



*Sustainable development: OECD indicators and
peer reviews*

**Sven Blondal,
Economics Department, OECD**

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The 2001 Ministerial Mandate

- Develop agreed indicators of sustainable development
- Incorporate these indicators into OECD's peer review processes

The presentation

- The OECD peer reviews of SD
 - The orientation of the reviews
 - The key areas covered
 - The content of the analysis
- OECD sustainable development indicators
 - The nature of the indicators
 - Current SD indicators

EDRC reviews of sustainable development

- The EDRC is characterised by policy orientation
- Sustainable development peer reviews in the EDRC must deal with concrete policy issues
- For each country review, the focus is on 3 policy areas drawn from a menu of 7 possible policy areas

The criteria for selecting the 7 policy areas

- Strong element of trade-offs between the different dimensions of sustainable development
- Permanence: focus on problems that accumulate over time
- Analytical tractability: focus on areas that are amenable to analysis based on relatively solid data



The 7 chosen policy areas

- Reducing emissions of greenhouse gasses
- Reducing air pollutants
- Reducing water pollution
- Moving towards sustainable use of renewable and non-renewable natural resources
- Reducing and improving the management of waste
- Improving living standards in developing countries
- Ensuring sustainable retirement income policies



The content of the analysis

- Government objectives in each of the policy areas are taken as given.
- The emphasis is on ways to attain a given policy goal in one area of sustainable development at the least cost for other areas of sustainable development.

The OECD sustainable development indicators

- As yet they are not “agreed” indicators.
- They are indicators that can help to illustrate problems in particular policy areas.
- They are not aimed at providing a comprehensive picture of sustainable development.

The nature of the SD indicators

- The policy orientation of the peer reviews gives emphasis to indicators that can be influenced by policy.
- The country orientation of the review gives emphasis to performance indicators that are influenced by national governments.

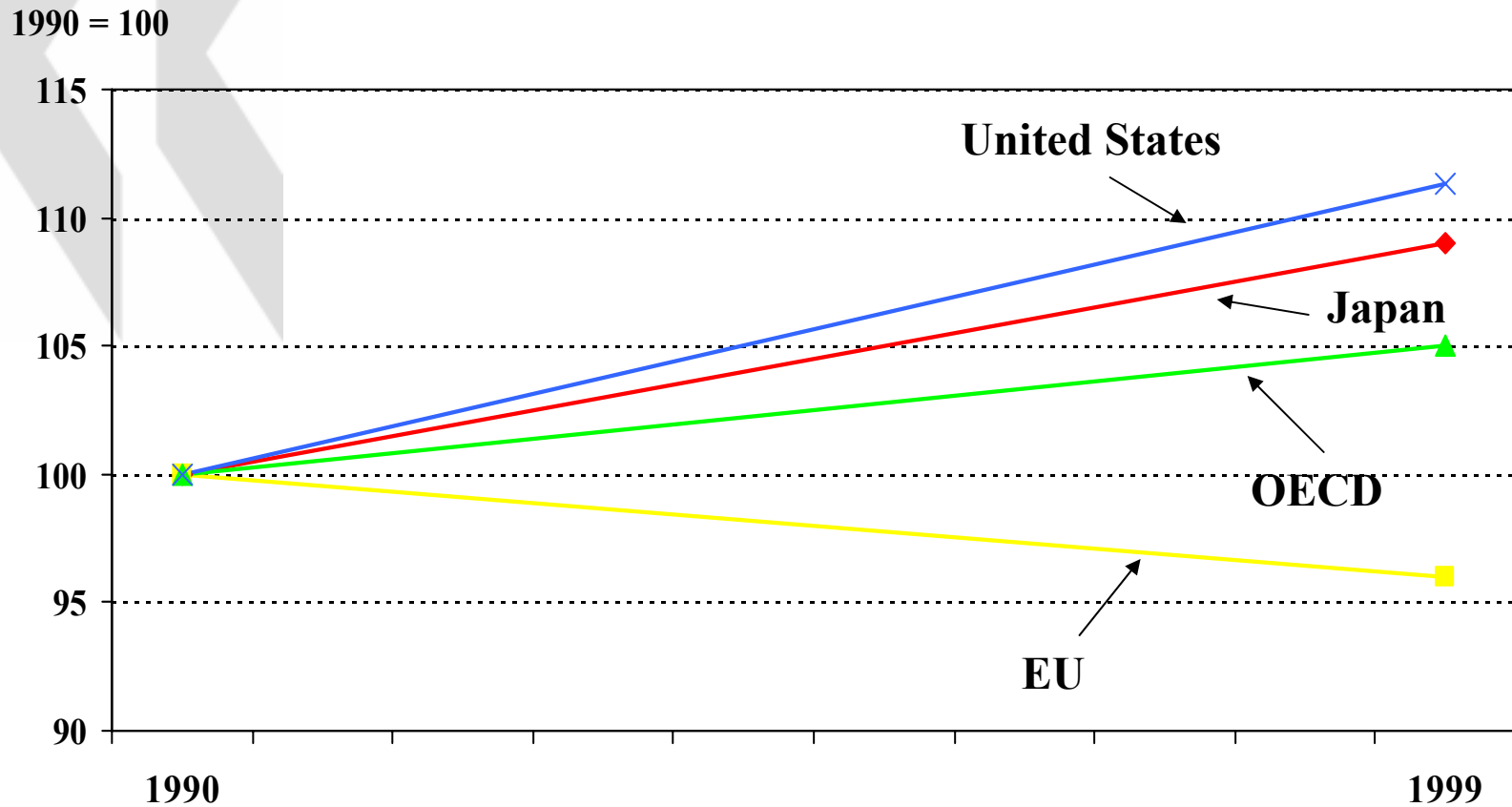
The distribution of SD indicators by policy area

