the impact of policy instruments in environmentally-related innovation, including with respect to innovation and renewable energy. Recent work of the JMTEE has focussed on addressing political economy issues related to the use of environmentally related taxes, including competitiveness concerns. New work in 2007-2008 will compare the use of tradable permit and taxes in practice, including with a case study on their use for climate change objectives, and will look at how market based instruments provide incentives for green technological development. The OECD and the European Environment Agency (EEA) maintain a database of environmentally related instruments in place in OECD countries, including instruments which help to reduce GHG emissions.

Contact: Helen Mountford, Head of Climate Change, Natural Resources and Environmental Outlooks Division, Helen.mountford@oecd.org, +33 1 45 24 79 13.

Trade and Agriculture Directorate

A number of ongoing and planned projects in The Trade and Agriculture Directorate (TAD) address issues relevant to climate change. Regarding agriculture, the work of the Joint Working Party on Agriculture and Environment (JWPAE) on agri-environmental indicators includes work monitoring GHG emissions and carbon sequestration linked to agriculture in OECD countries. New work for 2007-2008 of relevance includes a study on the policy implications for greenhouse gas emissions of agricultural feedstocks for bio-energy and the bio-economy; and the implications of climate change on water use in agriculture and the effect of moves towards full-cost water pricing to improve the efficient use of water in agriculture. This work, together with other inputs, will contribute towards the preparation of a set of guidelines for economically and environmentally efficient agri-environmental policies.

Concerning work on trade, two new or ongoing projects under the Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment (JWPTE) over 2007-2008 relate to climate change. The first is a study investigating trade barriers affecting the diffusion of climate change technologies and potential implications of liberalising trade in these technologies. The second is work analysing the extent to which trade liberalisation and subsequent changes in global transportation impact on climate change.

Contacts:

Agriculture – Wilfrid Legg, Head of Policies and Environment Division, wilfrid.legg@oecd.org, +33 1 45 24 95 36.

Trade – Joy Kim, Trade Policy Linkages and Services Division, joy.kim@oecd.org, +33 1 45 24 95 29.

Economics Department

The Economics Department (ECO) is starting a new project in 2007-2008 under the auspices of its Working Party 1 (WP1), in co-operation with ENV's WPGSP, analysing post-2012 climate change options and long-term energy supply. First elements of the analysis will be available in Spring 2008 for discussion at a workshop of the WP1, with the final results available in Autumn 2008). It is intended that this work would provide part of the analytical input to an OECD high-level conference on the economics of climate change, proposed for late 2008

Contact: Jorgen Elmeskov, Director of ECO / Policy Studies Branch, Jorgen.elmeskov@oecd.org, + 33 1 45 24 76 02.

Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry

Various projects under the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry (DSTI) have elements of some relevance to climate change. Eco-innovation and the role of innovation in addressing the climate change challenge were particularly highlighted by Ministers in the May 2007 Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level (MCM), which asked the OECD to develop a broad-ranging Innovation Strategy. In parallel, the G8 Summit held in Heiligendamm in June 2007 has identified both “Research and Innovation” as well as “Climate Change” as substantive areas where the G8 looks to the OECD to promote dialogue between itself and major emerging market economies (“O5”). There are indications that G8’s focus on climate and sustainability will continue under Japanese presidency in 2008 as well. In this context, it is being proposed that the Innovation Strategy, which is now in the process of being scoped and budgeted, include a focus on eco-innovation issues, which is also complementary to the proposed project on sustainable production (see below).

The Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) has included a new project on Sustainable Production and Manufacturing in its PWB for 2007-2008 (subject to availability of project-specific funding). The proposed study, now being scoped and budgeted, would provide a comparative review of sustainable production initiatives in OECD countries, survey available data on indicators of sustainability in industry and propose indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of sustainable production initiatives. As a first step, in co-operation with The Danish National Agency for Enterprise and Construction, the OECD supported a workshop on Sustainable Manufacturing Production and Competitiveness, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 21-22 June 2007, with participation from STI.

