



International Programme for Action on Climate



The International Programme for Action on Climate (IPAC) supports countries' efforts to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement, by evaluating national and international policies to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, providing policy advice and sharing best practices.

The OECD established a new International Programme for Action on Climate (IPAC) to assess and support progress towards net-zero greenhouse gas emissions and a more resilient economy by mid-century. To achieve these objectives, IPAC will provide the information and tools to monitor, evaluate and support the effectiveness of participating countries' actions, enable the sharing of best practices and provide targeted policy advice, complementary to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA).

The IPAC initiative is timely, given the start of the implementation phase of the PA, the unprecedented magnitude of public investment made available through macro stimulus, COVID-19 recovery measures, and growing international peer pressure. More and more countries are committing to net-zero emissions targets around mid-century, as well as reinforcing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2030, or have signalled an intention to do so. The IPAC initiative aims to enhance countries' ability to disclose and harmonise information, making their commitments more credible and operational, by taking into account the common but differentiated responsibilities, the respective capabilities and national circumstances, and enabling them to measure their progress in meeting their own climate goals.

IPAC was originally proposed by France and publicly supported by President Macron on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the OECD in December 2020. It was established in May 2021. IPAC is open to all OECD members and is part of a broader OECD project on climate and resilience.

KEY DELIVERABLES

IPAC is articulated around four components (Figure 1):

1. **A dashboard of climate-related indicators**, composed of a small number of indicators that are measurable and agreed across countries for use in the monitor. A broader set of indicators will complement the analysis, support interpretation, and inform the country notes and other work of IPAC and of the OECD. This will allow for a tailored assessment of countries' progress.
2. **An annual climate action monitor**, based on the dashboard, will provide a digest of countries' progress towards their own climate objectives and their alignment with PA goals. The monitor will provide examples of good climate mitigation and adaptation practices and results.
3. **Country notes with targeted policy advice**, to assist in the design of coherent and phased mitigation and adaptation actions that are economically viable and sound, as well as socially acceptable. The country notes will use the broader set of climate indicators, and take into account countries' economic structure, as well as social, regional and geographical factors.
4. **An interactive platform for dialogue and mutual learning across countries.** The platform will propose topics for discussion on innovative approaches and good practices. This digital space will also provide online discussion among countries using a dedicated Community site.

Figure 1: The four IPAC components



VALUE-ADDED OF THE OECD

With its multidisciplinary expertise across the entire spectrum of policies, its long-standing experience with the monitoring of progress and in facilitating policy dialogue, the OECD is well-placed to contribute to the global effort to tackle climate change.

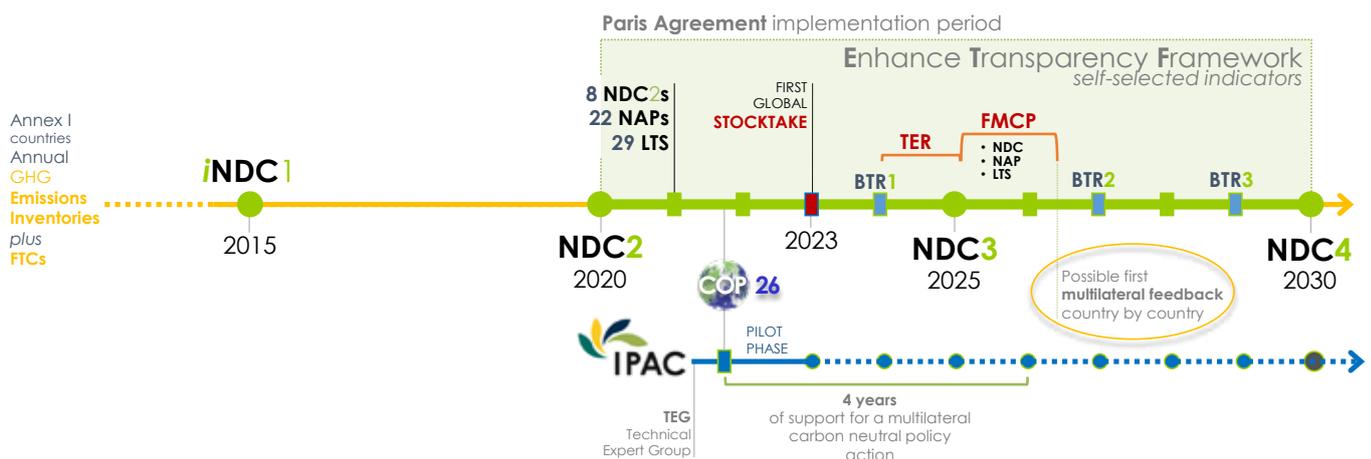
The OECD's multidisciplinary expertise ranges from economics to social issues and the environment; it covers all key sectors including energy, industry, transport, public governance and agriculture and all related policies including on finance, budgeting, trade, innovation, employment and urban and regional development. In all these areas, the OECD can provide operational policy guidance and technical advice on measurement and the use of indicators.

The OECD brings a deep understanding of the delicate international political economy surrounding climate change and policies, and of the interaction between climate science and policy, the mobilisation of climate finance and other support for developing countries, and the relationship between trade and climate change. An overview of OECD work in support of climate action is available at: www.oecd.org/environment/cc/. The OECD international data repository in support of climate action can be accessed at: www.oecd.org/environment/climate-data/.