Policy area	No of indicators
Reducing greenhouse gasses	8
Reducing air pollution	13
Reducing water pollution	9
Moving towards sustainable use of natural resources	6
Reducing and better management of waste	4
Improving living standards in developing countries	14
Ensuring sustainable retirement incomes	4
Total	58

Indicators for the environmental policy areas

- Changes over time in emissions / discharges / use
- Economy-wide emission / discharges intensity: levels and changes over time in emissions / discharges per unit of GDP
- Emission / discharges intensity in pollution intensive sectors: levels and changes over time in emissions / discharges per unit of output

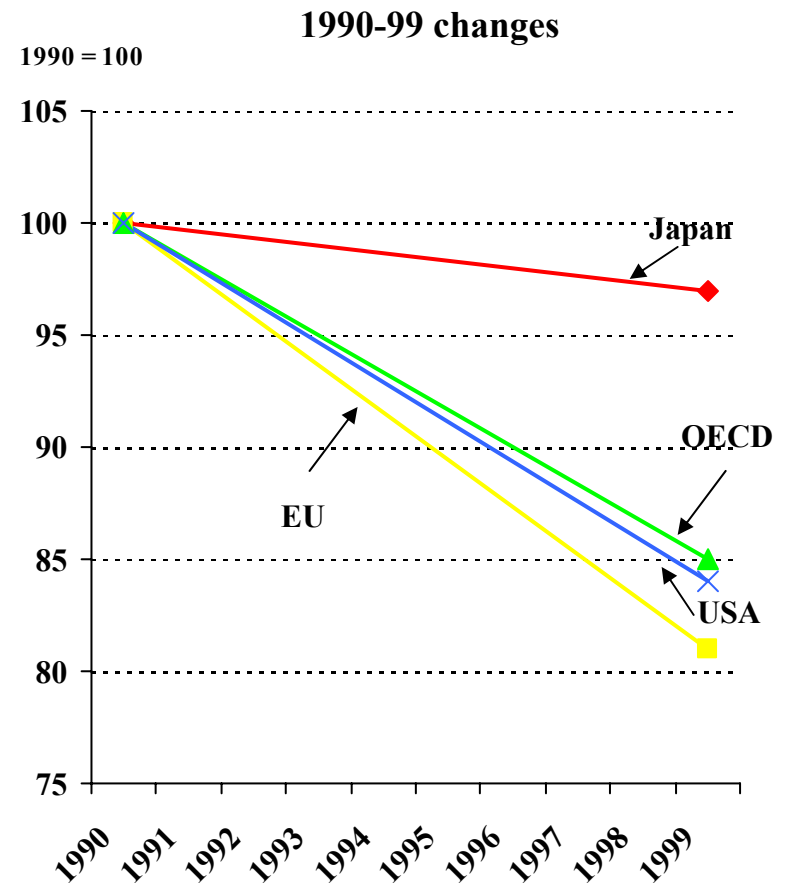
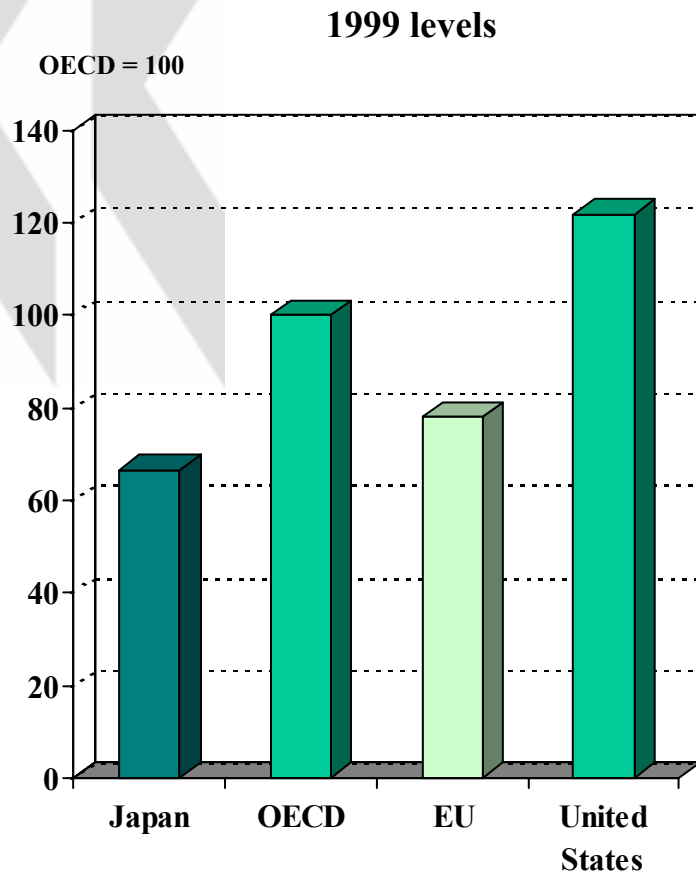
Greenhouse gases: performance indicators: emissions