DSTI has developed and publishes regularly patent-based indicators of innovation related to environment as part of the *Compendium of Patent Statistics* (www.oecd.org/sti/ipr-statistics). This includes indicators on: environmental technology (in co-operation with ENV); nuclear energy; wind energy; and fuel cells.

Previous work by DSTI (released in 2003) used the OECD’s industry databases to examine the amount of “carbon” that was embodied in traded goods, to indicate the changes in national levels of carbon emissions that may occur as a result of globalisation (i.e. increased import substitution and relocation of emissions-intensive production). This study will be updated in 2007.

Some of the work under the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP), examining the use of ICTs also has some relevance to climate change, such as the use of new technologies for transportation (e.g. congestion pricing; video-conferencing technologies), monitoring (satellites, GPS), recycling, real time pricing and markets for scarce resources. Discussion is underway with ENV to prepare a joint scoping study on ICT and the Environment as possible input to the 2008 OECD Ministerial on the “Future of the Internet Economy”, subject to the availability of project-specific funding. [This project has been included in the CPF request in connection with this Ministerial.]

A report was completed by the Committee on Science Technology Policy (CSTP) in 2006 on innovation in energy technology. In addition, the newly created Working Party of Nanotechnology (WPN) of the CSTP will examine how nanotechnology may contribute to a low-carbon society, notably in helping to reduce resource use and energy consumption. The overall work of the WPN will aim at fostering the responsible development and use of this technology, enabling such potential impacts to emerge in the future.

Contact: John Dryden, Deputy Director of STI, john.dryden@oecd.org, +33 1 45 24 93 73.

Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development

Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development (GOV) has implemented several projects and activities related to climate change from the viewpoint of urban policy. The impact of climate change and its relation to the urban environment is mentioned in the 2007-2008 Programme of Work of the OECD Territorial Development policy Committee (and its Working Party on Territorial Policy in Urban Areas) under the item *2.4 Competitive and Sustainable Cities*.

Recent activities include:

- A special session on climate change and cities in the OECD international conference: "What Policies for Globalising Cities?" that was held in Madrid on March 2007, organised jointly with the Madrid City Council and the Club of Madrid (former Head of States). The session was chaired by OECD Ambassador of Japan, Mr Shinichi KITAJIMA, and included the participation of Ira Magaziner, Chairman of the Clinton Foundation.
- A roundtable discussion on "climate change and cities" in the last Working Party on Territorial Policy in Urban Areas held in June 2007 held in Rome on June 19, 2007.

Forthcoming activities:

During the Madrid conference, Mayors and ministers asked the OECD to host a permanent joint ***Roundtable for Urban Strategy of Mayors and Ministers*** to produce evidence and policy analysis to feed the dialogue between policy actors in urban areas in the following areas: Urban competitiveness, local autonomy and local finance, climate change and disasters, migration, transport and mobility. The next meeting of the Roundtable for Urban Strategy will be held in Madrid, and will focus on Climate Change and Cities.

Contact: Hiroshi Kobayashi, Head of Regional Policies for Sustainable Development Division, hiroshi.kobayashi@oecd.org, 33 1 45 24 76 94.

Development Co-operation Directorate

The Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) regularly collects data from all DAC donor countries on levels of official development assistance (ODA) that is given to projects that support the objectives of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. This data is available at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs

Together with ENV, DCD undertakes work through its Environet Group in support of the implementation of the 2006 Ministerial Declaration on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation (see above).

Contacts:

ODA data – Bill Nicol, Head of Division, Poverty Reduction and Growth, William.nicol@oecd.org, + 33 1 45 24 91 37.

Adaptation and development co-operation – Remy Paris, Policy Co-ordination Division, remy.paris@oecd.org, +33 1 45 24 17 46.

Centre for Tax Policy and Administration

The Centre for Tax Policy and Administration (CTP), together with ENV, organises a regular Joint Meeting of Tax and Environment Experts (JWPTEE). As indicated above, recent work of the JMTEE has focussed on addressing political economy issues related to the use of environmentally related taxes, including competitiveness concerns. New work in 2007-2008 will compare the use of tradable permit and taxes in practice, including with a case study on their use for climate change objectives, and will look at how market based instruments provide incentives for green technological development.