IPAC will leverage the OECD's and countries' expertise and proven working methods to carry out evidence-based analysis and benchmarking, building on data, indicators, policy tools, advice and guidance developed by the OECD family, including the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Transport Forum (ITF) and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA). IPAC will also complement the OECD-IEA Climate Change Expert Group, which has a long history of technical work on the monitoring and implementation of agreed actions under the UNFCCC.

With its operational set of indicators, IPAC will enable, already in 2021, an initial assessment of how countries are performing on climate, targeted policy advice and the sharing of good practices. IPAC aims to produce its first results in the lead-up to COP26, as part of the OECD's contribution to the UNFCCC process (Figure 2).

Figure 2: IPAC timeline and contribution to the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework



NDC Nationally Determined Contributions
NAP National Adaptation Plan, to be submitted every 4 years
LTS Long Term Strategy (Mid-Century)
FTC Annex I countries Financial, Technology Development and Transfer and Capacity Building report

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (**MPG**) under the Paris Agreement:

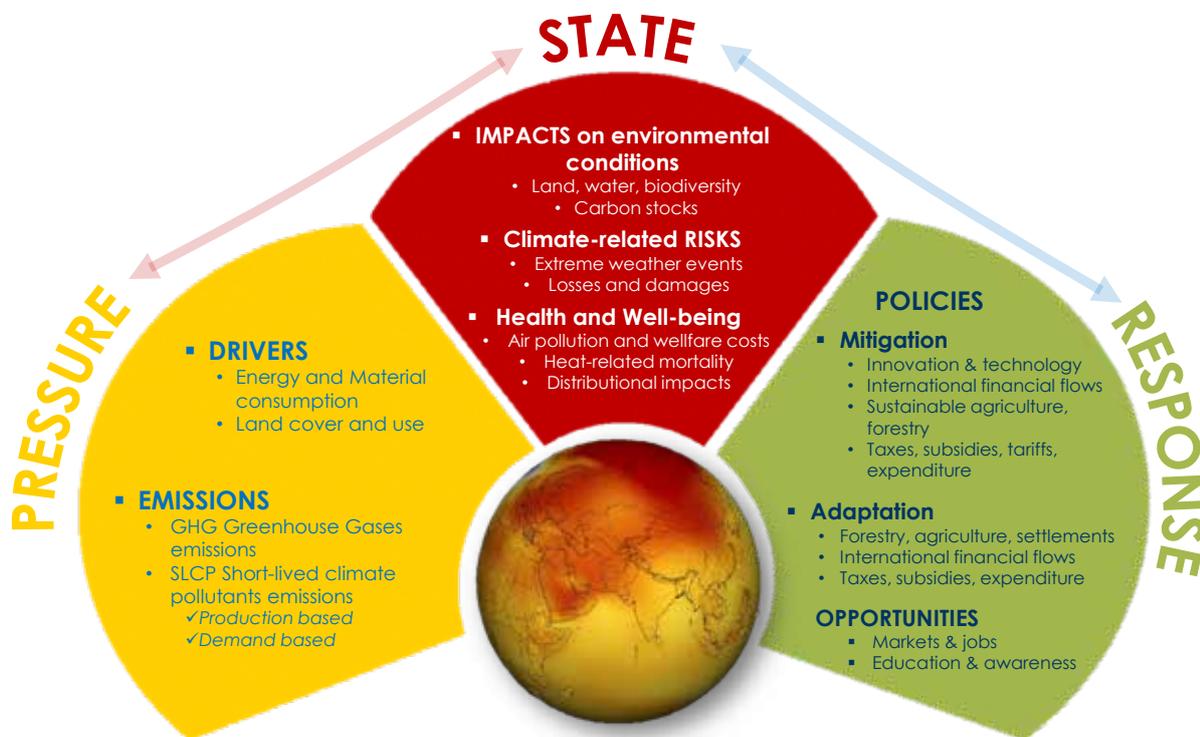
BTR Biannual Transparency Report, that can be synchronised with the National and the Adaptation Communications

TER Technical Expert Review

FMCP Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress

IPAC will serve as a catalyst for improving the scope and policy relevance of climate-related information and analysis. The programme will strengthen the regularity, timeliness, granularity and comparability of available indicators, and support the development of new measures, e.g. on, among others, non-energy related GHG and Short-lived Climate Pollutants emissions, and on financial and adaptation commitments. It will be based on the OECD approach, which uses an adapted pressure-state-response model to structure the indicators and ensure that nothing important gets overlooked (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Proposed OECD framework for climate-related indicators



Coherent with UN frameworks for
 ✓ Climate change related statistics and indicators (UNECE)
 ✓ Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (UNSD)

Note: Selected examples

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Membership in IPAC is open to all OECD member countries and to selected non-OECD member countries, including Key Partners, the six prospective OECD member countries and other G20 countries. Inclusiveness is a key component of the IPAC programme, as climate action is an inherently global challenge.

In the initial phase (2021-22), IPAC will form one component of the OECD Project on Climate and Economic Resilience. An IPAC **Technical Expert Group (TEG)** will be responsible for identifying a small number of indicators to be used in the dashboard and the annual climate monitor, and a broader set of climate-related indicators that will complement the analysis and support interpretation in the country notes. It will also identify areas where additional methodological or measurement work is needed, and provide guidance for such developmental work.

The TEG is open to climate experts from OECD member countries and participating non-member countries as well as experts from IEA, ITF, NEA, OECD, and from IMF, UNECE, UNSD, UNFCCC and Climate Transparency. IPAC is funded by voluntary contributions from both OECD member countries and participating non-member countries.

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