Greenhouse gas emissions: performance indicators

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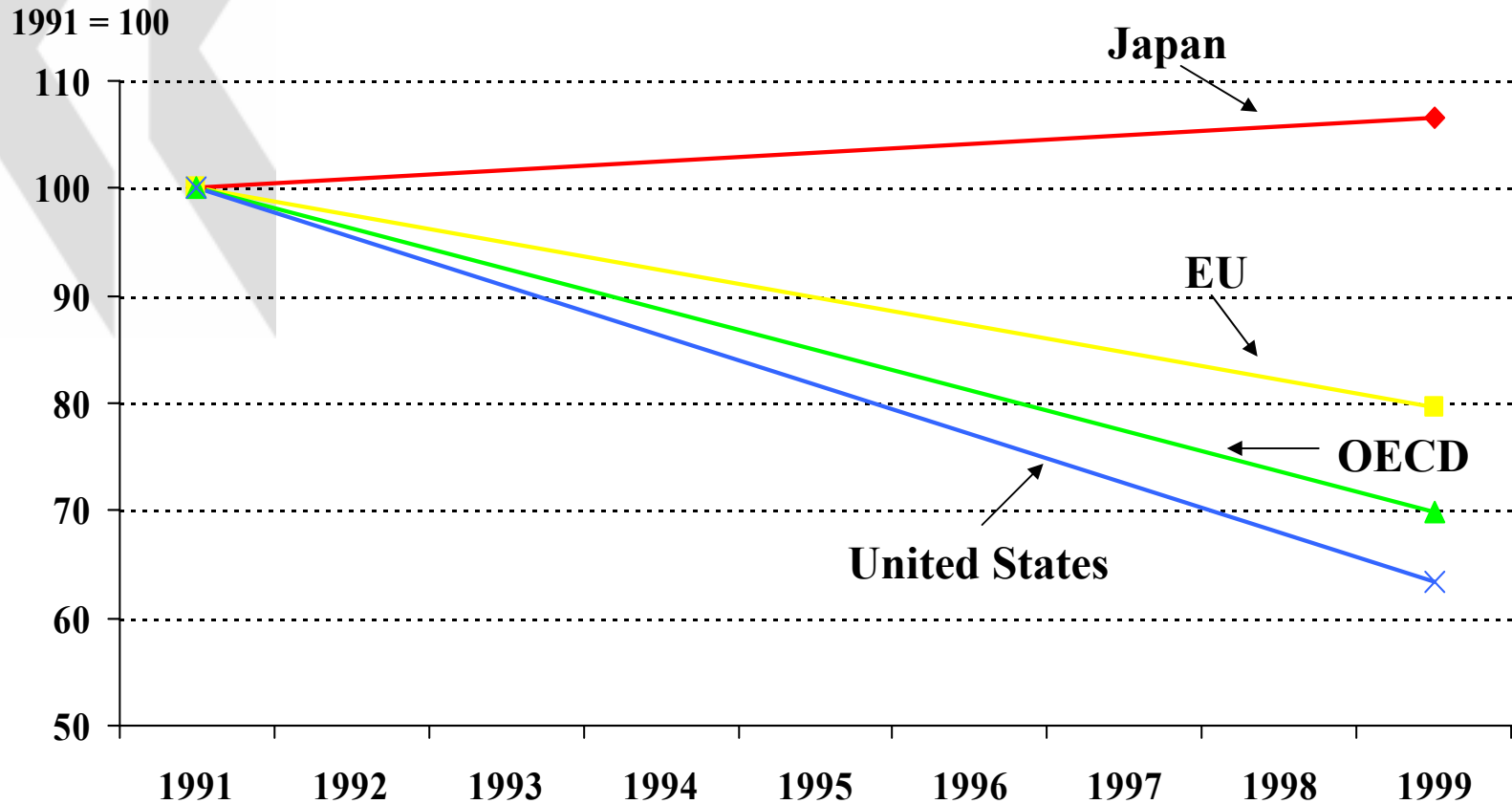
GHG emissions per unit of GDP