Contact: Chris Heady, Head of Tax Policy, Tax Statistics & Horizontal Programmes Division, Christopher.HEADY@oecd.org, + 33 1 45 24 93 22.

International Energy Agency

The International Energy Agency (IEA) provides analytical work on the energy dimension of climate change and the implications of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol on the energy sector. The IEA also undertakes work on options for the future evolution of the international climate change mitigation regime. The work programme covers areas such as, emissions trading, project based mechanisms (CDM/Joint Implementation), policies and measures, and international technology collaboration.

IEA's activities on energy efficiency and future emission scenarios are also of direct relevance to climate change policy issues. In 2005, in Gleneagles, the G8 leaders mandated the IEA to provide advice on a range of energy policy issues linked to climate change.

Since 1999, the IEA has also maintained a database of its Member countries' policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as databases on energy efficiency and renewable energy policy.

Together with ENV, IEA provides the secretariat support for the AIXG (see above).

Contact: Rick Bradley, Head of Energy Efficiency and Environment Division, rick.bradley@iea.org, +33 1 40 57 67 20.

Nuclear Energy Agency

The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) maintains and further develops, through international co-operation, the scientific, technological and legal bases required for the safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Many governments are giving further consideration to the use of nuclear energy because of its very low full life cycle carbon emissions and for reasons of security of energy supply. The NEA provides factual studies to assist in these evaluations. Examples are the biennial report on the world availability of uranium (Uranium Resources, Production and Demand) and a new report, Risks and Benefits of Nuclear Energy, which explores these issues in the context of sustainability criteria.

Contact: Stan Gordelier, Head of the Nuclear Development Division (stan.gordelier@oecd.org)

The International Transport Forum (formerly the European Conference on Ministries of Transport)

The International Transport Forum (ITF) and its predecessor, the European Conference on Ministries of Transport (ECMT), have been involved in climate-related research as related to the transport sector. Recent work focussing on policies and measures to reduce CO₂ emissions from the transport sector

have resulted in the reports “Cutting Transport CO2 Emissions: What Progress?” and “Making Cars more Fuel Efficient” (with the IEA). The ITF/OECD Joint Transport Research Centre (JTRC) has also released the reports “Can Cars Come Clean? Strategies for Low Emission Vehicles” and “Strategies to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Road Transport: Analytical Methods”.

New climate change-related work in the ITF over 2007-2008 will be centred on the organisation of the first full Ministerial meeting of the Forum in May 2008 on the Theme “Transport, Energy and the Challenge of Climate Change”. The run-up to this meeting will involve several topical meetings on Biofuels, Oil Scarcity, Eco-Driving and Efficiency Improvements in Heavy Goods Vehicles (the latter with the IEA). The ITF will also organise a stakeholders’ consultation on the Forum topic in the spring of 2008. Finally, the JTRC has set up a working group on “Transport Sector GHG Reduction Strategies” that is will provide initial findings to the ITF Forum in the Spring of 2008 and a final report at the end of the year..

Contact: Jack Short, Secretary General, jack.short@oecd.org, +33 1 45 24 97 10.

Sustainable Development

The OECD Annual Meeting of Sustainable Development Experts (AMSDE) brings together Delegates from across different policy areas to discuss issues of a cross-cutting nature related to sustainable development. A focus for the work of AMSDE in 2007-2008 includes policies to encourage more sustainable consumption and production, including with respect to reduced GHG emissions. A Workshop on the issue will be held in Copenhagen in June 2007. The AMSDE also produces an annual report on OECD work relevant to support discussions at the annual meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UN CSD). The report for the May 2007 UN CSD meetings focussed on “Energy for Sustainable Development”.

Contact: Candice Stevens, Sustainable Development Unit, candice.stevens@oecd.org, + 33 1 45 24 93 24.

