



# Green Growth indicators in practice

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# Monitoring progress towards green growth

## Green Growth Indicators in practice

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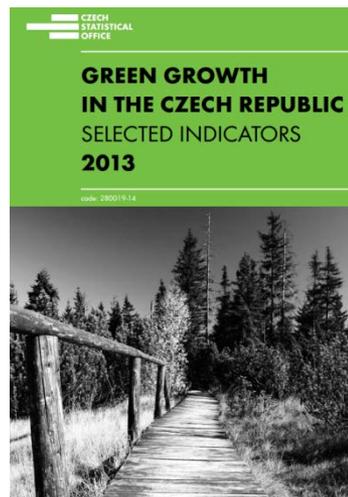
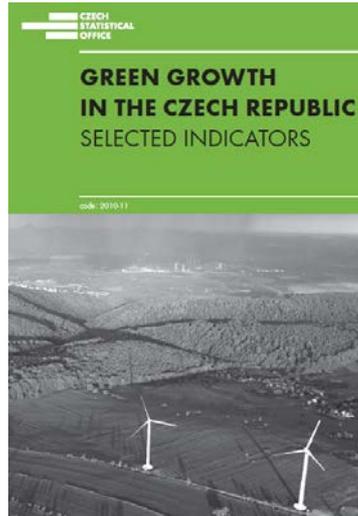
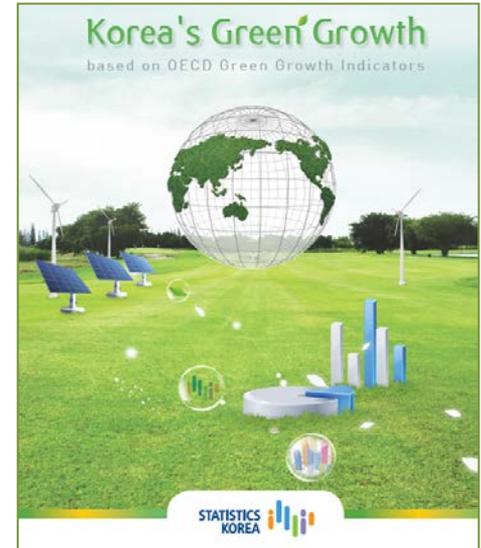
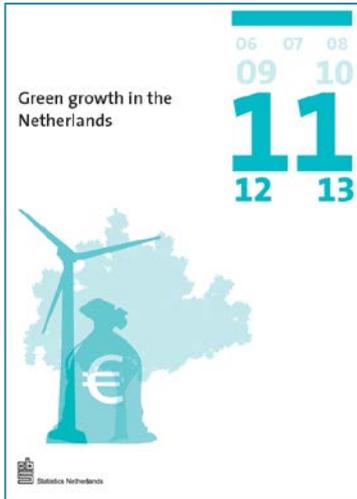
- **GG indicators are applied in OECD work**
- **GG indicators are applied in countries: OECD countries, emerging economies, developing countries**
  - Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Korea, Netherlands, Mexico, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, ...
  - LAC: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru (Joint project with UNIDO, in cooperation with UNEP, CAF, SELA)
  - Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, ...
  - 8 East-Asian countries
- **→ Exchange of experience and best practices**
- **→ Feedback on relevance**
- **→ Contribution to indicator improvement**





# Green Growth Indicators in practice

## Country examples





# Green Growth Indicators in practice

## The Netherlands

- **Applied the proposed OECD set of green growth indicators first in 2011**
  - Intergovernmental working group led by the ministry of infrastructure and the environment
  - Work done by Statistics Netherlands, building on data at hand
  - Scope: 20 out of the 30 indicators proposed; four themes
    - Good coverage of “environmental efficiency of production” & “natural assets”
    - No indicator on water resources
    - Indicators of the environmental quality of life need to be further developed
    - Indicators on opportunities & policy responses difficult to interpret
  - High visibility; promotion of work on environmental statistics & accounting
- **Update in 2013**
  - Introduces new indicators: water quality, EGSS, EPE, ...
  - Greater level of detail: six themes; environmental and resource efficiency split; idem for policy instruments and opportunities.
  - More analysis (complementary studies)
    - Linking technological change, innovation and policy interventions (micro-level)
    - GG in top sectors: benchmarking
    - Carbon footprint
    - International comparison

Green growth in the Netherlands



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Green growth  
in  
the Netherlands  
2012





# Green Growth Indicators in practice Germany

- **Test of the OECD GGI set in 2012 to provide feedback to OECD**
  - Work by Statistical Office (DESTATIS)
  - Use of official statistics (plus a few other sources)
  - Building on regular reporting on SD indicators
  - Using the Dutch application of GGIs as an example
- **Scope: good coverage of all four themes (27 indicators)**
  - No indicator on water resources; not relevant at national level
  - Indicators on the socio-economic context and characteristics of growth not included (available elsewhere)
- **Detailed comparison of definitions**

TEST OF THE OECD SET  
OF GREEN GROWTH  
INDICATORS IN  
GERMANY



2012

Federal Statistical Office of Germany



# Green Growth Indicators in practice

## Lessons learned: the Netherlands, Germany

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- **2 countries with well established official statistics, including environment statistics and accounting, and experience with indicators**
- **2 countries with well established reporting and assessment processes, and institutional arrangements**
- **Relatively easy to bring together the necessary data to construct the indicators**
- **Good/balanced coverage of indicator themes; a few gaps**
- **Definitions mostly in line with proposed OECD definitions**
- **Some interpretation challenges, need for further analysis**



# Green Growth Indicators in practice

## Lessons learned: other countries

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- **Indicator selection**
  - Reflecting national circumstances
  - Balance between “green” and “growth”
- **Data compilation and measurement**
  - Identifying data sources across government agencies
  - Organising data flows
  - Addressing quality issues, including time series
- **Interpretation and communication**
  - Placing the indicators in the country’s context
  - Correctly interpreting the results
- **Institutional coordination and capacity building**
  - Many actors involved, need for continuity in the measurement efforts, coping with limited resources
  - institutional coordination and cooperation, training and capacity building; proper funding and priority setting
- **Work on GGIs contributes to better coordination, to improve EIS and their connection to economic IS**
- **Learning by doing is essential!**



*For more information, see*  
[www.oecd.org/greengrowth](http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth)  
[www.oecd.org/greengrowth/indicators](http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/indicators)