Greenhouse gas emissions: performance indicators

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Manufacturing CO₂ emissions per unit of industrial production



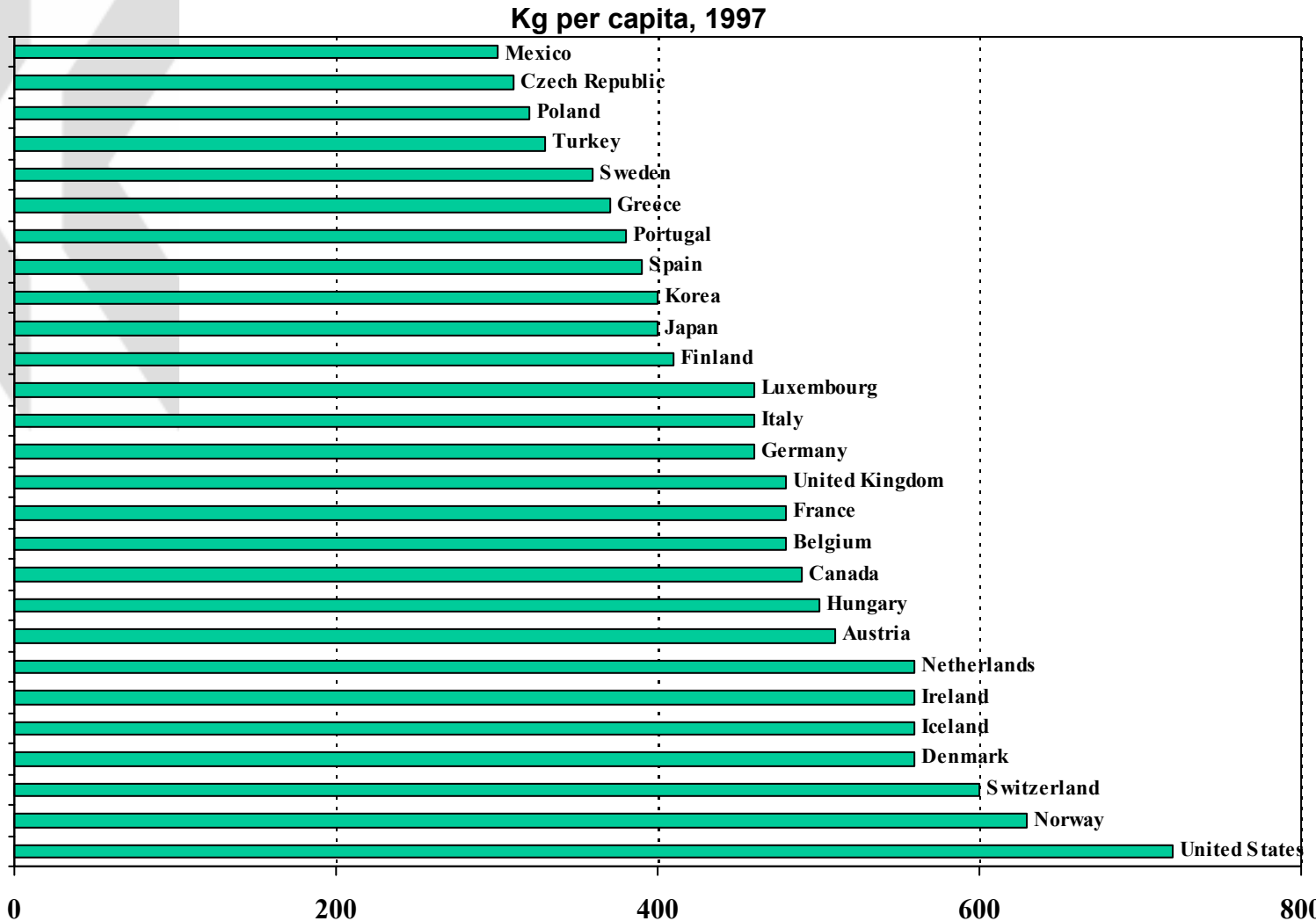
Sulphur dioxide emissions: performance indicators