Round Table on Sustainable Development

The OECD also regularly hosts a Roundtable on Sustainable Development, under the oversight of Brice Lalonde, former Minister of Environment for France. The Roundtable brings together Ministers and other high-level stakeholders from OECD and non-OECD countries for informal discussion on various timely topics. Two roundtables are scheduled for Autumn 2007, both of which have implications for climate change. The first is on biofuels, and the second is on mobilising investment for clean energy technology.

Contact: Richard Doornbosch, Principal Advisor SGE/RSD, richard.doornbosch@oecd.org, +33 1 45 24 14 57.

The Sahel and West Africa Club

The Sahel and West Africa Club will produce a regional analysis on climate change and its impacts on West Africa. This work will target in particular (but not exclusively) the Sahel region which is the most ecologically fragile zone in the region. It will be produced jointly with the FAO and the Agrhyet Center in Niamey which is part of CILSS (*Comité Inter-États de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel*). The analysis will include a stock taking of existing information on the global level, namely from the IPCC, and incorporate the results of recent research conducted by the Agrhyet Center with the support of the Canadian government. This process of data collection, synthesis and analysis will result in the production of a chapter in the Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa which is a joint initiative of the SWAC

and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The results of this work will be fed into on-going processes focused on the formulation of a regional strategy on adaptation to climate change and made available for joint publications of the OECD Development Cluster on climate change in Africa.”

Contact: Christophe Perret, Economist, Medium- and Long-Term Development Perspectives Unit, christophe.perret@oecd.org, 33 1 45 24 82 83.

Africa Partnership Forum

The **Africa Partnership Forum**, a joint collaborative effort between the OECD and the World Bank held its eighth meeting in May 2007. It addressed several topics, including, investment, gender, peace and security, as well as climate change. On climate change, the APF developed a report looking at climate change mitigation options and clean energy development in Africa as well as adaptation to climate change through mainstreaming climate concerns into development and providing resources for climate risk management.

Contact: Brian Ngo, brian.ngo@oecd.org, +33 1 45 24 94 55

Advisory Unit to the Secretary-General

The International Futures Programme under the Secretary-General has several relevant projects under way. Firstly, it is co-ordinating a project across the OECD on The Bioeconomy to 2030: Designing a Policy Agenda. An integral part of this exercise is a prospective analysis of biofuels and the role these might play in addressing climate change. An interim report will be released early 2008. Secondly, in collaboration with numerous space agencies in the OECD area, work is underway on the use of space-based tools (earth observation, navigation) in monitoring climate change and its long-term impacts, notably in the fields of water management and maritime activities. A preliminary report is expected end-2007 and a final report in the course of 2008. Thirdly, a two-year project on Infrastructures to 2030 is nearing completion which assesses *inter alia* the impact of climate change on water and water treatment requirements worldwide, as well as the level of investment needed to meet those requirements. The final report, including main findings and policy recommendations, will be published in summer 2007. Finally, reviews of risk management policies are under preparation which will help assess selected Member countries' capacity for managing major floods, which are expected to increase as a result of climate change.[www.oecd.org/futures]

On May 17-18, 2006, the OECD Global Science Forum convened the Conference on Scientific Challenges for Energy Research. There were approximately 180 participants, including researchers from basic and applied fields of science, officials of funding agencies, parliamentarians, industrial R&D managers, representatives of international organisations in the energy policy domain, and of organisations from civil society. The goal was to deepen understanding of the scientific and technological challenges of a sustainable, mid-21st century energy production system. The maturity, feasibility, principal scientific obstacles and R&D needs for new technologies were discussed in the areas of liquid fossil fuels and biofuels, coal, nuclear energy, carbon capture and storage, solar power, electricity networks and storage, and hydrogen and fuel cells. The report from the conference is available at www.oecd.org/sti/gsf.

Contact: Barrie Stevens, OECD International Futures Programme (barrie.stevens@oecd.org) and Stefan Michalowski, Global Science Forum (stefan.michalowski@oecd.org).

FURTHER INFORMATION

Relevant recent or forthcoming publications/ reports:

- OECD (2008, forthcoming): *OECD Environmental Outlook to 2030*.
- OECD (2007, forthcoming): *Stocktaking of Progress on Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Development Co-operation Activities*.
- OECD (2007, forthcoming): *Carbon Emissions Embodied in International Trade*.
- OECD (2007, forthcoming): *Delivering the Biobased Economy*.
- OECD (2007): “OECD Contribution to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development 15: Energy for Sustainable Development”.
- OECD (2006): *Climate Change in the European Alps: Adapting Winter Tourism and Natural Hazards Management*.
- OECD (2006): *Innovation in Energy Technology: Comparing National Innovation Systems at the Sectoral Level*.
- OECD (2006): *Political Economy of Environmentally Related Taxes*.
- OECD (2006): *Compendium of Patent Statistics*.
- OECD (2006): *Infrastructure to 2030: Telecom, Land Transport, Water and Electricity*.
- Doornbosch R. and S. Upton (2006): *Do we have the right R&D priorities and programmes to support the energy technologies of the future? OECD Round Table on Sustainable Development Background paper, 14-15 June*
- OECD (2005): *Bridge Over Troubled Waters: Linking Climate Change and Development*.
- OECD (2004): *The Benefits of Climate Change Policies: Analytical and Framework Issues*.
- IEA (2007): *Climate Policy Uncertainty and Investment Risk*.
- IEA (2007): *Energy Security and Climate Policy*.
- IEA (2008, forthcoming): *Competitiveness and Emissions Trading*.
- ECMT (2007): *Cutting Transport CO₂ Emissions: What Progress?*
- ECMT (2006): *Cost Effectiveness of CO₂ Mitigation in Transport: An Outlook and Comparison with Other Sectors*.
- Karousakis K. (2007): “Incentives to Reduce GHG Emissions from Deforestation: Lessons Learned from Costa Rica and Mexico”, OECD/IEA.
- Levina, E., Jacob, J.S., Ramos, L.E., and Ortiz, I. (2007): “Policy Frameworks for Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Zones: The Case of the Gulf of Mexico”, OECD/IEA.
- Ellis, J. and Kamel, S. (2007): “Overcoming Barriers to Clean Development Mechanism Projects”, OECD/IEA/UNEP Risø Centre.
- Philibert, C. (2007): “Technology Penetration and Capital Stock Turnover: Lessons from IEA Scenario Analysis”, OECD/IEA.
- Ellis, J. and Tirpak, D. (2006): “Linking GHG Emission Trading Systems and Markets”, OECD/IEA.
- Karousakis, K. (2006): “Joint Implementation: Current Issues and Emerging Challenges”, OECD/IEA.

- Baron, R. (2006): “Sectoral Approaches to GHG Mitigation: Scenarios for Integration”, OECD/IEA.
- Philibert, C. (2006): “Barriers to the Diffusion of Solar Thermal Technologies”, OECD/IEA.
- Lefèvre, N., De T’Serclaes, P. & Waide, P. (2006): “Barriers to Technology Diffusion: The Case of Compact Fluorescent Lamps”, OECD/IEA.
- Levina E. (2006): “Domestic Policy Frameworks for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Water sector, Part II: Non-Annex I Countries”, OECD/IEA.
- Steenblik, R. (2005): “Liberalisation of Trade in Renewable-Energy Products and Associated Goods: Charcoal, Solar Photovoltaic Systems, and Wind Pumps and Turbines”, OECD Trade and Environment Working Paper No. 2005-07, OECD.
- Steenblik, R. (2006): “Liberalisation of Trade in Renewable Energy and Associated Technologies: Biodiesel, Solar Thermal and Geothermal Energy”, OECD Trade and Environment Working Paper No. 2006-01, OECD.

Websites:

www.oecd.org/env/cc/aixg/ -- Annex I Expert Group papers

www.oecd.org/env/ -- OECD work on climate change

www.oecd.org/env/performance/ -- Environmental Performance Reviews

www.oecd.org/env/policies/database/ -- OECD/EEA Database of Environmental Policy Instruments