	Emissions, 1999	Emissions per unit of GDP, 1999		Emissions per unit of electricity, 1999
	1990 = 100	1999 Level	1990 = 100	1990 = 100
Japan	96.7	0.3	86.0	77.8
United States	79.7	2.0	60.2	64.8
EU	41.2	0.8	34.5	35.2
OCDE	66.1	1.5	53.0	53.9

Nitrogen dioxide emissions: performance indicators

	Emissions, 1999	Emissions per unit of GDP, 1999		Emissions per vehicle, 1998
	1990 = 100	1999 Level	1990 = 100	1990 = 100
Japan	100.2	0.5	89.2	81.0
United States	105.1	2.7	79.4	97.9
EU	75.0	1.2	62.9	78.3
OCDE	95.7	1.9	76.8	97.5

Municipal waste generation: performance indicators



Performance indicators for improving living standards in developing countries

A. Imports

	Low-income countries		Least-developed countries	
	Share in total imports	Annual growth rate	Share in total imports	Annual growth rate
	2000, %	1990-00	2000, %	1990-00
Japan	4.7	5.7	0.3	-3.0
United States	2.8	12.9	0.4	9.3
Germany	2.1	5.9	0.4	4.3
France	1.9	6.5	0.4	1.3
Italy	1.5	6.7	0.3	-0.8
United Kingdom	2.3	6.8	0.3	5.8
Canada	1.0	11.8	0.1	5.9

Performance indicators for improving living standards in developing countries (cont.)

B. Overseas development aid

	Total ODA		Aid to least-developed countries		Untied aid	Aid on education and health
	(% of GNI)		(% of total)		(% of total)	(% of total)
	1989/90	2000	1989/90	1999/00	1999	1999/00
Japan	0.31	0.28	24	20	96	9.2
United States	0.18	0.10	28	30	..	6.8
Germany	0.42	0.27	36	31	85	19.8
France	0.60	0.32	42	30	67	30.0
Italy	0.36	0.13	50	41	23	9.6
United Kingdom	0.29	0.32	46	41	92	14.9
Canada	0.44	0.25	44	37	30	11.0
EU	0.45	0.32	44	36		
Total DAC	0.32	0.22	37	30	94	13.1

Performance indicators for sustainable retirement income policies

	Projected increase in old-age pensions 2000-2050	Disposable income of those aged 65+, first decile	Average age of withdrawal
	(Percentage change of GDP)	(% to that of the 25-64 age group)	
Japan	0.6	72	69.1
United States	1.8	80	65.1
Germany	5.0	102	60.5
France	3.9		59.3
Italy	-0.3	128	59.3
United Kingdom	-0.7	76	62.0
Canada	5.8	148	62.6

The peer review schedule

- Reviews for 7 countries have already taken place, of which 4 have been released.
- Reviews for 8 additional countries are currently in preparation by the Secretariat.
- By September, the Secretariat expects to have covered all 30 OECD countries, though not all of them will have been reviewed by the EDRC
- The review for Japan is scheduled to take place on 13 October 2003.